"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

With FINANCIAL REVIEW and QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT

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With FINANCIAL REVIEW and QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT

THE WEATHER.
Threatening, with showers, winds variable.

VOL. XLVII...NO. 15,108. NEW YORK, MONDAY, JUNE 13, 1898.—TEN PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, $1.10; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 38¼c; cash cotton, 6 9-16c.

FOREIGN.—The Transvaal is on the verge of a war with Swazi Land, whose King has 20,000 warriors. The Niger boundary question has been settled. Rear Admiral Beresford has issued an appeal for an increase of the British Navy. A thousand persons were killed in the recent uprising in Sierra Leone, West Africa.—Page 7.

Page 1

A tornado swept over Ogdensburg, unroofed an elevator, and did immense damage along the docks and railroad yards.

The National City Bank of New York, the Central Trust Company of New York, and Vermilye & Co. have informed the Secretary of the Treasury that they are prepared to subscribe for the entire issue of $200,000,000 of the loan authorized by the War Revenue bill.

Page 2.

The members of the First Provisional Regiment did their first garrison duty yesterday at Forts Hamilton and Wadsworth and Governors Island.

The Astor Battery will leave camp to-day and march back to the city to be transferred to the Philippines. There were crowds at the camp yesterday.

Sergt. William Wahle of Company K, Ninth Regiment, now at Camp Thomas, has written home telling of the hunger and suffering among the troops there. He says that the soldiers' vote will be larger on election days hereafter, and that the Democrats will get it.

Page 5.

Edward G. Montesi, the supposed Spanish spy arrested on Saturday afternoon, was kept in close confinement on Governors Island yesterday. He showed no discomposure. The charge on which he is held is that of violating the postal laws.

Page 4.

The will of Edwin Lister was filed for probate at Newark. The property is valued at about $1,500,000, and goes to his widow and two children.

Preparations for the Grand Army encampment which is to be held at Long Branch next week are being made by the Citizens' Committee at that place.

Percy M. Harris, who was instrumental in swindling the Continental National Bank out of $53,000 in 1893, killed himself in Bridgeport, Conn., under the name of George B. Prince.

The troubles of ladies' tailors, whose union is disorganized as the result of a strike, were discussed yesterday at a meeting of the Journeymen Custom Tailors' Union. At the meeting of the Central Labor Union there was a tilt between the delegates of the Slate and Metal Roofers and those of unions engaged in similar work. The strike against the New York Cab Company has been declared off by the Liberty Dawn Association of Coach Drivers.

Page 5.

The Staten Island Cricket Club, which has its golf links on grounds belonging to the Sailors' Snug Harbor, has been forbidden to use the links on Sunday by the new Governor of the Harbor. The club, however, has obtained the Clove links, about two miles from the clubhouse, at Livingston.

Page 7.

Blanche Walsh and her maid were arrested in Fifth Avenue for riding wheels without lighted lamps attached. Officer McLaughlin says they were rude to him on the way to the station.

President Patton yesterday preached the baccalaureate sermon to the students of Princeton University. In the course of his remarks he said that the boom of Dewey's cannon made us forget the Farewell Address and for the time being thrust the Monroe doctrine into the background. While we honor the men who responded to their country's call, there are honors to be gained and laurels to be bestowed in still other fields, the doctor declared, and he commended his hearers to the example of Gladstone, who found opportunity to blend high scholarship, noble statesmanship, and religious duty in his life work.

Page 8.

The value of the agricultural products exported for the year ending with this month is larger than for any previous year in the history of the country. It amounts to over $800,000,000.

Page 10.

The cornerstone of the new parochial school of St. Peter's Roman Catholic Church, Jersey City, was laid.

The closing exercises of the Religious School of the Temple Rodeph Sholom were held in the Temple yesterday.

At the Central Baptist Church last night the Rev. Frank M. Goodchild spoke in favor of an Anglo-American union.

Father McGinley of the Church of St. Rose of Lima celebrated his silver anniversary. A purse of $2,000 was presented him.

A cannon which John Schatz was about to fire at the celebration of the Corpus Christi Feast exploded and blew his hand off.

The Rev. Dr. R. S. MacArthur preached last night on "Our Patriotic and Religious Duty to the Philippine Islands," saying we should hold the islands and give them civil and religious liberty.

Work upon a new church, to take the place of St. Jerome's Roman Catholic Church, at the corner of One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street and Alexander Avenue, will be begun in a few days.

Alice Geegan, while riding a bicycle on Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn, yesterday, was knocked down and injured by a carriage. The driver endeavored to escape, but was chased by a number of wheelmen and arrested.

A novel suit for the annulment of the marriage of a woman now dead will soon be tried on Long Island. It was brought by her brother, who seeks to get control of property held by her husband. He sued on the ground that she was insane when she contracted the marriage.

The Rev. Dr. Madison C. Peters, Chaplain of the Ninth Regiment, again denounced the delay in paying the State soldiers. He declared that the suffering of volunteers' families is because of the negligence or incompetence of the State authorities.

Yesterday was the hottest day of this season, and the whole population apparently turned out in search of relief-giving breezes. The trolley cars and excursion boats were crowded all day. It is estimated that fully 125,000 persons visited Coney Island, where fakirs and gamblers operated openly, and were not molested.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 3
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.
Court Calendars.—Page 8.
Losses by Fire.—Page 2.
Real Estate.—Page 9.

TORNADO AT OGDENSBURG.

An Elevator Unroofed and 820,000 Bushels of Grain Damaged—A Railroad Damaged.

OGDENSBURG, N. Y., June 12.—A violent tornado, accompanied by rain, struck this city at 7 o'clock this evening, and did immense damage along the docks and the railroad yards. The storm approached from a northwesterly direction, and, crossing the St. Lawrence, struck the lower part of the city with tremendous force.

Its path lay through the Central Vermont yards and docks and the Ogdensburg Transit Company's docks. The Ogdensburg Transit Company's elevator was unroofed and the contents—820,000 bushels of corn and oats—almost ruined by the heavy rain and the water which escaped from the broken fire mains in the building.

The roof was carried some distance by the gale, and in falling badly damaged the mill of the Skillings, Whitney & Barnes Lumber Company. The freight cars and tracks of the Ogdensburg and Lake Champlain Railroad were badly damaged.

OUR FIRST FIGHT ON CUBAN SOIL

Marines Engage Spaniards in an All-Night Skirmish.

FOUR OF OUR MEN KILLED

Assistant Surgeon John Blair Gibbs One of the Number.

SPANISH LOSS HEAVY

Reinforcements Landed at Guantanamo from the Marblehead After Thirteen Hours' Fighting.

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ON BOARD THE ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH BOAT DAUNTLESS, OFF GUANTANAMO, Sunday Morning, June 12—(Via Mole St. Nicholas, Haiti, June 12—8:00 P. M.)—Lieut. Col. R. W. Huntington's battalion of marines, which landed from the transport Panther on Friday and encamped on the hill guarding the abandoned cable station at the entrance to the outer harbor of Guantanamo, has been engaged in beating off a bush attack by Spanish guerillas and regulars since 3 o'clock Saturday afternoon. The fighting was almost continuous for thirteen hours, until 6 o'clock this morning, when reinforcements were landed from the Marblehead.

Four of our men were killed and one was wounded. The advance pickets, under Lieuts. Neville and Shaw, are unaccounted for. The killed are:

Assistant Surgeon JOHN BLAIR GIBBS, son of Major Gibbs of the regular army, who fell in the Custer massacre. His home was at Richmond, Va., but he had been practicing in New York, and he entered the service since the war began. He was a very popular officer.

Sergt. CHARLES H. SMITH of Smallwood, Md.

Private WILLIAM DUNPHY of Gloucester, Mass.

Private JAMES McCOLGAN of Stoneham, Mass.

Corp. GLASS was wounded in the head.

The Spanish loss is unknown, but it was probably considerable. The splashes of blood found at daylight at the positions the Spaniards occupied indicate fatalities, but their comrades carried off the killed and wounded.

The engagement began with desultory firing at the pickets, 1,000 yards inland from the camp. Capt. Spicer's company was doing guard duty and was driven in, finally rallying on the camp, and repulsing the enemy at 5 o'clock.

The bodies of Privates McColgan and Dunphy were found, both shot in the head. The large cavities caused by the bullets, which inside a range of 500 yards have a rotary motion, indicate that the victims were killed at close range.

Bodies Stripped and Mutilated.

The bodies were stripped of shoes, hats, and cartridge belts and horribly mutilated with machetes. When they were brought in the whole battalion formed three sides of a hollow square about the camp on the hilltop. Below in the bay were the warships at anchor. Inland from the hill camp is a deep ravine and beyond this high hills. The adjacent country is heavy with a thicket growth.

The sky was blanketed with clouds, and when the sun set a gale was blowing southward. Night fell, thick and impenetrable. The Spanish squads, concealed in the chaparrel cover, had the advantage, the Americans on the ridge furnishing fine targets against the sky and the white tents. The Spaniards fought from cover till midnight, discoverable only by flashes, at which the marines fired volleys. The repeaters sounded like crackers in a barrel.

The Marblehead launch, a Colt machine gun in her bow, pushed up the bay, enfilading the Spaniards, and it is thought that some were killed. The marines trailed much blood to the water's edge and there lost it. Sharks are numerous in the vicinity.

The ships threw their searchlights ashore, the powerful electric eyes sweeping the deep tropical foliage and disclosing occasionally skulking parties of Spaniards. It all resembled a transformation scene at the theatre. Each discovery of the enemy was greeted by the crackle of carbine fire along the edge of the camp ridge or by the long roll of the launch's machine gun, searching the thickets with a leaden stream.

Main Attack After Midnight.

Shortly after midnight came the main attack. The Spaniards made a gallant charge up the southwest slope, but were met by repeated volleys from the main body, and broke before they were one-third of the way up the hill; but they came so close that at points there was almost a hand-to-hand struggle. The officers used their revolvers. Three Spaniards got through the open formation to the edge of the camp. José Campina, the Cuban guide, discharged his revolver, and they, turning and finding themselves without support, ran helter skelter down the reverse side of the hills.

It was during this assault that Assistant Surgeon Gibbs was killed. He was shot in the head in front of his own tent, the furthest point of attack. He fell into the arms of Private Sullivan and both dropped. A second bullet threw dust in their faces. Surgeon Gibbs lived ten minutes, but did not regain consciousness.

The surgeons of the hospital corps then removed their quarters to the trenches about the old Spanish stockade north of the camp. The attacks were continued at intervals throughout the rest of the night, with firing from small squads in various directions.

Toward morning the fire slackened. Dawn is the favorite time for attack, and, as the east paled, the marines lying on their guns were aroused. Some were actually asleep, as they had had no rest for forty-eight hours, and tired nature could no longer stand the strain. But no attack came.

Field Guns Brought in Play.

Three new twelve-pound field guns, which could not be used during the night for fear of hitting our own men, shelled several squads of Spaniards after daylight. They dived into the bushes like prairie dogs into burrows as the shells broke over them in the gray dawn.

As the correspondent of The Associated Press talked with Major Cockrell, who was in charge of the outposts, word came of the finding of the body of Sergt. Smith. He was reported as having been killed at 5 o'clock on the previous day, but it appears that he had been seen alive at 10 o'clock in the evening. When and how he was killed no one knows at this writing. Neither had the men been mustered, nor had the outposts of Lieuts. Neville and Shaw been relieved.

Lieut. Col. Huntington and Major Cockrell give high praise to the nerve and steadiness of officers and men, especially the young ones, as the engagement was a baptism of fire for a large majority. The men were in darkness and in a strange land; but they stood to their posts with courage and fortitude, and there was no symptom of panic.

The Marines Eager for Fighting.

The marines, though exhausted, were eager for more fighting, promising to inflict heavy punishment. They compliment the daring of the Spaniards with characteristic camp profanity.

To-day the amplest precautions have been taken, and as the Dauntless was leaving, reinforcements were landing from the Marblehead. A stormy time was expected.

Estimates vary as to the attacking force; some say 200, and the figures run as high as 1,000. Col. Campina, the Cuban guide, says the Spaniards were mostly irregulars, but the reports of the discharge of Mauser rifles would indicate that they were regulars, as most of the gurrillas carry Remingtons. The Cuban guerrillas, as a rule, have more dash and courage than the regulars.

The new campaign uniforms prove satisfactory and are almost invisible at a distance of 200 yards. The Lee guns caused several accidents in drawing cartridges. Corp. Glass shattered his hand.

Despite the loss of the men, who are keenly regretted, the marines rejoice that they have been engaged in their first fight on Cuban soil. They sailed from from New York the day war was declared, and expected to land within a week at Havana. Since then, until they landed on the shore of Guantanamo Bay, they had been cooped up on the Panther, and they had begun to fear that the troops would beat them after all.

Dr. John Blair Gibbs, who is reported among those killed in the engagement at Guantanamo, was a well-known surgeon in this city at the beginning of the present war, and at the time of his reported death was an Acting Assistant Surgeon in the navy. He was born forty years ago in Richmond, Va., and was a son of Major Gibbs of the regular army, who fell in the Custer massacre. He graduated from the University of Virginia in his early manhood, and later completed a course of study in Rutgers College. He studied afterward in a number of well-known medical schools, and took a course at Bellevue Hospital.

In his practice in this city he was associated with Dr. Parker Syms, having his residence and offices at 60 West Forty-seventh Street for about ten years. When the news of Dewey's victory in Manila Bay was received he decided to enter the service of the Government. On the same day that the news came of the defeat of the Spanish fleet in Manila Harbor he made his application for a Surgeon's commission in the navy. His wide experience and splendid knowledge of surgery gained a commission for him almost immediately, and he was assigned to hospital duty at Key West. His friends in this city had not learned of his having left Key West until they heard of his reported death last night. His associate, Dr. Syms, has not been in the city for several days, and a long letter from Dr. Gibbs awaits him at his residence.

Dr. Gibbs was widely known in New York. He was a member of the Rutgers Alumni, University, and Southern Clubs. He was a bachelor, and had no relations in this city except an aunt, Mrs. Roosevelt, living at 31 West Thirty-third Street. He has a brother living at Altoona, Penn.

The Missing Lieutenants.

The statement in the dispatch from Mole St. Nicholas that the advance sentries under command of Lieuts. Neville and Shaw are unaccounted for suggests that the officers and men they commanded may have been killed by the Spaniards or taken prisoners.

Lieut. Wendell C. Neville, whose station had been at the Marine Barracks at the navy yard in Brooklyn since June, 1897, was appointed to the service from Virginia, becoming a naval cadet Sept. 13, 1886. He was promoted to Second Lieutenant July 1, 1892, and was made a First Lieutenant Feb. 7, 1894.

Lieut. Melville J. Shaw entered the service from Minnesota as a naval cadet on Sept. 6, 1880. He was made a Second Lieutenant, his present rank, July 1, 1896. Prior to the call of his command to the seat of war he had been stationed, since Dec. 1, 1897, at the marine barracks of the Portsmouth Navy Yard.

8,000 AMERICANS LANDED?

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CAPE HAITIEN, Haiti, June 12—10:30 P. M.—Eight thousand Americans, according to a private dispatch from Port au Prince, have landed very near Santiago de Cuba.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—The report that 8,000 American troops have landed near Santiago cannot be confirmed, and it is believed here that our troops have not yet reached those waters.

THE SITUATION OFF SANTIAGO.

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OFF SANTIAGO DE CUBA, June 11, via Kingston, Jamaica, June 12.—For three days the scene of the chief military and naval operations has been Caimanera and Guantanamo Bay. The American flag is flying on the shore and in the harbor, first planted on Cuban soil by United States marines from the transport Panther, under Lieut. Col. R. W. Huntington, covered by the guns of the cruiser Marblehead, commanded by Commander McCalla. The battleship Oregon has already coaled in the smooth water of the harbor and has sailed away. The battleship Texas is coaling to-day, to be followed by other ships.

The squadrons of Rear Admiral Sampson and Commodore Schley are still off Santiago, maintaining a strict watch day and night to prevent the possibility of the escape of Admiral Cervera. From men who have landed to take observations of the harbor it is learned definitely that the Spanish cruisers and two torpedo boat destroyers are there, but these vessels are regarded by naval experts, after all, as "men in buckram." A high naval officer remarked to-day: "Spain throughout her whole history has never sought a naval fight and never will. She has always dodged, and is dodging now. Cervera never intended to fight. He intended to dodge and he has succeeded. Spain will never send another fleet to these waters during the present war."

Severe storms prevail in the channel between Santiago de Cuba and Jamaica. The press dispatch boats have encountered these storms for the last ten days, making the voyages very difficult. The heat adds to the discomfort, but a daily service is maintained.

In controlling the outer harbor of Guantanamo, where Lieut. Col. Huntington's battalion of marines landed on Friday, Rear Admiral Sampson secures possession of the Cuban terminus of the French cable to Haiti. The apparatus in the office at the harbor mouth was wrecked by a shell, but the cable steamer Adria has instruments and operators aboard, and direct communication with Washington soon will be established.

The distance overland to Santiago, around the bay, is about sixty miles, and the roads have been rendered impassable by the Cubans under Pedro Perez. The First Division of the Cuban Army claims to have 4,000 men, but these figures are probably overestimated. The Cubans believe that there are about 3,500 Spanish soldiers in the vicinity of Caimanera, which lies at the entrance to the inner harbor. Guantanamo City is inland about fifteen miles. The two harbors are connected by a narrow channel, with a dumbbell effect. It is the outer harbor which Admiral Sampson now holds with the Marblehead, the Yosemite, and the Vixen, while the battalion of marines on the crest of a blunt-topped eminence commands the entrance on the eastern side. In the inner harbor are two small Spanish gunboats, and at Caimanera there is a battery.

An expedition of three steam launches, officered by Lieut. Norman, Ensign Eustis, son of James B. Eustis, former United States Ambassador to France, and Cadet G. Van Orden, under the general command of Lieut. Anderson of the cruiser Marblehead, last night dragged for mines, but found none. Lieut. Anderson, who distinguished himself at Cienfuegos, pulled a dinghy within fifty yards of the fort without being discovered. He found the fort to consist of masonry, with three guns mounted seaward.

Every precaution has been taken to guard the men from disease. All the huts in the locality have been razed, large casks of Spanish wine have been smashed, two wells have been boarded up, and all the drinking water used is supplied from the fleet. The marines are well-equipped for the campaign. The camp will probably be named Camp McCalla, after the commander of the Marblehead, who is indefatigable and has not removed his clothing since the bombardment.

This morning the British steamer Newfoundland of Montreal, with a general cargo from Halifax, steamed into the harbor. Her commander was greatly surprised at the presence of the Americans, but he retained enough composure to dip his flag three times and then started to put about. A shot across his bows from the Marblehead stopped him, and the vessel was boarded, her papers showing that she was bound for Jamaica. The Captain explained that he had put in to see if he could get a return cargo of sugar. He was informed that he could not, and was then allowed to proceed.

MADRID HEARS FROM BLANCO.

MADRID, June 12.—The following dispatch has been received here from Capt. Gen. Blanco.

"One American cruiser and two gunboats are before Havana, two are before Mariel, one at Cardenas, two at San Cabarien, none at Matanzas and Cienfuegos, and fifteen American men-of-war are off Santiago de Cuba. We have no news from La Caimanera."

LONDON, June 13.—The Madrid correspondent of The Times, telegraphing Sunday, says:

"The only definite information from the Spanish side about Cuba is a short passage from an official dispatch of Gen. Blanco to Lieut. Gen. Correa, Minister of War, as follows:

"'Respecting Santiago, Gen. Linares reports that to-day fifteen merchant ships, with some tugs, forming apparently a total of twenty-four vessels, appeared before the port about noon. Only fifteen remained, the others having left for Guantanamo with the Massachusetts and Dolphin, which cannonaded the heights of Baiquiri. No casualties are reported. We do not know whether these merchantmen carry a portion of the contingent for the expedition.'"

The Madrid correspondent of The Standard, telegraphing Sunday, says:

"Gen. Blanco having again telegraphed that in case the blockade becomes stricter it will be urgent to send war stores, as his supply is running short, the Government has taken steps to dispatch abundant supplies by fast vessels from Spanish and foreign

Continued on Page 2.

INVASION OF PUERTO RICO

The Movement on San Juan to Follow the Reduction of Santiago Without Delay.

STRONG EXPEDITION PLANNED

Probably 12,000 or 15,000 Men to Cooperate with Admiral Sampson's Battleships in the Attack on San Juan.

WASHINGTON, June 12.—Now that the Santiago expeditionary force under Gen. Shafter is on its way to co-operate with Admiral Sampson in the reduction of that city and the capture of the Spanish ships in its harbor, the energies of the War Department are expected to be directed toward preparations for the invasion of Puerto Rico. While these preparations will be pushed forward as expeditiously as possible, there is no reason to believe that any extraordinary haste will be resorted to. The volunteers at Jacksonville and Tampa, who are expected to form part of the army of invasion for Puerto Rico, are not in condition to be sent to that island, and it will take a little time to put them in shape.

It is true that the progress made at Jacksonville, where Gen. Fitzhugh Lee is in command, has been much more satisfactory than at some of the other camps. Already clothing for 7,500 men has been delivered there, and owing to the abundant railroad facilities no such congestion and confusion as occurred at Tampa in the distribution of uniforms, equipment, and supplies have been encountered. This encourages the hope that the volunteers there will be made ready for the invading campaign in less time than was required at Tampa and is being taken at Chickamauga.

Regulars for Puerto Rico.

No one supposes that the Puerto Rican army will be made up entirely of volunteers, and as Gen. Shafter has taken with him to Cuba practically all the regulars, it will be necessary for the move on Puerto Rico to be deferred at least until Santiago has fallen and some of the regular troops now with that expedition can be withdrawn and combined with a detail of volunteers for investment of San Juan. The War Department preparations all point to the one operation following upon the other. That this can be done speedily is not doubted. The capture of Santiago is looked upon as likely to require very few days, and after the city has fallen, a comparatively small force will be required, in co-operation with the insurgents, to take possession of the entire province. When that is done several regiments of the regulars can be spared to lead the Puerto Rican force.

The same transports that are bearing the Fifth Army Corps to Santiago will have to be used for the movement against Puerto Rico, supplemented by the additional ships that have been ordered to Fernandina There are seven of these—the Gate City, City of Macon Comanche, Knickerbocker, Louisiana, Catania, and Arkadia. These ships, it is expected, will take on volunteers from Gen. Lee's Seventh Corps, now at Jacksonville, while the transports that are to take the regulars from Santiago to San Juan may remain off the south Cuban coast until their services are needed.

There is no disposition on the part of the Administration to underestimate the strength of the enemy in Puerto Rico, in spite of the assurances of the newspaper strategists that it is inconsequential. Lieut. Whitney is said to have reported the Spanish strength in the island as small, but it is recognized by the War Board, if its general attitude may be taken as meaning anything, that it will not do to take any chances in the matter.

To Insure a Quick Campaign.

It is remembered that Admiral Sampson found that the reduction of the forts and batteries of San Juan was no child's play, and that he succeeded in doing little damage to them in three hours of bombarding. It is reasoned, too, that there may be more Spanish troops in the island than Lieut. Whitney saw. At any rate, the War Department feels that while it has the men it will be wise to send enough to Puerto Rico to meet and defeat twice as many Spaniards as are believed to be in the island. The larger the force the quicker, more decisive, and possibly the less bloody will be the work of capturing the place. For these reasons probably 12,000 or 15,000 men will be sent to the island.

Gen. Fitzhugh Lee is expected to command a part of the Puerto Rican expedition, but this is not taken as eliminating him from the main Cuban campaign. There will be plenty of opportunity for him to take the part he is anxious to take in the real work of freeing Cuba after the campaign in the lesser island is over. The story that he is to be made Governor of Puerto Rico is discredited by its inappropriateness.

The Navy Department has been advised of the purpose of the army and the War Board to-day was making arrangements for supplying the convoying fleet for the expedition to Puerto Rico. This will be of a more formidable character than that which goes with the Santiago expedition, for the plans contemplate a joint attack upon the San Juan fortification by the army and navy, and the fortifications are so powerful that heavily armored ships only can be sent against them at the beginning. Therefore it is believed that Admiral Sampson's battleships will head this fleet.

CONDITIONS IN PUERTO RICO.

British Consul's Secretary Accused of Aiding the United States—The Destroyer Terror Useless.

ST. THOMAS, Danish West Indies, June 12.—Walter Bett, who is said to have been a secretary of Mr. Crawford, the British Consul at San Juan de Puerto Rico, who is now acting for the United States, arrived here yesterday. Mr. Bett, it appears, was accused of communicating information to the United States authorities concerning the mines and fortifications of San Juan, and therefore he was ordered to leave Puerto Rico.

The Spaniards claim that this is a flagrant breach of British neutrality and dangerous for Mr. Crawford, unless it can be proved that the latter was the employer of Mr. Bett and that the expelled secretary is not answerable for his actions to the British Government. Mr. Bett denies having supplied the information referred to to the United States authorities.

Thirty-one Puerto Rican refugees, mostly women, also arrived here yesterday. The newspapers say that two months of the existing conditions will bring Puerto Rico to the verge of starvation. The Government of the island has established a few public kitchens for the relief of those who are suffering the most.

The Spanish torpedo-boat destroyer Terror is now regarded as being useless, owing to the breaking down of her boilers and the lack of means to repair them. She is still at San Juan de Puerto Rico, with the Alfonso XIII., Isabel II., Ponce de Leon, Concha, and Comachat. At least they were all there when the refugees left San Juan.

WILL SUBSCRIBE $200,000,000.

National City Bank, Central Trust Co., and Vermilye & Co. Offer to Take First Issue of War Loan.

It was announced last night that the National City Bank of New York, the Central Trust Company of New York, and Vermilye & Co., in view of the probable issuance of a circular by the Secretary of the Treasury asking for subscriptions to the loan authorized by the War Revenue bill to the amount of $200,000,000, have informed the Secretary that they are prepared to subscribe for the entire issue of $200,000,000 or such part thereof as may not be subscribed for by the public.

VIEWS IN LONDON AND PARIS.

The Taking of Guantanamo Regarded as an Event of the Highest Significance.

LONDON, June 13.—Rear Admiral Sampson's acquisition of a base for coaling and supplies at Guantanamo is universally recognized as practically sealing the fate of Santiago, although it is believed that the Spanish troops will show a good fight before the city is captured.

The Times, in the course of an article reviewing last week's operations, after remarking that Guantanamo Bay will serve admirably as a coaling station and sheltered harbor for the large American fleet, thus playing the exact part assigned to it by Admiral Vernon in 1741, and the marines being employed as an advance guard, in accordance with numberless precedents in the history of the British Navy, says:

"The Spanish garrison, we think, does not exceed 10,000 men, who have an immense position to hold, and are lacking in supplies. Therefore, Gen. Shafter's difficulties will be mainly those of climate and movement owing to the absence of good roads. On the other hand, the difficulties of communication will prevent the dispatch of reinforcements from Havana, and the Santiago garrison will be left to its own resources.

"Admiral Cervera's proceedings have proved that the Spanish ships find it impossible to keep at sea, and if it be true that the Ministry of Marine has dismissed the capable Scotch engineers in its service, the difficulty is fully accounted for. It is highly improbable that Admiral Camara will attempt to cross the Atlantic, but some fast American cruisers may appear ere long in Spanish waters.

"In the recent actions in the Philippines the insurgents seem to have fought with the courage displayed by their forefathers against Gen. Draper's troops in 1762. In view of Capt. Gen. Augusti's dispatch, the surrender of Manila appears inevitable within a fortnight. In Spain's best interests it is hoped that when Manila and Santiago have fallen she will recognize the necessity of bringing to an end a contest unequal from the first and rendered hopelessly so by her total unpreparedness."

The Times, in another article upon the "arrival of a new stage in the development of the war," says:

"It is interesting to recall the fact that the last time the American troops landed in Cuba, in 1762, they were under British colors. The American commander is not likely to put unlimited faith in the assistance of Gomez. Judging from past experiences of the work of the Spanish Army against the insurgents, the reduction of Santiago will not prove a formidable task. In any case we shall soon know whether the Spanish Army can better vindicate the ancient fighting reputation of the Spanish race than Admiral Cervera's squadron has done it."

The Paris correspondent of The Standard says:

"Critics here regard the occupation of Guantanamo Harbor as a master stroke and the fact that 3,000 Spaniards allowed the landing as ominously significant."

New York Life Gives $500.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., June 12.—The agent here of the New York Life Insurance Company received to-day from John A. McCall, the company's President, $500 to be given to the local relief association for the purchase of ice and milk for invalid soldiers at Camp Thomas.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The weather conditions remain very unsettled in the Atlantic States and the Central valleys. The pressure is low in all districts except in the East Gulf States, but with no well-defined storm centre. Showers and thunderstorms have occurred in New England, the lake regions, and the central valleys. The temperature has fallen in the northern portion of the East Gulf States and the interior of the Middle Atlantic States, and risen on the New England coast. Unsettled weather conditions, with showers and thunderstorms, will prevail in New England, the Middle Atlantic States, the northern portion of the East Gulf States, the Ohio Valley, and the lake regions. The weather will be generally fair west of the Mississippi River. Somewhat lower temperature is indicated for the Middle Atlantic and East Gulf States.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1897.	1898.	1898.
3 A. M.	63	67	73
6 A. M.	63	67	75
9 A. M.	65	73	79
12 M.	74	78	85
4 P. M.	81	86	88
6 P. M.	74	84	86
9 P. M.	67	81	82
12 P. M.	66	76	78

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	80¾
Weather Bureau	76½
Corresponding date 1897	69⅛
Correspondinb date for last twenty years	68

The maximum temperature was eighty-six degrees at 2 P. M., and the minimum sixty-six degrees at 4 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 86½ per cent. and at 8 P. M. 65 per cent.

MADRID IS DISCOURAGED

Business Men Think the War Can Be Continued Only One Month Longer.

HOPE IN MILITARY CIRCLES

Reliance on the Elements to Check the Operations of the United States—Negotiations with the Powers Fruitless.

LONDON, June 13.—The Madrid correspondent of The Daily Mail, telegraphing Sunday, says:

"An extremely bad impression is current to-night as to the outcome of events. Business men are inclined to the belief that the war will be short, probably only lasting another month. Military men hold the opposite view, considering that Spain can put much reliance on the elements.

"At the Cabinet Council to-day Duke Almodovar de Rio, the Foreign Minister, made report as to his conferences with the Ambassadors of the powers. It is understood that nothing definite has been arrived at. Capt. Aunon, Minister of Marine, telegraphs from Cadiz that the recruiting for Admiral Camara's squadron is being accelerated.

"While the American landing in Cuba is officially denied, the authorities assert that even if it were true it would be unimportant, as the Spanish army would give a good account of itself. It is believed that the question of food supplies, so far as the peninsula is concerned, is settled at least until October."

MORE SPANISH COMPLAINTS.

Fear Expressed that We May Commit Acts in Violation of International Law.

LONDON, June 13.—The Madrid correspondent of The Times, telegraphing Saturday, says:

"In the Chamber of Deputies to-day Señor Osma, a highly respected Deputy, questioned the Government, among other matters, as to whether a blockade can legitimately be made effective by obstructing a port with sunken ships, mines, or torpedoes; whether it is allowable for a belligerent in this fashion to obstruct a port which is not formally blockaded; whether an effective blockade, once interrupted, must be formally reproclaimed, and whether it is legitimate for a belligerent to employ as allies semi-civilized natives living under the jurisdiction of an opponent, especially when there is reason to apprehend that the latter will commit all manner of excesses, now happily unknown in civilized warfare.

"Duke Almodovar de Rio, the Foreign Minister, in the course of a very guarded reply, expressed the opinion that an interrupted blockade must be reproclaimed. He said the question as to whether the blockade from Cardenas to Bahia Honda was formally proclaimed had been submitted to the powers, but they had not yet replied. America, he proceeded, was operating against Santiago apparently on the assumption that a blockade of that port had never been formally proclaimed.

"Duke Almodovar said he would not conceal his opinion that the attempt to block the entrance to Santiago Harbor was unjustifiable, adding that the use of mines for such a purpose had been condemned by such eminent authorities on international law as Sir Richard Webster, the British Attorney General, and Desjardins, the French jurisconsult. With reference to 'exciting and arming barbarians,' the Foreign Minister was careful to avoid accusations against the Washington Government; but he gave the Chamber clearly to understand that in his opinion a nation professing humanitarian sentiments, by instigating rebellion among a population capable of pillaging, devastating, violating, and torturing, would incur a tremendous moral responsibility in the eyes of the civilized world."

THE POPE'S SERVICES OFFERED.

Queen Regent's Reply Points to a Request for Intervention.

LONDON, July 13.—The Rome correspondent of The Standard says:

"Owing to the serious news from the Philippines, the Pope wired the Queen Regent of Spain placing his services at her disposal if she considered that the time had arrived for the intervention of the powers in favor of Spain. The Queen Regent, in reply, telegraphed her thanks, saying that at an opportune moment she would feel the Pope's offer to be very precious."

A MOVEMENT FOR PEACE.

Powers Reported in Correspondence with a View to Ending the War on Terms Spain May Not Like.

LONDON, June 13.—The Daily Telegraph says editorially this morning:

"We learn from an exceptionally well-informed source that communications of a character which lend themselves easily to official repudiation are passing between Vienna, Paris, Berlin, and St. Petersburg on the question of intervention between Spain and America.

"It is said that Emperor Francis Joseph has taken the initiative.

"Spain, however, must face the situation squarely. Cuba and Puerto Rico will obtain independence, and, in all probability, the United States will retain the Philippines as security for the indemnity, which is not likely to be paid for many years."

AWAITING THE INEVITABLE.

Military Precautions in Madrid—Queen Regent May Resign.

LONDON, June 13.—The Madrid correspondent of The Daily News, telegraphing by way of Bayonne, says:

"Gen. Blanco's last dispatch being less sanguine, the Cabinet council discussed whether it should be published with some verbal alterations. Military precautions have been taken at Madrid to quell disturbances when the inevitable happens.

"Reports are again rife that the Queen Regent wishes to shift the Regency to the

Infanta Isabella, and to let her accept the American conditions."

WARSHIPS AT THE CANARIES.

Torpedo Boats Making Repairs at Las Palmas—Others Perhaps Near.

LONDON, June 13.—Advices to The Daily Mail from Las Palmas, Canary Islands, under date of June 4, say:

"The three Spanish torpedo boats which returned here from Cape Verde Islands are still undergoing repairs. I am informed that these are being executed by English engineers. They found the boilers and the engines in frightful condition, due to sheer neglect.

"The convoy of the torpedo boats, the Ciudad de Cadiz, disappears periodically, taking with her some 500 or 600 tons of coal. She is absent for three or four days, and then returns to obtain another supply of a similar quantity. Where she goes is kept an absolute secret, but it is evident that she is a tender to some other ships or to a squadron, probably lying in one of the harbors of the adjacent islands, either Fuerteventura or Lanzarote. Both have good anchorages, are rarely visited, and are very suitable for the purpose."

European Rumors Denied.

LONDON, June 13.—The Vienna correspondent of The Times says:

"There is not a particle of truth in the rumors that Spain has appealed to Emperor Francis Joseph to mediate or that a European congress is contemplated to discuss the ultimate status of the Philippines."

The Madrid correspondent of The Times, telegraphing Sunday, says:

"I can find no good foundation for the rumor that Russia is suggesting mediation."

Spanish Warship Story Spoiled.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., June 12.—The warship whose presence off Cape Race last week gave rise to so many startling reports, proves to be the British gunboat Gulnare, which is engaged in surveying some unmapped shoals on the edge of the Grand Banks.

Report of the Bank of Spain.

LONDON, June 12.—The report of the Bank of Spain for the week ended June 11 shows the following: Gold in hand, 245,838,000 pesetas; unchanged silver, 105,701,000 pesetas, an increase of 464,000 pesetas, and notes in circulation, 1,318,409,000 pesetas, an increase of 4,615,000 pesetas.

Contraband Trade in Silver.

ALGECIRAS, Spain, June 12.—The Spanish authorities have discovered that a contraband trade in silver coin is being carried on from this point. A large consignment to Gibraltar (across the bay) has been seized.

CABLES AND CENSORSHIP.

WASHINGTON, June 12.—The latest reports received by Gen. Greely, Chief Signal Officer of the Army, are to the effect that one of the English cables between Santiago and Kingston is still working, notwithstanding the repeated statements of correspondents with the fleet that the last line connecting Gen. Blanco with the outer world had been cut. If all the reported cuttings of this particular cable had been correct, Gen. Greely is convinced that the fact that messages continue to pass over it would prove it to have more lives than the legendary cat.

There is no doubt that the French cable line connecting Santiago and Haiti has been severed in two or three different places, but unfortunately it is not the line which the Spaniards use, though they would, of course, resort to it if it were working and their other means of communication had been cut off. It is the cable leading from Santiago to Kingston, thence to Turk's Island, and thence to Bermuda and Halifax that is Blanco's chief reliance, and all efforts to interrupt it have so far failed.

The St. Louis cut one of the Kingston cables when she was sent to Santiago before the Spanish fleet got there, and when the Adria, the cable ship sent down for that special work by Gen. Greely, was dragging for the other line last week she twice picked up the severed cable without once getting hold of the one she was after. The water off Santiago is said to be deep and the bottom rocky, which makes the work of dragging for a cable whose location is only vaguely known a very difficult and uncertain matter.

Concerning the press censorship over war news at Key West and Tampa, Gen. Greely said to-day that orders had been given to the censors at those points to let any news of events twenty-four hours old pass, unless it was something of peculiar importance, requiring the preservation of secrecy for a longer period. The success with which the public has been kept in the dark as to the actual movements of the transport fleet is regarded as a demonstration of the intelligence, wisdom, and effectiveness of the censorship. The few facts that have been printed about the sailing of the ships previous to to-day under Tampa and Jacksonville date lines have not, the official censors testify, been telegraphed from those points, but have either been sent by letter to some uncensored station or obtained in Washington, and palmed off as having been sent by wire from Florida.

To Repair the Caimanera Cable.

CAPE HAITIEN, Haiti, June 12.—It is probable that the repairs of the Caimanera cable can be completed by Thursday or Friday. It is understood that vessels of the United States Navy are rendering all the assistance possible. Other arrangements for the work are already well under way.

WASHINGTON, June 12.—Now that Admiral Sampson has taken up a position ashore in Guantanamo, it is expected at the Navy Department that he will soon be in direct cable communication with the department, which will greatly facilitate the combined operations of the navy and army. The cable which he cut just before landing the marines was buoyed, and as soon as cable operators and instruments can be gotten over from Haiti the cable will be opened again.

GERMANY AND MANILA.

LONDON, June 13.—A dispatch to The Daily Mail from Nagasaki, Japan, says:

"I have trustworthy information that Germany is determined to prevent a bombardment of Manila."

All the special dispatches from Berlin this morning deny that Germany has any intention of calling a conference as to the Philippines.

Only a Miracle Can Save Manila.

LONDON, June 13.—Señor Romero Giron, the Spanish Minister of the Colonies, according to a special dispatch from Madrid, has in the course of a recent interview expressed the opinion that "nothing short of a miracle can save Manila."

Russia May Protest.

LONDON, June 13.—The Madrid correspondent of The Daily News says:

"It is expected that Russia will protest against the open alliance of Admiral Dewey, as a belligerent, with Aguinaldo, the insurgent chief."

Services on the Nahant.

Divine services were held on board the Nahant, off Tompkinsville, yesterday morning. The Rev. Alonzo L. Wood, rector of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Tompkinsville, officiated. The singing was by the boy choir of St. Paul's, under the leadership of Choirmaster Robert G. Walker.

Missing Man May Be in the River.

In one of the bath rooms of the Hudson Bathing Pavilion at One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street and Hudson River, there was found last evening a suit of clothing, blue trousers, black coat and vest, black derby hat, and laced shoes. No owner could be found for them, and when the clothing was turned over to the police they decided that the owner had either been accidentally drowned or had committed suicide.

$50,000 for Carroll College.

WAUKESHA, Wis., June 12.—Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Voorhees of New Jersey have given $50,000 to Carroll College, on condition that an equal amount shall be contributed by other friends of the institution.

ARMY'S VAST PREPARATION

Secretary Alger Issues a Statement to Show What Has Been Done by His Department.

TWELVE MILES OF FOOD CARS

A Hospital Train of Tourist Cars—Rapid-Fire Guns Secured and Shore Batteries Mounted—Moving the Troops.

WASHINGTON, June 12.—Secretary Alger to-day gave out for publication a statement showing with exactness just what has been done by the War Department up to this moment in preparing the army for war. The Secretary said that this matter, which had been carefully prepared by the heads of the various departments, of course omitted thousands of details, but still it might convey to the people some idea of the vast work accomplished by the department up to this time in assembling and equipping the mighty army which is now ready to carry out the will of the country in driving Spain from her last foothold in the Western Hemisphere.

The statement comprises reports made by Quartermaster Gen. Ludington, Commissary Gen. Egan, Chief of Ordnance; Gen. Flagler, and the Chief of Engineers, Gen. Wilson. The figures run into vast amounts, for instance, the Subsistence Department showing that it has since May 14, or in less than a month, loaded 12 solid miles of freight cars with provisions. This included 29,125,945 rations for the regular and volunteer troops. These weighed 64,360,952 pounds, or altogether 32,180 tons.

The Ordnance Department worked under peculiar difficulties, as the supplies required are not articles of commerce, and it is not easy to induce private manufacturers to take up their manufacture, involving, as it does, the installation of new machines and tools, and the education of workmen in special lines.

Still the deliveries from the contractors have been steadily increasing and are now about sufficient to meet demands.

20,000,000 Cartridges on Hand.

Prior to April 21, in anticipation of the present emergency, this department had been accumulating small arms and cartridges for some time, and had about 20,000,000 of all kinds on hand. There have been procured many millions more by manufacture and purchase since April 21, and the manufacture and deliveries of small-arm cartridges will soon reach 700,000 per day. There have been issued to the army small arms of all kinds, and the supply is sufficient for anticipated wants.

Issue of all equipments and arms has been interfered with by delays in obtaining information in regard to what of these stores the regiments have brought with them from the States, and the determination of exactly what was required to complete the armament and equipment, and by the necessity for so making the issues as to provide for future settlement between the States and the United States for the portion furnished by the States.

Since April 21 the old regular batteries have had their armament increased from four guns and caissons to six guns and caissons. The new regular batteries have been supplied with six guns and caissons, and their battery wagons and forges. Heavy field guns, with their caissons and harness, have also been issued.

Sixteen volunteer batteries have been supplied either in whole or in part.

Guns Enough for the War.

The increased output from the arsenals and contractors is such that no difficulty is to be expected in supplying all anticipated calls for guns, carriages, caissons, and harness for light batteries.

Since the beginning of the war the department has sent to the field a large number of 5-inch siege guns and 7-inch siege howitzers, with their carriages, limbers, platforms, implements, equipments, tools, and chests complete; also 7-inch mortars, with carriages, platforms, implements, equipments, and tools complete.

All of this siege material is of the latest pattern and newly issued. Three 6-inch field mortars, which had been distributed for practice, have been collected and sent to Tampa. These are supplied with an ample quantity of ammunition.

Smokeless powder is now being issued for all field and siege guns, although the first supply sent was sphere-hexagonal black molded powder, except that for the field mortars, which was of the smokeless variety.

A supply of field and siege ammunition has also been issued and new supplies have been ordered and are being delivered rapidly. The supply of ammunition already ordered for field cannon is considered sufficient for the present time. There have been shipped to the fortifications since April 21 many seacoast carriages, guns for which are already provided.

Steamers for Carrying Troops.

Rapid-fire guns and an ample supply of ammunition, cartridges, shell, shrapnel, fuses, and smokeless powder for the same have been purchased, and a portion of them has already been installed as permanent works. The transportation branch of the Quartermaster's Department took advanced precautions to secure steamers to carry the troops to Cuba. An experienced officer was early sent to New York to consult with the steamship companies and inspect the vessels. His work was so complete that when the call came the department was in a position to secure from the companies the ships that were needed. The policy was to divide the call among the various coastwise lines, with a view of not interfering seriously with their commercial interests, consequently the department has been able to make, without friction the most reasonable charters that the Government has ever made. Up to this date there have been chartered forty-one first-class steamships for transports on the Atlantic Coast, four water vessels, one tug, three steam lighters, and one steamer for the signal service. All of these had to be fitted for troops, animals, and freight by erecting bunks, building animal pens, and putting in extra tanks for water. In addition, extra contracts had to be made for supplies of coal and water at points where troops were accumulated. The Government has now made most acceptable contracts for coal at New Orleans, Mobile, Tampa, Key West, Savannah, and Fernandina, and also for coal afloat to follow the transports to Cuba and Puerto Rico.

Vessels on the Pacific Hard to Get.

It has been more difficult to secure the ships on the Pacific Ocean, not becaue of unwillingness of the steamship companies to give their ships, but from the fact that they were not available, for the reason that most of the companies were trading across the Pacific Ocean and as far south as Panama, and we could only get the vessels as they arrived in port. In many instances these companies have had to charter other vessels to replace those that it was necessary for the Government to have to transact its business. American registers were required for a number of ships, but there will be no difficulty in eventually getting all the vessels necessary for transporting the troops to the Philippines. Because of the long distance these ships had to go some delay was caused in fitting them out as transports. So far ten vessels have been chartered. The procurement of the coal for the expedition has been left to the Quartermaster on Gen. Merritt's staff, favorable offers by dealers on this side of the continent being declined, as the distance was too great.

The movement of the troops to rendezvous points was a vast undertaking.

Movement of the Volunteers.

On May 13 the Adjutant General sent to the Quartermaster his first orders for the movement of volunteers, and the order was quickly passed along to each of the subordinate officers, its execution being reported by wire. In no case has unnecessary delay been reported, and the volunteer troops have gone to their destination with promptness and with remarkable freedom from accident or delay. Extremely low rates for transportation were secured generally, not exceeding 1½ cents per mile for passengers and about half the prevailing tariff for freight. In some cases a rate as low as one-half cent per mile was given by the railroad company. The regular troops were assembled with the most satisfactory dispatch, and entirely without accident through the Chief Quartermasters of the army departments.

A special outfit has been provided under orders of the Secretary of War, to be used by the Surgeon General as a hospital train. This train will consist of ten tourist sleepers, two kitchen and dining cars, and a combined passenger and baggage car. It will be furnished by the Medical Department, placed in charge of its trained nurses, and kept permanently at Tampa, except when carrying sick and wounded to points designated by the proper medical officers. Upon the discharge of the sick and wounded in each case it will be returned to Tampa for similar service as required.

Altogether the troops transported, regular and volunteer, were 126 regiments of infantry, 84 regiments, battalions, or troops of cavalry, and 20 batteries of artillery. Some of the things shipped by the Quartermasters, out of the very long lists, were 8,810 cavalry horses, 12,802 draught mules, 2,109 pack mules, 500 small mules, 1,500 small horses, 4,090 wagons, 425 ambulances, 17,052 single harnesses, 1,500 saddles and bridles, 1,497 pack saddles, 3,100 halters, 1,755 artillery horses and 544 draught horses for siege trains, 106,382 blankets, 123,128 blouses, 25,739 canvas coats and trousers, 55,580 canton flannel drawers, 123,905 Summer drawers, 121,709 campaign hats, 23,950 canvas hats, 92,844 leggins, 104,287 ponchos, 130,785 flannel shirts, 192,656 leather shoes, 300,399 cotton stockings, 24,270 woolen stockings, 24,830 hammocks, 8,125 helmets, 3,820 mosquito bars, 2,000 headnets, 6,006 common tents, 141,562 shelter halves, 3,562 wall tents, and 1,250 conical tents.

Permanent Batteries Constructed.

The Engineer Corps was engaged in the construction of a large number of permanent batteries, the erection of temporary batteries at defenseless places, the overhauling of old armament at existing works, the purchase of submarine mines and searchlights, the maintenance of mine fields, the purchase of siege material, pontoon materials, tools, and instruments. In addition to the works already completed since the declaration of war work was ordered and is in progress upon twenty-one batteries, working with double shifts of men at many places. Of these there are seventy-five emplacements for modern 8, 10, and 12 inch guns, and forty-seven emplacements for rapid-fire guns.

In addition orders have been given for emplacements for twenty-one modern guns and 15-inch gun carriages, and a number are now ready for armament at twelve localities. Fifty-two temporary emplacements of old-style armament and modern siege guns have been constructed at fifteen localities, and the old-time armament has been overhauled for service at ten permanent posts. Four hundred miles of cable have been delivered, and about 1,500 submarine mines placed in harbors, and these are being increased as material is delivered. A large force of skilled electricians and laborers, with an extensive fleet of boats, has been employed to maintain them.

It will readily be perceived from the above statement, says Secretary Alger, which after all is only a portion of the work that has been done to put the army in condition of war, that the general public has had a very inadequate idea of the vastness of the undertaking thrown upon the War Department for execution in the very brief space of time that has elapsed since the declaration of war.

SOLDIERS FALL OFF A TRAIN.

Thomas Barrett of New York and Two Others Hurt Near Chickamauga.

CHICKAMAUGA NATIONAL PARK, Ga., June 12.—Three soldiers—C. H. Ames, Third Illinois; Thomas Barrett, Fourteenth New York, and "Judd" Sharp, Sixteenth Pennsylvania—were injured to-day by falling from a train. The men in camp were relieved this morning from all duties, and hundreds had leave to visit the city, Lookout Mountain, and the Ridge. Every train from the park was crowded with soldiers, who had availed themselves of the permission to take outings.

One of the trains was so full that a number of the soldiers mounted the top of the coaches. At a point about three miles from Chattanooga a number of telegraph wires cross the track of the railroad.

When the train reached this point Ames, Barrett, and Sharp were standing on top of a car. Sharp was caught under the chin and around the neck by one of the wires, and dragged off the car. He pulled with him Ames and Barrett, who had attempted to catch him and prevent his fall. The train was running at the rate of twenty miles an hour.

As soon as the accident became known the train was stopped, and the three men were picked up and taken back to Lyttle, and placed in the Leiter Hospital. None of them was fatally injured, but all were badly bruised and scratched. They were doing well this evening.

RIOT AT CHICKAMAUGA.

Soldiers Raid a Gambling Den, Where One of Their Comrades Was Hurt.

CHICKAMAUGA NATIONAL PARK, June 12.—An incident occurred this morning at Lyttle, the camp station, that probably will terminate the existence of the illicit whisky shops and gambling places which up to this time have been permitted by the Georgia authorities to ply their business without let or hindrance.

A private of the Twenty-first Kansas, who had been drinking at the whisky shop of Joe Baker, became involved in a difficulty with the barkeeper. Blows followed, and, finally, according to the soldier's story, Baker fired a shot from a revolver, inflicting a wound just over the eye.

The fight attracted the attention of throngs on the streets of the mushroom town, and soon a crowd of soldiers rushed in. Baker, fearing further trouble, got out of the way. A large body of soldiers formed with the purpose of handling him severely and avenging the injury to their comrade, and for a while it looked as if there would be serious trouble. An armed guard, however, was detailed by order of Gen. Brooke, and order was soon restored.

The soldier was taken to the division hospital, where the surgeon investigated his injuries. He found a wound as indicated, but thought the injury had been caused by a bit of broken glass, and not by a bullet, a splinter of glass being found sticking in the eyeball.

Later a number of soldiers discovered Baker had been running a "brace game," and that the difficulty between the soldier and Baker had resulted from the fact that Baker had been playing with loaded dice.

It took the soldiers only a few minutes to demolish the place. They broke up the furniture, scattered the gambling paraphernalia in the street, and were only deterred from pulling down the house by the arrival of officers.

It is stated this evening that a number of good citizens in the vicinity, because of the failure of the Georgia officers to enforce the law, will petition that the portion of Walker County in the vicinity of the park be put under martial law, so that Gen. Brooke can administer the law against the lawless element now doing a thriving business there.

Dust Laid at Chickamauga.

CHICKAMAUGA NATIONAL PARK, Ga., June 12.—A much-needed rain fell today, beginning at 2 o'clock, and continuing almost without intermission until 6 o'clock, cooling the atmosphere and laying the dust. The roads, through constant use of heavy army wagons, had become almost impassable from heavy dust, which in some places was from five to six inches deep.

POUGHKEEPSIE MEN HUNGRY.

Sunday Collection Taken for Them and Sent to Fort Hamilton.

POUGHKEEPSIE, June 12.—Mayor J. Frank Hull of this city to-day received the following telegram from Fort Hamilton:

Fort Hamilton, N. Y., June 12.

Dead broke. Rations have not caught up with us. Can you express money? SAGUE.

The telegram was from Capt. John K. Sague of Company K, First Provisional Regiment, formerly the Fifteenth Separate Company of this city.

The telegram produced the impression in this city that the soldiers were hungry at Fort Hamilton, and there was great excitement. Mayor Hull collected at once $200 from such citizens as he met, and, with William H. Frank, went to Fort Hamilton with the money.

TWO MORE GUNBOATS.

The Peoria and Dorothea Sail from Philadelphia Probably for Cuba.

PHILADELPHIA, June 12.—The gunboats Peoria and Dorothea left League Island Navy Yard to-day under sealed orders. The opinion is that both vessels are bound for Cuban waters, and are to join Sampson's fleet. Both these boats were built and fitted out in this city.

The Peoria formerly was the pilot boat Philadelphia. She is now commanded by Lieut. Ryan, and has a crew of forty-five men. She carries a battery of three-pounders. The Dorothea formerly was the yacht of that name, and is about the same size as the Vixen, now with Sampson's fleet. She is commanded by Lieut. Commander Barnett and carries a crew of sixty-five men.

The gunboat Princeton probably will leave the navy yard this week and the Fishhawk a week later.

Pennsylvania Troops Move.

MOUNT GRETNA, Penn., June 12.—Out of the 11,000 Pennsylvania volunteers under canvas at Camp Hastings a month ago, to-night only 900 remain. These are made up of the Eighteenth Regiment and three troops of cavalry. This morning the Fourteenth Regiment, under command of Col. Glenn, left in two sections. Six companies in command of the Colonel started for Fort Mott, on the New Jersey side of the Delaware Bay, and the remaining two companies left for Fort Delaware.

CROWDS VISIT ASTOR BATTERY.

The Artillerymen Will March Back to the City To-day and Go to Manila.

There was a great rush of visitors to the camp of the Astor Mountain Battery, on Bradford Farm, yesterday. The visitors came in carriages and wagons, on bicycles and on foot. Lieut. March was lenient in his discipline, and allowed friends and relatives inside the lines, to look about and inspect the saucy-looking Hotchkiss guns, and talk with the men of his command.

The Lieutenant has received orders to break camp early this morning and return to New York, from which point transportation will be furnished to San Francisco, and from there to the Philippines with Gen. Merritt. This is what the Lieutenant has wanted, and his men, when they heard the news, were greatly elated, for they had feared that some hitch had occurred.

Camp will be broken at daylight or soon afterward, and the march to the city will begin. The men were in high spirits yesterday, and talked of their pleasure in receiving the definite order. Some are inclined to think they will be on the ocean within ten days. The men are all in fine shape. They have gotten over the soreness resulting from the hard march into camp, and will be in much better trim to leave it to-day than they were to leave the barracks on Broadway. The exposure to the sun while in camp has bronzed the faces and hands of the men, and the exercise they have had with the guns has hardened their muscles.

While glad to get away, the men seem a little sorry they could not have had another week with the guns before starting for their destination. They appear enamored with their guns, and have begun to love them. A member of the battery who has seen hard service said yesterday that he never saw a corps of men in which a comradeship was so quickly established. Usually it took a campaign or long association to create the feeling that seemed to animate every man in the battery.

The tents yesterday were models of neatness, and the camp ground carefully policed. Every man seemed to consider himself a part of the police detail, and when a thoughtless outsider dropped a scrap of paper it was silently and quickly picked up by the first soldier, be he officer or private, who happened along. There were no drills of any description.

In the morning all who desired obtained permission to go to the churches in the villages, and a majority of the men availed themselves of the permission. Not a man was laggard in returning. There were no religious services in the camp. The relatives and friends of the men who visited the camp in the afternoon were taken to the shady spots, and formed little parties about the men who lounged in the middle of the groups smoking their brierwoods. All who failed to have some member of the battery identify them as friends of his, were kept at a distance. Several lemonade dealers set up stands near the camp grounds, and reaped a harvest from the tired and thirsty crowds.

VOLUNTEERS AT THE FORTS

Company G of the First Has Nice Quarters at Governors Island, but Would Rather Fight.

The members of the First Provisional Regiment, New York Volunteers, did their first garrison duty in regular Government fortifications yesterday at Forts Hamilton and Wadsworth, and at Governors Island. While the volunteers mounted guard at all these points the official garrison duty will not begin formally until 6 o'clock this morning.

Judging by the attitude of the men of Company G, which will have charge of Governors Island, the dull routine of life at a fort is not at all to their liking. The general sentiment expressed yesterday by the men of the company was that now that they were in for it they would do their duty to the end, but they could not see their business affairs at home going to rack and ruin without a pang of regret while they simply played at being soldiers.

Dozens of men lolled about on a vast lawn of green grass under spreading shade trees with just a faint odor of the salt sea in their nostrils and wishing for a chance to be in the hot air of Cuba under a blazing sun, marching against the enemy. Company G is the most fortunate in the regiment regarding assignments. The men have cool, roomy quarters and have the entire island practically to themselves, with no regulars to show them by example how much of the art of soldiering they yet have to learn.

They have gone at their work with a stolid determination to make a good showing. Even the quondam clerk who tends the landing stage at the island ferry slip yanked the gangplank in place yesterday with a business air, and remarked that he aready had in mind a mechanical contrivance which would do the work in half the time consumed at present.

The men of Company G are nearly all from the Mohawk Valley and are a sturdy looking lot of fellows. They were chosen for Governors Island duty principally because they were little acquainted in New York City, and therefore were in less danger of becoming demoralized by the convenience of city life. The officers and men of the company expressed small hope that the regiment will be called to the front. It was said that Col. Barker and Major Scott would probably establish their families in "Officers' Row," on Governors Island.

Yesterday was a quiet day at Fort Wadsworth. The battalion of the First, which has taken possession as a garrison, spent the day quietly. Many friends of the soldiers visited the fort, but the guard absolutely refused to admit them, and this condition will prevail. It is said that the artillerymen at the fort will to-day commence giving some of the volunteers drill at the disappearing guns. There is a scarcity of men capable of handling or even assisting at the big guns, and the breaking in of some of the volunteers for this work will greatly aid the gunners if the fort should ever be called upon for duty.

CAMP BLACK LOOKS LONELY.

No Orders Received by the First Battalion of the Forty-seventh.

HEMPSTEAD PLAINS, June 12.—Camp Black had a lonely appearance to-day. Only the First Battalion of the Forty-seventh and one company of the First Regiment now remain here. There were very few visitors in camp to-day. The Long Island Railroad did not run many trains, and they were not crowded. The soldiers spent a quiet day.

Col. Eddy of the Forty-seventh has not received marching orders, although notified that his battalion's station would be at Fort Adams. The company of the First which remains because it had measles in its ranks will probably be released from quarantine on Thursday. Gen. Pennington has received no orders as yet as to what he is to do.

Columbia University Auxiliary.

At a meeting of the Columbia University Red Cross Auxiliary, held on Saturday, Mrs. Munroe Smith, the Treasurer, reported that she had received about $4,000 in subscriptions which will be forwarded to the Red Cross Relief Committee at once. Should the Red Cross procure a vessel for their use the Columbia University Auxiliary wishes its money to go toward the purchase of medical and surgical supplies on this vessel.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

OUR FIRST FIGHT ON CUBAN SOIL

Continued from Page 1.

ports. The more important supplies from Spain will be strongly convoyed and will be sent immediately.

"Gen. Blanco also telegraphs that the authorities at Santiago de Cuba claim to have repelled the American attempt to land in the inner and outer bays of Guantanamo, the Spanish forces being intrenched in positions commanding the best landing places between Santiago and Guantanamo."

THE SANTIAGO ARMY OFF.

Gen. Shafter's Command Leaves Key West for Cuba, Convoyed by a Powerful Fleet.

WASHINGTON, June 12.—It is understood here that the first division of the United States Army, under command of Major Gen. Shafter, sailed to-night from Key West for Santiago de Cuba to besiege and capture that port. The army transports, thirty in number, are said to have left Tampa yesterday for Key West, where the convoying ships, believed to number between sixteen and nineteen, awaited their coming. With this powerful force there is no longer reason for apprehension that the transports can be attacked successfully by Spanish warships, even if any such should have escaped the vigilance of the naval commanders at Key West and off Havana.

It is believed here that the recent sally out of Havana of the three Spanish gunboats was intended to create the impression that they were prepared to go out to attack the transports. If so, the plan miscarried, for the craft were detected immediately by Commodore Watson's cruisers, and driven back into Havana Harbor under the protection of the guns of the shore batteries. Even if these boats had escaped they could have done no damage, for the size of the convoy furnished for the troop ships is sufficient to warrant the belief that they would have been speedily destroyed should they have had the courage to make an attack upon the fleet of American ships. The Spanish gunboats are not of formidable character, not one of them being the equal in power of the smallest of the American cruisers, or even of such gunboats as the little Bancroft, which may be used as Gen. Shafter's flagship.

Every precaution has been taken by the Government to insure the safety of the troops en route to Cuba. The Naval War Board was in session to-day making the final preparations for the disposition of the guardships. The transports will be kept as closely together as safe navigation will permit, and the warships will be disposed ahead, astern, and on either flank.

The fleet and the scouting vessels will be thrown far out in advance of the transports, and in order to insure against an attack from the rear, some of these vessels will linger far astern, ready to signal the heavily armed cruisers at the first sign of an approaching foe. The battleship Indiana, it is expected, will lead the procession of ships, which will be the most numerous gathered in American waters since the civil war.

The troops should arrive off Santiago by Wednesday night, supposing the fleet proceeds at eight knot speed, and landing operations should begin by Thursday, for Gen. Shafter will not keep his men cooped up on shipboard a moment longer than necessary. It is not believed that they will be landed at Caimanera, the point on Guantanamo Bay where the American flag now flies over the camp of Sampson's marines, as that place, while well adapted to serve as a naval base and a harbor of refuge for the American warships, is not particularly well suited for the beginning of military operations.

SHAFTER HAS 17,000 MEN.

Composition of the Military Force Now on the Way to Co-operate with Admiral Sampson.

TAMPA, Fla., June 12.—The expedition that sailed from here to Key West prior to going to Santiago was made up of nearly twenty regiments of regular infantry of from 500 to 550 men each, including, besides the regiments of the Fifth Army Corps, four regiments of infantry that have been in camp at Mobile and which formed part of Major Gen. Coppinger's command at that rendezvous. The total force of regular infantry was about 11,000 men.

There were also two regiment of Volunteer infantry, numbering about 2,000 men altogether; the Second Regiment of cavalry from Mobile, 500 men; two squadrons each from the First, Third, Sixth, Ninth, and Tenth Cavalry, about 2,000 men; eight troops of volunteer cavalry, taken from Roosevelt's rough riders, 500 men; four batteries of light artillery, 300 men and sixteen guns; two batteries or heavy artillery, 200 men and sixteen guns; the battalion of engineers, 200 men; Signal and Hospital Corps, &c., about 300 men, making a grand total of about 17,000 men. The regulars were practically picked men, as not a single recruit was taken, the regiments carrying only the old seasoned troops.

The following is the list of the transports, with their respective commanders and carrying capacity:

Miami, McDonald, 1,200 men.
Santiago, Leighton, 950 men.
Gussie, Birney, 100 men.
Cherokee, Garvin, 1,000 men.
Seneca, Decker, 900 men.
Alamo, Hix, 900 men.
Comal, Evans, 950 men, 176 horses.
Yucatan, Robertson, 950 men.
Berkshire, Dizer, 474 men, 174 horses.
Whitney, Staples, 100 men.
Olivette, Stevenson, 400 men, 15 horses.
Seguranca, (flag,) Hansen, 500 men.
Concho, Rick, 1,300 men.
Florida, Miner, 600 men.
City of Washington, Stevens, 900 men.
Alleghany, Nickerson, 450 men, 190 horses.
San Marcos, Itzen, 1,100 men, 26 horses.
Decatur H. Miller, Peterson, 350 men, 300 mules.
Saratoga, Johnson, 900 men.
Leona, Wilder, 1,250 men.
Rio Grande, Staples, 1,100 men.
Vigilancia, McIntosh, 1,200 men.
Orizaba, Downs, 1,200 men.
Iroquois, Kimble, 950 men.
Matteawan, Lewis, 800 men, 400 horses.
Morgan, Staples.
Stillwater, Cault.
Breakwater, Rivero.
Cumberland.
Clinton.
State of Texas, (hospital,) Young.

The fleet also includes the barges Bessie and Martha and the tug Captain Sam. On the sides and on the smokestacks of every one of the transports which formed the fleet were painted large white numbers, and by these the boats were officially known, their original names being discarded. This was for the purpose of facilitating signaling between the flagship and the other boats of the fleet.

The St. Louis at Mole St. Nicholas.

CAPE HAITIEN, Haiti, June 12.—The United States auxiliary cruiser St. Louis arrived at Mole St. Nicholas to-day.

Mr. Thebaud Resting Easily.

Frank F. Thebaud, the Broad Street merchant whose leg was torn off in a runaway at One Hundred and Forty-second Street and the Boulevard, was resting easily last night at the J. Hood Wright Memorial Hospital. He has a chance of recovery.

A HUNGRY SOLDIER'S LETTER.

A Ninth Regiment Volunteer Says the Veterans of This War Will Be Democrats.

Sergt. William Wahle of Company K, Ninth Regiment New York Volunteers, still at Camp Thomas, has written to his wife, to his brother, who is a member of the firm of Wahle & Stone; to his friend William Bock of the Barge Office, and to his relatives Engle and Heller of First Avenue and Second Street describing the hardships "the boys" have been unnecessarily put to at Camp Thomas. Among other things he says:

"About twenty-five of my company are in the hospital, sick with cramps and diarrhea, poor devils. You in New York think that we are going to fight for the starving Cubans, but you ought to see the starving volunteers. I know that about 7,500 men would not respond if they were called out again.

"If we want water to drink we must walk about three miles to a creek, get a canteen full of musty water, take it back to Camp Thomas, boil it, put it into a hole in the ground to cool and to settle, and then we have at hand a muddy creek cocktail. All this is for this great and glorious land of the free and the home of the brave. Hurrah!

"The soldiers' vote will be larger on election days hereafter, but it will be the Democrats who will get them. Bullets and bread make an army effective; beef and bravery go hand in hand, but bad rations make bad soldiers. Saladin said a thousand years ago, 'Hunger dulls the edge of the cimeter, while bread sharpens the lance's point.'"

SPANISH SOCIALIST ON THE WAR.

The Socialists of this city have received the last proclamation of President Pablo Iglesias of the Spanish Socialist Labor Party.

Mr. Iglesias lays the blame for the war between the United States and Spain upon the bourgeoisie and capitalists of both the United States and Spain. The American capitalists, he says, knew that Spain was on the verge of bankruptcy, and instigated the war, while 150,000 Spanish lives were sacrificed by starvation and war as victims to the greed of Spanish capitalists and officials.

The Spanish capitalists, Mr. Iglesias goes on to say, could have prevented the war, and should have yielded, and the Republicans ought to have secured control, and themselves have declared the independence of Cuba. The only people outside of the Democratic leaders who were opposed to war were the Socialists. War will not do the workingmen any good, for they will only shoot each other down, and then bear the expenses.

Mr. Iglesias adds that the high taxes and higher prices in Spain in consequence of the war have thrown out of work many people who have been forced to go to France and Belgium.

ST. LOUIS FRENCHMEN MEET.

ST. LOUIS, June 12.—The French residents of St. Louis held a mass meeting here to-day for the purpose of counteracting the feeling of antagonism that is growing in this country toward France because of her alleged opposition to the United States and friendship for Spain in the present conflict.

Resolutions were adopted declaring that the hostile feelings of Americans toward France were not warranted by facts, and protesting against accusations that they believed to be "detrimental to the cordial concord existing between the two great republics, dating back for more than a century, and which should not be broken or weakened by ill-founded rumors."

A committee was appointed to co-operate with a committee of influential citizens who are requested to invite the people to participate in a demonstration at which eminent orators will endeavor to dispel these sentiments of hostility to France.

YELLOW FEVER AT SUCUTTA.

LAUREL, Miss., June 12.—News from Sucutta announces that S. J. McNeil of McHenry, who was quarantined at the residence of his brother, Dr. McNeil, last Friday, is sick with fever. McNeil left McHenry, where yellow fever is epidemic, five days ago.

JACKSON, Miss., June 12.—The State Board of Health to-day issued the following order: "Be it ordained by the Executive Committee of the Mississippi State Board of Health that hereafter parties wishing to enter this State from the quarantine district of Harrison, Jackson, and Hancock Counties, must hold certificates from the officer in charge of Camp Fontainbleau that disinfection has been practiced and detention of ten days enforced."

OHIO FARMER MURDERED.

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio, June 12.—Otway Lucas, a wealthy farmer residing at South Solon, a town eighteen miles south of here, was shot down and killed in cold blood last night by Charles Selsor, aged twenty-five years.

The murderer is still at large, although armed men have been searching for him all day. What caused the crime is not known, but it is said that an old feud is responsible. After killing Lucas, Selsor jumped into a buggy and ran the horse up and down the main street of the village, daring any one to take him.

As no one cared to make the attempt, he finally drove rapidly away unmolested. He drove into Cedarville, but was not known at the time. Here he abandoned his horse and buggy and took to the woods. Officers are hot in pursuit.

THE OMAHA EXPOSITION.

OMAHA, Neb., June 12.—Beginning with Nebraska Day, June 14, a large number of State and other special days have been arranged for at the Trans-Mississippi Exposition.

Closely following Nebraska Day are Wisconsin, June 15 and 16; Women's Day, June 18; Illinois, June 20; Kansas, June 22; Iowa, June 23; Swedish Day, June 24.

New York comes to Omaha probably on July 12. Days for Louisiana, Missouri, New England, Tennessee, Chicago, Texas, stenographers, Red Men, Bohemians, Oklahoma, Modern Woodmen, and Knox College have been arranged between July 1 and Nov. 1. Nebraska, Iowa, and Kansas, and other States which will dedicate their buildings this week, will also have days for general celebration later in the season.

BIGGEST ELECTRIC GENERATOR.

CLEVELAND, June 12.—The Boston Elevated Railway Company of Boston has placed an order with the Walker Company of this city for the construction of a direct current generator which will be the largest ever built.

This monster generator will have a valid capacity of 4,000 horse power and will be capable of delivering over 5,000 horse power for a few hours at a time. The machine will weigh 300,000 pounds, the armature alone weighing over 100,000 pounds. To drive this great machine will require an engine of nearly 5,000 horse power, and the generator armature will be placed directly upon the cranks of the engine, making, when completed, by far the largest engine and generator ever attempted.

FELL DEAD; VIOLENCE ALLEGED.

William Simpson, thirty-five years old, a sea cook, who had been living for a year at the Owl Hotel, Broadway and Grand Street, disappeared from there five weeks ago. On Saturday night he returned and asked for a bed. The night clerk, William Barry, showed him his lodging and left him. Later Simpson was seen to leave his room and return to it. As he returned to his bed he fell to the floor and struck his face against the concrete flooring.

An ambulance was summoned, but the man was dead before its arrival. Coroner's Physician Williams performed an autopsy yesterday, and came to the conclusion the man had come to his death by violence. At the hotel it was said Simpson was in no way assaulted. It is supposed that the man had been injured in some way before he made his appearance at the hotel.

In Webster's International Dictionary the solidity and fineness of mechanical execution match the perfection of literary work. The elegant and durable binding, the excellent paper, the artistic type, the page so clear in its arrangement that the eye instantly siezes the word or phrase it seeks, are all in keeping with the thorough scholarship and fine judgment which mark the contents. Editor, printer, binder, and publisher have equally done their part.—Adv.

CAMMEYER
Stamped on a Shoe
MEANS STANDARD OF MERIT

Cool feet on hot pavements.

Is what can be enjoyed by wearing Oxford Ties during the hot season. One could not imagine the exceeding difference between the high button or lace shoes and the Oxford for summer wear without a trial. The difference is too great to be believed or imagined—only a trial can disclose the shady delights of the Oxford shoe during the summer season.

Men's Low Cut Oxfords
Newest Shapes,
$4.00



We keep every style Russia Calf, Patent Leather, Black or Russet Kid, and our prices like the shoe are low cut.

ALFRED J. CAMMEYER,
6th Ave., Cor. 20th St.

CONDITIONS AT CHICKAMAUGA.

Gen. Boynton Denounces as False Reports that the Soldiers Are Ill-Fed and the Camp Is Unhealthful.

CHICKAMAUGA NATIONAL PARK, Ga., June 12.—Gen. Boynton, Chairman of the Chickamauga Park Commission, being asked in regard to the stories of short food supplies at Camp Thomas, said:

"A few sensational newspapers at the East recently have asserted that the soldiers here are suffering for food. These statements have been paraded in startling form, and the friends of the volunteers have been made miserable. The whole business has been deliberately manufactured.

"Yesterday I took occasion to obtain the issue of rations for ten days past for each of the regiments specified in these newspaper articles as suffering. In each case it turned out not only that full rations had been issued for this whole time, and that no separate article making up the ration had been short, but that two vegetable rations, in addition to the ration, had been issued to all. Not only this, but the whole issue had been in first-class condition.

"This wholesale attack upon the very faithful, competent, and energetic officers responsible for the issue of stores seems to have been devised to bunko the public and fix its attention upon stores of supplies which these sensational newspapers now propose to forward to the so-called 'relief of the soldiers at Camp Thomas.' It is both an infamous and very transparent game, and, as stated, is based on unqualified falsehood.

"Among the other charges against the camp, it is denounced as sickly. The fact is, the sick rate has been steadily decreasing ever since the camp was established. Gen. Brooke's orders to prohibit the sale of pop and other slop in the park caused the sick rate to go down 30 per cent. in four days.

"Yesterday the rate was 3.03 per cent., and 1 per cent. of this was the result of vaccination, leaving only 2.03 per cent. of legitimate sick cases. This is less by considerable than the rate at the regular army posts where the troops are established with every convenience.

"First, for its cruelty to the friends of the soldiers at home; next, for its injustice to the able commander and his staff here, and, lastly, for the implied attack upon the War Department, the whole business is diabolical, and those engaged in it ought to be treated as public enemies and driven out of camp."

Suffering from Vaccination.

CHICKAMAUGA NATIONAL PARK, Ga., June 12.—The members of the Sixteenth Pennsylvania are having a serious time as a result of vaccination, nearly 400 men being disabled with sore arms. It is charged that the points used were imperfect, and the officers of the Fourth Pennsylvania have refused to allow their men to be vaccinated with the same class of points. By subscription, funds were raised with which fresh points are to be bought for use of this regiment.

MEDICAL STUDENT A SUICIDE.

Edward Cutter, twenty-three years old, son of Dr. James Cutter of 1,074 Boston Avenue, committed suicide late Saturday night by drinking cyanide of potassium. He was found in a dying condition by a nurse who is attending his invalid mother, and Deputy Coroner Geby, Dr. Holmes, and Dr. Monahan were summoned. Their efforts to save him were unsuccessful, and he died in a few minutes.

Coroner Lynch was notified, but the cause of Cutter's death was not given out until last night. Young Cutter was a medical student and was popular in social circles.

AT THE HOTELS.

FIFTH AVENUE—State Treasurer A. B. Colvin, Glens Falls; ex-Gov. W. A. McCorkle, West Virginia, and ex-Senator W. D. Washburn, Minneapolis.

GRAND—H. C. Schumm, United States Army.

MANHATTAN—G. B. Herbert, Washington.

MURRAY HILL—Amos A. Fries, United States Army.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—S. L. Firth, Sheffield, England.

WINDSOR—Col. Jerome Hill, Memphis, and Judge S. H. Elbert, Denver.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Barr, William, Dry Goods Company, The, St. Louis, Mo.; C. E. Wigginton, housefurnishing goods, 621 Broadway; Holland House.

Bartel, Adam H., Company, Richmond, Va.; A. H. Bartel, laces and embroideries, 61 Leonard Street; Hotel Albert.

Denholm & McKay Company, Worcester, Mass.; H. A. Gros, laces and embroideries, 2 Walker Street; Hotel Vendome.

Mayer, E. D., Washington, D. C.; dress goods, silks, notions, and millinery; Hoffman House.

Maxwell & McClure Notion Company, Kansas City, Mo.; R. M. Maxwell, notions, laces, white goods, and furnishing goods; Hotel Albert.

Porteous & Mitchell, Norwich, Conn.; J. Porteous, cloaks and suits; 57 White Street.

Pringle Brothers, Charleston, S. C.; E. H. Pringle, notions and furnishing goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; A. Leith, cloaks and suits; 57 White Street.

Wurzburg, F. W., & Co., Grand Rapids, Mich.; W. M. Wurzburg, dry goods, notions, &c.; Hotel Imperial.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Saturday night until 12 o'clock Sunday night.)

MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

11 A. M.—219 Mott Street; Joseph Bendetti; damage, $5.

8 P. M.—783 Amsterdam Avenue; no damage.

12:50 P. M.—Avenue D; Isaac Velevitz; no damage.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

WOBURN, Mass., June 12.—The currying and shoe stock factory of B. H. Murray & Co. was burned early to-day. The factory was owned by ex-Mayor Hugh D. Murray. Loss, $25,000.

NEWARK, N. J., June 12.—The plant of the Stockton Manufacturing Company, at 55 New Jersey Railroad Avenue, was partly destroyed by fire last night. The loss was $5,000.

OUR VICTORY AT MANILA

How Dewey Ran Past the Forts and Sank the Spaniards, by One Who Was Present.

NINE WRECKS DOT THE BAY

Spanish Guns on Shore Silenced and Our Flag Hoisted Over the Arsenal at Cavite—The Defeat Unparalleled.

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MANILA BAY, May 4, via Hongkong, May 10.—With decks cleared for action, guns shotted, crews all at quarters, and eagerly peering through the portholes, Commodore Dewey, having previously made signal to follow the flagship, headed for the entrance of Manila Bay, between the batteries on the Islands of Pulo Caballo and El Frallo at 10 P. M. on Saturday night last, April 30. Here were the guns that were to blow us out of the water, and the much vaunted torpedo mine field that was impossible to pass over without a skilled pilot.

At 10:20 a signal light and a gun on the beach announced that we had probably been seen.

The night was bright moonlight and unfavorable for us, but the dark gray-green paint and the inky darkness on board ship prevented any estimate of our character being made.

The Olympia and Baltimore slipped through unseen by the gunners on El Frailo, but a sudden roar, a flash, and an eight-inch shell whistled over the Raleigh, and exploded close alongside. The ball was opened, and a five-inch shell from her broke the silence of the American fleet. But the course or speed was not changed.

Three more shots were fired at the Concord and Boston, and they were promptly replied to, after which the fleet was out of range. Speed was then slackened, and the column headed up the bay for Manila, thirty miles distant.

The Commodore skirted the city at early dawn, but the Spanish fleet was not there. Soon afterward it was distinguished drawn up in line of battle off the strongly fortified arsenal of Cavité, seven miles from Manila.

Heading for the Line of Battle.

The signal "Prepare for general action and close up" was then floated from the flagship Olympia, and, in unison, bugle and drum called to "general quarters," and the Stars and Stripes waved out from every masthead and gaff of the six ships of the squadron as the Olympia headed for the Spanish line of battle.

Our formation was in column, 400 yards apart, with a slackened speed of six knots. The fullness of the day revealed the Spanish fleet of nine vessels—the Reina Cristina, flagship; the Castilla, Don Antonio d'Ulloa, Isla de Cuba, Isla de Luzon, and four small gunboats. The Spanish mail steamer Mindanao was also in line, having been hastily fitted with guns. Each end of their line was protected by batteries of six and eight-inch guns on the peninsula of Cavité. The Castilla was moored head and stern; the other ships had steam up, in order to be able to retreat behind the mole and batteries of Cavité to repair accidents and take a breathing spell.

The shore batteries opened on us long before we were in range. Our guns were silent until at 4,500 yards, when the Olympia swung around her port broadside and let drive her four eight-inch turret guns. The Baltimore, Raleigh, Petrel, Concord, and Boston in succession followed the flagship and opened fire as soon as their guns would bear on the enemy.

The engagement was general as the Americans swept down parallel to the Spanish line, but was fought at long range, owing to our ships being kept away from the enemy by shallow water. The modern high-power guns and excellent gunnery of the Americans soon showed their effects, while the Spaniards' shots either fell far short or flew wholly over our heads.

The end of their line being reached, we turned, shifted our batteries and stood down the line until we were at from 3,000 to 2,500 yards. It is hardly conceivable with what rapidity and accuracy our guns were fired. The sides of the Raleigh, which has a battery of ten five-inch rapid-fire guns, were a continuous sheet of flame, and the eight-inch guns of the Olympia, Boston, and Baltimore hurled an unbroken stream of 250-pound shell at the doomed ships of the enemy.

Up and Down the Spanish Line.

Six times the Commodore led the fleet up and down the Spanish line, after which we hauled out to breakfast; but the victory was ours.

The Castilla was riddled and burning. A shell through the steam pipe of the Reina Maria Cristina showed she was in trouble. Two hours later she burst into flames and both ships were burned to the water's edge.

The other Spanish craft had been handled so severely that they had retired behind the mole of the navy yard. The Mindanao was beached.

One torpedo boat early in the fight tried to slip out and attack our reserve squadron, composed of the McCulloch and the transports Nanshan and Zafiro, which we had left out of range of the action. She had hardly made clear her purpose before the small rapid-fire guns of all our ships were concentrated on her and she was fairly blown out of the water on the beach.

At 7:30 the Commodore made signal to retire in order to give the crews a rest and breakfast. They had been standing by their guns all night and had been fighting them for three hours. The rest was welcomed by all.

After breakfast and the council of war it was decided to attack and destroy the shore batteries at Cavité. On signal the Baltimore led the way, ran up to within 2,000 yards, received their concentrated fire, and literally smothered them with shell. The other ships quickly took their places, and within thirty minutes not another shot was fired from the shore.

The Don Antonio d'Ulloa still floated the flag of Spain and fired a few shots. Her decks were swept of every living soul and she sank riddled with shell.

Gunboats Burned or Scuttled.

The work of the big ships was over. The Raleigh, Concord, and Petrel were then ordered inside to "destroy shipping." But the draught of the Raleigh, twenty feet, was too great to allow her to get over the shoal water, and after getting aground twice the attempt had to be abandoned. The Concord ran over and found the Mindanao, while the Petrel went up to the navy yard.

The enemy, however, had anticipated them, and all the gunboats were on fire or scuttled.

The arsenal was in ruins from the shelling.

At 1:30 the Spanish flag was hauled down and the Petrel signaled "The enemy has surrendered."

A mighty cheer went up from all the ships.

A most extraordinary victory was ours. Not one man did we lose, and there were only six men slightly wounded on the Baltimore, while, from last accounts, the Spaniards lost between 900 and 1,100 men killed and wounded.

The Spanish Commodore was wounded, and the Captain, a Lieutenant, the Chaplain, and a midshipman were killed by a shell striking the bridge of the Reina Cristina. She lost besides 80 men killed, and had 60 men wounded. The Castilla lost 110 men killed and wounded. The shore batteries suffered badly.

Had we been able to engage their ships and batteries at short range the battle would have beer more quickly over, but our loss of life would in all probability have been considerable. As it was, the Spanish fleet was destroyed without one death on our side, and only a few shot holes through the upper works of our ships. That night we anchored off Manila, leaving the Boston and Concord to watch the Cavite Arsenal.

Dewey Spares the City.

Negotiations were opened with the authorities ashore, and it was earnestly desired on our part that it would not be necessary to bombard Manila. On the lunetta in front of Manila is a battery of ten-inch Krupp guns. These guns opened on the fleet as it passed in the early morning, and by so doing exposed the city to a merciless bombardment, which, but for the humanity of our Commodore, might have put to death thousands of the inhabitants, and laid the city in ruins. Even after the first part of the battle was over that battery kept firing. But after the final destruction of the naval station and the silencing of the Spanish ships off the city a white flag was hoisted over this battery, and not a gun was thereafter fired.

During Monday, May 2, the Raleigh and Baltimore were sent down to demand the surrender or to destroy the forts at the mouth of the bay. Arrived off the principal fort and headquarters on Corregidor Island, a flag of truce was sent in and the surrender of the Spaniards was demanded, whereupon the Governor and the Colonel commanding the forces came on board, and arranged the terms with Capt. Coghlan of the Raleigh. We have since dismantled their guns, destroyed their ammunition, and put all the Spaniards on parole not to bear arms against the United States during this war, or to attempt to fire a shot at our ships entering or leaving the bay.

As this dispatch is closed, on Wednesday, affairs are at a standstill. Our flag floats over the naval station at Cavite, and the garrison and employes have evacuated the place. The hospitals are full of wounded, and we buried those who died. Eleven were buried yesterday.

Sisters Plead for the Wounded.

The insulting and bombastic proclamation of the Governor of Manila has evidently borne fruit, for when the Petrel first searched the navy yard the doctor and a deputation of Sisters of Mercy from the hospital came down to beg our men not to kill the wounded or fire on the hospital. They seemed surprised and delighted when they were assured that such practices were not in our system of warfare.

The wrecks of nine splendid vessels are dotted around in view of the ship on which this dispatch is written.

The Spanish transport Manila was found in three feet of mud up near the navy yard, but the Petrel was able to tow her off, and she came out under her own steam and anchored near the squadron. She is a beautiful little steamer of about 2,000 tons. On board were supplies for the navy, and 500 tons of coal. The Raleigh is now filling her bunkers from the coal captured on board the Manila. In addition to the latter, about a dozen small tugs and steam launches have been seized, and are now being used by the American fleet.

The terms of the surrender of Manila have not yet been fixed. The Commodore wants to avoid a bombardment in the interests of humanity, and to keep from inflicting terrific loss of unoffending neutrals. Besides this, the rebels are massed near the city, and, should it be bombarded, it would be the signal for their descent to pillage and burn.

The following is an accurate list of the damage and injuries sustained by the Americans during the battle of Manila Bay:

Olympia—Five shot holes in her upper works.

Baltimore—Three shot holes in her upper works, and six men wounded by a 4.7-inch shell striking and exploding a three-pounder shell. Injuries not serious.

Raleigh—One-pounder shell through her whaleboat. Now repaired.

Boston—No damage or injuries.

Petrel—No damage or injuries.

Concord—No damage or injuries.

The Spanish fleet was slightly overmatched in ordnance, but not in such a degree as to account for the marvelous disparity in the damages inflicted. Of guns that throw a shell of one pound and over the Spanish carried 90, while the American fleet was armed with 118 of such weapons.

MERRITT'S FORCE COMPLETE.

No More Troops Will Go with Him, but the Regiments He Has Will Be Filled Up.

WASHINGTON, June 12.—It may be stated with positiveness that the War Department has no present intention of sending any more troops to San Francisco for the Philippines expedition than have already been ordered there. Dispatches from San Francisco in this morning's newspapers represent Gen. Merritt as urging the War Department to supply him with the number of men he deems necessary to the success of the expedition.

Gen. Merritt announced before he left New York, it is recalled, that he wanted at least 20,000 men to take to Manila and that he intended to have that number. It was generally accepted here that Gen. Merritt won his point and that the department promised him the men he asked for. It is now stated that instead of the 20,000 men he has been counting on, only 16,000 have been assembled at San Francisco and that the future Governor General of the Philippines is getting uneasy about the other 4,000.

Adjt. Gen. Corbin has several times recently, in response to direct inquiries, stated that it was not intended to send any more troops to the Philippines than those already selected for that work. He was asked the same question to-day in view of the San Francisco reports about Gen. Merritt's insisting on more men, and he answered again that there were no intentions of ordering any more additional regiments to Manila at this time. If the assertion telegraphed from San Francisco is correct that 16,000 troops are already massed there, counting those who have gone to Manila, it is estimated that the recruiting of these regiments to their maximum strength, as is being done under the second volunteer call, will eventually raise the strength of the force to very nearly 20,000.

It is thought to be probable that the War Department is depending on this means to fill it out, as the recruits can be sent on after the transports have left with the regiments to which they belong.

MERRITT'S ORDER TO EMBARK.

Troops for the Philippines to Go Aboard Wednesday — Measles Among the Soldiers.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 12. Major Gen. Merritt has issued verbal instructions through Major Gen. Otis to Colonels commanding regiments and battalions, designated to sail in the second Philippine expedition to have finished by Tuesday the placing aboard ship of all camp equipments, and to be ready to embark their troops by noon on Wednesday.

These orders, though not from the official typewriter nor graced by the official caption, are bona fide commands, and were actually issued by Gen. Merritt. As a result in the camps of the regiments that are to sail the packing has begun, and every article not actually necessary for use between now and the time of departure is being packed away.

Arthur MacArthur, the last of the Brigadier Generals of Volunteers ordered to report to Gen. Merritt at San Francisco for the Manila expedition, has arrived. Gen. MacArthur comes direct from Tampa and Chickamauga, where he assisted in the mobilizing of two armies.

Measles threatens to become epidemic among the soldiers at Camp Merritt, and the surgeons in charge of the field hospital are bending all their energies to prevent the further spread of the malady. Fifty cases are now under their care, and during the past three days six or eight new patients have been turned over to them. Fortunately it is in a mild form, and the patients are doing well.

SPAIN'S FINAL STRUGGLES.

A Madrid Dispatch from Manila Gives Spaniards More Hope.

MADRID, June 12.—A private dispatch received here from Manila, dated June 8, represents the situation there as being slightly improved. It says:

"In spite of the insurrection in the province the Captain General is resolved upon resistance. The spirit of the people is excellent. The defenses have been increased, fresh battalions of volunteers have been organized, the place is victualed for two months, and the insurgents have not ventured to make an attack."

UNJUST TO BLAME RIVERA.

London Times Correspondent Says No One in Spain Foresaw the War.

LONDON, June 13.—The Madrid correspondent of The Times, telegraphing Sunday, says:

"Criticisms upon Marshal Primo de Rivera and others for shortcomings in the Philippines should be accepted with considerable reserve, because the whole subject has revived old personal and party animosities. The truth is that both parties and all Cabinets for many years have been guilty of sins of omission. Nobody foresaw war with America, and it is unjust and ungenerous to try to blame individuals."

THE PHILIPPINES TARIFF

Spanish Schedules Likely to Remain in Force Under Gen. Merritt's Governorship.

AMERICAN GOODS MUST PAY

The Natives to be Exempt from the Present Taxes on Their Products—Influx of American Capital Expected.

WASHINGTON, June 12.—The decision of the Administration to continue the Spanish tariff schedules in force in the Philippines while they are under the Military Governorship of Gen. Wesley Merritt has not yet been announced officially, but, as stated before in these dispatches, that course has practically been decided on, and the customs authorities are acting on that idea. The publication of the fact has brought a number of inquiries to the Treasury Department as to what the present tariff duties are in the Philippines, many of these queries coming from persons who are already looking to the islands as a possible market for goods. The latest Spanish tariff went into effect in the Philippine Islands through the action of a royal decree on April 1, 1891.

The Treasury Department is in possession of the provisions of this decree, with the various modifications made to it, the latest being dated October, 1897, and bringing the schedules up to date.

The metrical system is used in all the schedules. The monetary unit is the peso, which corresponds to our dollar, and which is divided into 100 centavos, almost the same in value as our cents.

With the amounts, weights, and measures changed to American equivalents, here are some of the items of the Philippine tariff as it will in all probability be enforced under Gen. Merritt's direction:

Coal and coke, 50 cents a ton.
Glassware, $16 a ton.
Porcelain, $100 a ton.
Gold and silver in jewelry or plate, $2 an ounce.
Cast iron in pigs, $5 a ton.
Wrought iron and steel rails, $16 a ton.
Tinplate, $50 a ton.
Varnishes, $48 a ton.
Sulphur, 50 cents a ton.
Salt, $6.50 a ton.
Saltpetre, $3 a ton.
Starch, 1 cent a pound.
Gunpowder, 5 cents a pound.
Manufactured tobacco, $1.20 a pound.
Raw tobacco, 10 cents a pound.
Raw cotton, $2.40 a ton.
Close-woven tissues of cotton, plain, unbleached, bleached, or dyed, up to 25 threads, 10 cents a pound.
Muslins, cambrics, lawns, organdies, and gauzes up to 30 threads, 20 cents a pound.
Velveteens, corduroys, and other heavy tissues for wearing apparal, 25 cents a pound.
Cotton hosiery in stockings, socks, and gloves, 30 cents a pound.
Jute and other vegetable fabrics, 40 cents a ton.
Plain tissues of hemp and flax, 10 cents a pound.
Woolen and worsted goods, spun and twisted, unbleached, 17 cents a pound; when washed or bleached, 30 cents a pound.
Carpets of wool, 24 cents a pound.
Woolen blankets, 20 cents a pound.
Silk, raw and spun, twisted or not, $1.20 a pound.
Silk tissues, plain or twilled, $1.80 a pound.
Velvets and plushes, $2.30 a pound.
Books, 5 cents a pound.
Engravings, maps, and drawings, 12 cents a pound.
Wood in boards for boxes, flooring, or planking, 1½ cents per cubic foot.
Ordinary wood made into furniture or bent wood furniture, $20 a ton.
Horses, $20 each.
Mules, asses, and cattle $10 each,
Shoes, 26 cents a pair.
Harnessmakers' wares, 85 cents a pound.
Pianos, $25 each.
Gold watches, $4 each.
Agricultural machinery, $2 a ton.
Motors, $5 a ton.
Meat, salted and jerked beef, 4 cents a pound.
Pork, lard, and bacon, 7 cents a pound.
Wheat, $6 a ton.
Wheat flour, $1.05 per 100 pounds.
Refined sugar, half a cent a pound.
Beer and cider, 20 cents a gallon.
Cheese, 7 cents a pound.
Honey and molasses, half a cent per 100 pounds.
Hats not trimmed and bonnets, 20 cents each.
Hats and bonnets with milliners' work, $1.50 each.

These items, taken at random from one of the few copies of the royal Spanish Philippine tariff in this country, serve to give an idea to intending traders as to what sort of duties they will be called on to pay.

One provision of the Spanish decree is that "Spanish products conveyed directly to the Philippine Islands under the Spanish flag from ports of the Peninsula, the adjacent islands, and the Spanish Antilles, shall not be subject to the tariff, and consequently shall be dispensed from the payment of duty."

It is the present intention of the Administration to pursue an exactly opposite policy when it takes military possession of the islands, and make goods from this country subject to the same duties as goods from other countries. This will be done on the ground that until formally acquired by treaty of peace the Philippines are not United States territory.

The tariff, of course, will not be collected as a tariff, but as a military contribution, to be raised by the army and used by it.

Experts from the Customs Bureau of the Treasury will prepare the schedules, however, and assist in the technical execution of the task. At present heavy export duties are levied on the principal natural products of the Philippines.

All these, it is expected, will be abolished and the natives allowed to ship their tobacco, indigo, rice, sugar, and cocoanuts without paying for the privilege.

The representative of a large New York house who was here last week informed an official of the Customs Service that his firm already had started three men to Manila with a view to establishing trade relations there, and it is predicted here that as soon as the American forces are in effective possession of the islands and the tariff regulations are in working order, there will be an influx there of American merchants and commercial travelers.

Wild Birds in London.

From The London Globe.

Twenty years ago who would not have laughed at the suggestion that it might be necessary to place a wire entanglement round the trunk of the tree in the Bank of England courtyard to prevent the Bank of England cat from eating the wild wood pigeons nesting therein? It would have seemed almost as reasonable to muzzle the lions at the Zoo for fear they should catch and eat the dodo, or to barricade Exeter Hall during the May meetings to keep out the uninvited boa constrictor. Yet the wild wood pigeons of the City of London are an accomplished and very familiar fact. In Leicester Square, which some of us remember as a derelict tangle of weeds with the riderless horse of a broken equestrian statue in the middle, there are now trees from which the nesting wood pigeons survey the passing traffic, anon descending to scramble with sparrows for the contents of a cab-horse's split nosebag. In St. James's Park the "shy ringdove" woos his mate "coram publico" with an absence of shyness that would be ridiculous were it not welcome testimony to the wisdom of our civilized protection of wild life. In the country a man has but to hold an umbrella or walking stick gunwise to make the wary wood pigeon three fields off rise and fly to a safer distance; in Leicester Square or St. James's Park a man might carry a whole bundle of guns and, provided that he had also bread crumbs to distribute, the wood pigeons would come to his feet to eat them. A very interesting struggle for existence is destined to take place in the near future between the ordinary London pigeon and the wild wood pigeon, in which it is not easy to say which will triumph.

"The Murder in the Rue Morgue."

From The Pall Mall Gazette.

Among the "nouvelles diverses" in Figaro there is a sweet little story which should appeal to every lover of animals. A certain M. de V—— is the possessor of an ourang-outang named Zoulou—apparently because it hails from Borneo. One evening Zoulou's master, going out to the theatre, left Zoulou at home to mind the house. It happened that evening that a burglar looked in on M. de V——, but no sooner did he make his way into the place than Zoulou seized him by the throat, and half strangled him before assistance arrived. When the intruder came to himself the shock of the unexpected attack was found to have driven him mad! Zoulou may almost take rank with Edgar Poe's homicidal ape, which slid down the chimney, committed murder, and disappeared by the way he came.

THE ONLY GENUINE HUNYADI WATER

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BEST NATURAL APERIENT WATER FOR CONSTIPATION, DYSPEPSIA, LIVER COMPLAINT, & HEMORRHOIDS

"The prototype of all Bitter Waters."—*Lancet*

Speedy, sure, gentle.—*British Medical Journal.*

CAUTION: *See that the label bears the signature of the firm.* Andreas Saxlehner.

OUR FRIENDS IN AUSTRALIA.

At First Greatly Depressed by False Reports from Manila and Then Joyful Over the Truth.

From The Westfield (Mass.) Times.

The following extracts from a letter dated May 5, from Mr. Nathaniel Collins of Australia, son of Mrs. E. W. Collins of this town, relating to the engagement at Manila in the war with Spain, will be read with interest:

"Gunning, N. S. W., May 5, 1898.

"War! War!! War!!! This is the only subject talked about, or thought much about out here now. You would be surprised at the interest which the Americo-Spanish war excites out here. The papers are full of it, and the people can hardly wait for their papers to come, they are so eager to hear the latest news. You would be pleased to hear how every one in Australia sympathizes with the Americans. There is as much rejoicing here over the great naval victory at Manila as there can possibly be in Westfield. When the newspapers here first got the news through the first cablegrams said that the Spaniards had won. The Sydney newspapers said that when the news was posted up in their windows the people in the streets refused to believe it, and when the later news came that it had proved a great victory for the Americans, the crowds cheered themselves hoarse. In the theatres and music halls they exhibit American flags and sing American songs, and the audiences receive them with the wildest applause. It is also a great card with political speakers to call for cheers for America. I saw where in a concert at Townsville the leading lady singer sang "The Star-Spangled Banner" and received a perfect ovation, and afterward the audience would not listen to anything else.

"This great battle at Manila seems to bring the war very close to our own doors, for it is almost off the Australian coast, relatively speaking. Great numbers of persons have offered their services to Col. Bell, the United States Consul in Sydney, to fight for America, or to serve her in any other way. To my mind the great importance and best result of the victory of Manila, with the entire annihilation of the Spanish fleet, is that it removes all Spanish war vessels from the Pacific Ocean, and makes that great highway a safe one for the American ships which are always crossing in such numbers from Newcastle to San Francisco with coal, and also for our mail boats to the same place, which run under the American flag, and which always carry very valuable cargoes. I hope the war will be very quickly over. A decisive victory in Cuba like the one in the Philippines, would, I think, end it at once.

The Federation Project.

"The unfortunate effect which the war has had out here is to completely overshadow the great federation question, which is now approaching its crisis. As you know the Constitution bill, under which the colonies are to federate, has been framed, and on the 3d of next month, which is to-morrow four weeks, a referendum vote is to be taken in all the colonies interested in the question. In Victoria, South Australia, Tasmania, and West Australia it will only require a majority vote of those voting to carry it, but in this colony, where the whole scheme is meeting with most unreasonable opposition, the majority of Parliament, which is in opposition to the bill, succeeded in passing an act making it necessary that it shall be carried here by not only a majority, but that that majority must consist of not less than 80,000 votes. The fight is getting very bitter. Against the bill, curiously enough, are arrayed the two extremes of political life. All the intensely conservative wealthy men have for once united with the extreme Democrats and Socialists to oppose the bill, while all the great respectable middle classes are in its favor, but apparently with nothing like the same enthusiasm that seems to characterize its opponents.

"The principal causes for opposition seem to be these: New South Wales is an extreme free-trade colony, having the most open ports of any civilized nation in the world. The rest of the colonies are all protective in their policies, and as the revenue to support a federal Government must come from the customs, there seems little doubt that under federation, protection will be the policy of united Australia. Our free traders are therefore frightened that all their efforts in the past will have been for nothing, and yet strangely enough our free-trade Premier, who has given us our present tariff, is supporting the bill, while the leader of the protectionist opposition is leading the opposition to federation.

"Another objection put forward by the anti-federationists is that New South Wales being the richest of the group of colonies will have to pay the largest proportion of the expenses of the new Government, and that it will involve very heavy additional taxation; another objection is that the bill arranges for equal representation in the new Senate of each of the colonies, and ours, being by far the largest numerically, will suffer in equality of representation in proportion to voters. The objectors say that the smaller colonies will unite in legislation hostile to us, and will squeeze us as they wish.

"With it all I do not think they could defeat the bill here if it was not for the fact that they are supported by one of the most influential metropolitan dailies, with the largest circulation of any paper in the colony. Then the members of our provincial Parliament think that if there should be federation their numbers would be cut down by one-half and the salaries of the remaining half very much reduced, and the Parliament itself rendered very unimportant, compared with what it is now; so nearly the whole of them are going up and down the country, singly and in pairs, trying to induce the people to vote "No" on the 3d of next June, and many of them have great influence, especially in their own electorates. Still, in face of all this, I have hopes that the supporters of the bill will carry the day. Under the bill, if any three of the colonies vote in the affirmative, the bill will then be sent on to the British Parliament for approval, (which is a purely formal matter,) and federation will take place so far as those colonies are concerned. All the colonies but New South Wales are pretty sure to accept the bill, but they all know that federation without the premier colony would be a farce, while any two federating with us would be successful."

Distress in Spain.

The Madrid correspondent of The London Morning Post gives some particulars respecting the economic situation in Spain, which he describes as becoming more critical. The national subscription for the war has not come up to expectations. Before the lists were opened the correspondent was confidently assured by Spaniards that 50,000,000 of pesetas would be subscribed in two days. Yet to-day the national subscription, including the royal gifts, only amounts to 8,000,000 of pesetas, and it can easily be seen that the maximum to be hoped for certainly cannot now exceed 10,000,000. The Spanish Government takes no interest in the people further than to load with taxes those who are able to pay them. As to the others, the poor, they are abandoned to their fate. There are in Madrid alone 15,000 or 20,000 persons who live on public charity. Men, women, and children, in almost indecent rags, follow one along the street whining piteous appeals for a morsel of bread. I have seen, adds the correspondent, one of these beggars come out of a fishmonger's shop, his hands full of skins, heads, and other useless portions of fish, biting ravenously into the raw, disgusting mass. It is a sight too common to attract attention to observe a man in the usual large sombrero and cloak with the singularly dignified mien of the Spaniard, raking over dust heaps in search of a stray crust—which, if found, is devoured on the spot. The political system on which Spain is organized is responsible for this state of affairs, and it may be that some day, driven by hunger, this neglected proportion of the population may give serious trouble to the rulers of the peninsula.

THE ARREST OF MONTESI

Supposed Spanish Spy Held on a Charge of Violating the Postal Laws.

KEPT IN CLOSE CONFINEMENT

His Movements Said to Have Been Watched for Three Weeks by Secret Service Men—He Shows No Discomposure.

Edward G. Montesi, of 125 Coffey Street, Brooklyn, who was arrested on suspicion of being a Spanish spy on Saturday afternoon on board the steamer Tartar Prince, upon which he was booked to sail with his family to Genoa, was held in close confinement all day yesterday in Castle Williams on Governors Island.

Not even his guards were allowed to question him regarding the suspicious letters alleged to have been found in his baggage when he was arrested, and he was forbidden to volunteer any information concerning his case to any one in the prison with whom he might come in contact.

No definite information concerning the case could be given out by any of the army officers on Governors Island. It was said there that Montesi was being held subject to the orders of Chief Wilkie of the Secret Service Bureau of the Treasury Department.

The prisoner will probably be arraigned before United States Commissioner Shields to-day charged with having violated the postal laws in having mail matter in his possession addressed to various Spanish points, and therefore making himself a common carrier.

Documents Examined.

Many letters and documents of an alleged suspicious character, it was said, were being examined by the secret service agents yesterday. Montesi was being held, it was said, on the charge of violating the postal laws in order that more evidence might be collected upon which to base a formal charge against him of spying for the Spanish Government.

Despite the orders given to prevent Montesi talking of his case he explained to his guards yesterday that the officers would find nothing more compromising in his baggage than letters from friends which he had agreed to mail to Spanish addresses and that these he had accepted through ignorance of the laws on the subject. He protested that $1,000 per letter would not induce him to accept such commissions again. He was allowed to take a few minutes' exercise in the court yard at Castle Williams yesterday afternoon, and was an object of considerable interest to his fellow-prisoners, who crowded about the corridors to get a glimpse of him. No remarks were made, however.

Montesi bore the close scrutiny of the guards and prisoners with perfect composure. He was smoking a big pipe, and appeared to be deeply interested in examining the walls and sentry boxes that surrounded him. He wore the gray traveling suit and cap in which he was arrested and could easily have been mistaken for a wealthy business man on a casual visit to Castle Williams. No one called to see him yesterday.

Montesi at the time of his arrest was on board the steamer in company with his wife, two daughters, and their maid. Just as the gangplank was being pulled in Lieut. Buckey of the army, stationed at Governers Island, accompanied by four soldiers, two secret service men, two Post Office Inspectors, boarded the vessel and demanded permission to search the baggage of the Montesis. After the search, Montesi was taken to Governors Island in a tug, and his family was sent to their home in Brooklyn.

The Prisoner's Career.

Montesi, who is a naturalized Italian and well to do, has been known about the water front for years. Although said to have been born in Austria, his ancestors were Italians, and he lived in Italy for years. During his twenty years' residence in America he is said to have amassed a fortune of nearly $100,000 in a score of small lines of business.

He made a specialty of procuring tickets for Italians about to return home, and of late has arranged for the passage of many Spaniards back to their native country. For many years he has found time to visit ships, principally war vessels, and take photographs, which he subsequently sold to members of the crew and owners. For a while he kept a little tobacco and notion store in Brooklyn, but this he sold out two weeks ago. It is said that his movements have been watched by secret service men for three weeks.

A LADY VISITS THE CAMP.

A Canadian's Impressions of the Soldiers from the North and the South Collected in Florida.

Tampa Letter to the Toronto Mail and Express.

Four thousand volunteers are now encamped at Palmetto Beach, a couple of miles out of Tampa, and yesterday, when the heat had been somewhat drawn out of the sun, we ran out on the cars to have a walk through the camps. There are regiments from Ohio, Michigan, Georgia, and Florida, the North and the South lying in brotherly fashion side by side. There is a great difference in the physical aspects of the men. The Michigan boys are for the most part stout, broad-shouldered, ruddy-faced fellows, looking as fit and healthy as men can look, while the Southerner, with his dark lean face and lithe form, and air of languor—which means little when it comes to work—offers a marked contrast to the ruder physique of his Northern comrade. To look at them you would put your money on the North men, and in the long run one would back them for staying power—the power that wins the race—yet I hear that robust men from the North and West gave out to the verge of fainting when on the march from the railroad station to the camping grounds, while the slender, sallow-faced Southern lads swung along without turning a hair. The failing of the sturdy Northerners, however, was merely the effect of the sudden and violent heat on constitutions overbraced by the Winter frosts and snows. As soon as the men became acclimatized there will be little danger of physical failure.

The Volunteers from Georgia.

The Georgia camp was the first visited. It was in a sorry state. The ground is thickly covered with palmetto roots, which the men had partly cleared away to make room for their tents. The stunted black roots still occupy the spaces between the lines, but the boys are busy grubbing them up. All the camps lie along the edge of the bay, and get what breeze there is, but the place is dirty, sandy, and—impossible. Down in Tampa you will hear people speak of it as a "beautiful" spot. I found it depressing.

The Georgians, too, were out of sorts. They had not at this time received their uniforms, and were badly off for shoes, blankets, and somewhat better rations than chunks of fat bacon and beans. They grumbled roundly at the state of things, but pinned much faith to Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, who seems to be well-nigh adored by the Southern boys. They also grumbled a bit over the uniforms that will be provided. A specimen "suit" was pointed out, and it was anything but becoming. It is of material like Khaki, but it is not the Khaki of our troops in India. The latter is lighter, firmer, more waterproof in texture, and prettier in hue than this uniform of terra cotta canvas. "Only fit for coal sacks," as one of the men said, clumsy in make and certainly ill-fitting to the figure of the man who wore it. "We won't make no mashes in them suits," laughed one of the boys, in his careless, ungrammatical way, "it's a good job for us we've left our sweethearts behind us."

Tent Accommodations and Rations.

The men lie on mattresses of hay or palmetto leaves, over which their blankets—those who have any—are spread. These beds are right on the ground. The tent keeps off the heavy dew, but the men suffer a good deal from the stings of scorpions, which are numerous, as well as from those tiny black ants which race over every one and everything down here. As yet, the mosquito has not begun operations at Palmetto Beach.

Further along we came upon the "kitchen." Imagine a rickety little old stove set crookedly on its four legs out on a bit of barren, blackened ground, with palmetto roots tripping you up all round as you walked toward it. A negro was stuffing the grate with smoking wood, while a large pot and kettle sat stolidy atop, as far from boiling point as though they were set upon a cheerful iceberg in Nansenland. Near by stood the "commissariat," a long tent, with a wooden table, on which there was nothing more eatable than some uninviting sacks of flour. "We get regular military rations," said the young officer who accompanied me through the place, "flour instead of bread. We have a sort of a cook, though, who turns it into biscuits." The men were lying and sitting about, eating supper. Down in every position among the melancholy palmetto roots they were squatting, each man with his chunk of fat meat and platter of beans; each man looking hot, grimy, uncomfortable.

"It ain't no picnic," said the boy officer, in a plaintive voice. "I thought it was when I came, but I'm gettin' that drove right out of me now. If it wasn't for the baskets our folks send along, I don't know what us boys'd do." "Do you really get baskets?" "I guess we do;" the young fellow's face cheered up wonderfully, "there's hardly a day but some of the fellows get stuff from their mothers or girls. At first I couldn't eat rations at all, but I'm gettin' over that, and think fat bacon and hardtack are not so bad after all. Of course the good things from home help us out."

"Children," I said to myself, as I bid good evening to the young fellow, and turned away toward the Florida lines—"just children, in spite of all their guns and valor, and eagerness. God bless my soul, what a big part women have to play in the world after all! We have to mother them, the poor boys—of the world—from the cradle to the grave."

A Gay-Hearted Lad from Florida.

The sun was reddening the pine tops in which the rising wind began to moan as I stepped forward into the Florida camp. The ground was a mere continuation of that on which Georgia had pitched her tents, but more clearing of palmetto roots had been effected here, and the place looked a trifle more cheerful. A slender, dark-faced young soldier was told off to take me through the lines. He was a peculiar personality, one which, if I may, I will follow with some curiosity throughout the adventure of war. He was the most cheerful youth I have yet met, and yet his whole personnel was made up of melancholy, romance, loyalty, and courage. All things were well with him. The men, no better off apparently than their Georgian brothers, were, according to him, splendidly arranged for and equipped. They had very good rations. Fat meat was not at all bad to eat, and then they exchanged their flour for good bread.

Col. Bushnell, their chief, was adored by the boys of Company H, (formerly A,) First Battalion, First Division. There was not a boy in the company who would not lay down his life for the Colonel and for the flag. "Our flag," went on the lad, his eyes growing brilliant at the word, "is the one we took oath under long, long ago; and, with our hands lifted up to God, swore we would defend and die for if need be, and it was presented to our company by the ladies of our town when we set out on the march." "And how do you like sleeping on the ground and roughing it?" "Oh, sleeping on the ground is all right. We have blankets, most of us, and there's not so much roughing as you'd think. Besides, we don't mind when it is for our own country. Mother felt it badly when I came away, but she's all right now, and in her last letter she said now that I was a soldier, to act like a soldier. Our company has not had one boy in the guardhouse as yet. There was one chap that came near to going to the State penitentiary for two years. He fell asleep when he was doing sentry. He was only a country lad, and had never handled a gun or staid up late until that night. He was a sort of pal of mine, because the other boys guyed him for being a country boy, and he used to come to me for protection. The Colonel let him off this time, but if we had been in Cuba he would have been taken out and shot."

They'll Soon Be Ready.

The whole story and the simple way it was told made it infinitely pathetic. Not once did the young soldier speak of his comrades or himself as men. It was always "boys." I looked at a squad of them turning out to evening drill. It would have been laughable if something deeper, greater, was not stirring your heart, to see the way they held the guns, to see their rounded backs and country faces; to note the narrow chest of the clerk who for so long had stooped over the desk, and the clumsy shuffle of the country lad, and the nervous, timid movement of the spindle-shanks of some undeveloped youth. The officer marched briskly beside them calling out the steps. The boys trundled along, making brave efforts.

"They are not nearly ready," I said, sadly enough. "They soon will be," said the hopeful, cheery soldier lad. "The only thing I would be afraid of if they were on the field is that they'd shoot one another in the excitement. They'd get that rattled when orders were shouted at them and everybody was firing that those behind would shoot straight ahead and kill their own men." And straightway upon the heels of the tears came the laughter that is twin with them.

Discomforts of the Camp.

The hardest foes for an army to meet are, as every good General knows, the monotonous discomforts of daily camp life. Nearly all these boys had come down without a second change of clothing. These have been sent on to them from home since. Then they have "salt horse" and hard tack and poor water and few washing accommodations beyond bathing in salt water, which is hardly cleansing. The heat, the flies, the sand, the dews, the insects, the early to bed and early to rise, all are disconcerting to a crowd of young men who left good homes and good positions to fight under their country's flag. I think many of the boys were dazzled by the glory of war and forgot the hard work. Not that one of them would retreat now if he had the option, but they were so high of heart about it, and so hopeful of attaining to glory, and then coming home—of course each individual boy knew that he would come home safe, no matter what befell his comrades—covered with honors, to mother and sweetheart, that the actuality of it all, and the labor of the camp, and, above all, the waiting for the word to go forward to Cuba—youth has not learned the wisdom of waiting—has somewhat dashed their first enthusiasm, which is all the better for them. As they get inured to camp life and steady drill and discipline, the young fellows will develop into soldiers that the United States will be proud of. There is plenty of raw material here, and it is splendid stuff to work on.

The Patriotic Spirit of Them.

For the spirit of patriotism burns brightly throughout this great land, the finest of all spirits that go to the making of a grand country. Every State takes a glorious pride in the sons she is sending forth to the front. Each vies with the other as to the worth of the bales of human goods that she packs on the trains that go shortly southward through the belt of pine woods. A spirit of gentle rivalry is abroad, and each camp good-naturedly tries to go it one better at drill and cleaning up than his neighbor. Here the lads in Confederate gray work side by side with the boys in blue, and the great North and South are being welded together in bonds of unity and love in the common cause of the Nation.

Retreat was bugling as I said good-bye to the nice young lad who all along had accompanied me, and walked slowly away to where the car was waiting. The sentry saluted as I went by—that is, he did queer things with his gun, which I took to mean salutation. He was a round-shouldered country boy, in a home suit and with an honest face. He looked so wise and valiant as I passed, and made such a display of soldiery, that I could not pass him without a friendly good night in return—for which he laid his gun down among the palmetto roots, pulled off his hat, put it on again, and, standing very erect, raised his hand to his forehead in military salute. After which he picked up his warlike instrument again and marched upon his way, a Colonel, at least, in the glorious imagination of his youth.

The Vanderbilt-Dresser Presents.

From The London Globe.

A very few people were admitted to see the wedding presents of Miss Edith Dresser, who is to marry Mr. George Vanderbilt on June 2. As may well be imagined, they are magnificent. The bridegroom's gift is one of Boucheron's masterpieces, a set that was intended for the exhibition. It consists of a tiara and necklace of rubies and diamonds, and the lovely trefoil pattern is as remarkable as the beatuy of the stones. A diamond necklace with three pear-shaped diamonds forming pendants is the gift of Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, and their three children send a diamond muff-chain. Dr. and Mrs. Webb (the sister of the bridegroom) offer a gorgeous diamond necklace. Jeweled scent bottles, lace fans, and parasols there are galore. Miss Dresser's wedding dress is that worn early in the century by her grandmother, and during the past six months by her two sisters. It is of point lace in Empire form, and will be worn over a satin slip. The wedding veil was worn by the bride's mother.

Before and After Dinner BEVERAGES AND A FEW SANDWICHES

Book of Recipes, Free

Especially Useful for Summer Homes and Yachting May Be Had by Applying at the Salesrooms of

The Meriden Company

Makers of Sterling Silver and Silver Plate.

208 Fifth Avenue (MADISON SQUARE.)

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac This Day.

A. M.		P. M.		A. M.	
Sun rises	4:28	Sun sets	7:31	Moon rises	12:48

High Water This Day.

	A. M.		A. M.		A. M.
S. Hook	2:56	Gov. Isl'd	3:30	H. Gate	5:19
	P. M.		P. M.		P. M.
S. Hook	3:23	Gov. Isl'd	4:06	H. Gate	5:58

Outgoing Steamships.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
TUESDAY, JUNE 14.		
Kaffir Prince, La Plata	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Lahn, Bremen	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Navahoe, Haiti	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 15.		
Antilla, Nassau, N. P.	1:00 P. M. *1:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
El Mar, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Irrawaddy, Grenada, &c.	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Majestic, Queenstown and Liverpool	9:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Noordland, Southampton	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Schleswig, Inagua, &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Seminole, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
THURSDAY, JUNE 16.		
Ardanhu, Jamaica	3:00 P. M.	5:00 P. M.
Auguste Victoria, Hamburg	6:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Catania, Nassau and Mexico	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Orinoco, Bermuda	1:00 P. M. *1:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Prinz Regent Luitpold, Bremen		12:00 M.
Werkendam, Amsterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
FRIDAY, JUNE 17.		
A. Dumois, Haiti, &c.	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
SATURDAY, JUNE 18.		
Alene, Fortune Island, &c.	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Campania, Queenstown and Liverpool	12:00 M. *1:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Ems, Naples, &c.	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Finance, Colon	12:00 M. *1:00 P. M.	2:00 P. M.
Furnessia, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
La Bretagne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Madiana, St. Thomas, &c.	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Roman Prince, Victoria and Santos	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of Japan, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to June §13 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) New Zealand, Hawaii and Fiji Islands, per steamship Miowera, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to June 23 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Olympia, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to June §23 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Tropic Bird, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to June 24 at 6:30 P. M.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that the mails from China and Japan, which arrived at Vancouver, were dispatched East and are due to arrive at New York on the morning of Monday, June 13.

§Registered mail closesat 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) JUNE 13.

British Queen, Antwerp, May 31.
City of Newcastle, Gibraltar, May 28.
El Dorado, New Orleans, June 8.
Furnessia, Glasgow, June 2.
Hesperia, Gibraltar, May 29.
Kansas City, Savannah, June 6.
Lackenby, Rotterdam, May 25.
Manar, Bordeaux, May 27.
Manitoba, London, June 2.
Nacoochee, Savannah, June 9.
Oneida, Jacksonville, June 7.
Prins Maurits, Port au Prince, June 7.
Strathairly, Hamburg, May 29.
Ulriken, Havre, May 27.

TUESDAY, JUNE 14.

Alene, Port Limon, June 7.
Caprivi, Dunkirk, June 1.
Ems, Gibraltar, June 6.
Friesland, Antwerp, June 6.
Kaiser Friedrich, Bremen, June 7.
Silvia, St. Thomas, June 8.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 15.

Albert Dumois, Santa Martha, June 8.
El Monte, New Orleans, June 10.
Friedrich der Grosse, Bremen, June 4.
Mongolian, Glasgow, June 3.

THURSDAY, JUNE 16.

Brooklyn City, Swansea, June 2.
Germanic, Liverpool, June 8.
Oregon, Para, June 4.
Thingvalla, Christiansand, June 3.

FRIDAY, JUNE 17.

Pennsylvania, Hamburg, June 5.

SATURDAY, JUNE 18.

Consicliffe, Gibraltar, May 4.
Pocasset, Gibraltar, May 4.
Umbria, Liverpool, May 11.

Arrived—Sunday, June 12.

SS Old Dominion, Tapley, Richmond and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

SS Mount Sepdar, (Br.,) Hendry, Marseilles May 23, in ballast and passengers to Barber & Co. Arrived at the Bar at noon.

SS Jamestown, Davis, Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

SS Orinoco, (Br.,) Frazer, Bermuda June 9, with mdse. and passengers to A. E. Outerbridge & Co. Arrived at the Bar at midnight.

SS Talbot, (Br.,) Winter, Liverpool May 27, in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at midnight 10th and anchored at Sandy Hook for orders.

SS Ceylon, (Nor.,) Hansen, Tampico, &c., May 29, with mdse. and passengers to D. Bacon. Arrived at the Bar at 6 A. M.

SS Cymric, (Br.,) Lindsay, Liverpool June 3 and Queenstown 4th, with mdse. and passengers to White Star Line. Arrived at the Bar at 11:20 A. M.

SS Ibex, (Br.,) Norvell, Genoa, &c., May 21, in ballast to Barber & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 11 A. M.

SS Boadicea, (Br.,) Jacobsen, London June 2, with mdse. and passengers to Sanderson & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 7 A. M.

SS La Bretagne, (Fr.,) Rupe, Havre June 4, with mdse. and passengers to Compagnie Generale Transatlantique. Arrived at the Bar at 8:30 A. M.

SS Rotterdam, (Dutch,) Van der Zee, Rotterdam June 2 and Boulogne 3d, with mdse. and passengers to Holland-America Line. Arrived at the Bar at 5 A. M.

SS Miamac, (Br.,) Meikle, Lewisburg, N. S., June 8, in ballast to Scammell Bros. Arrived at the Bar at 10:30 P. M. 11th.

SS Belvornon, (Nor.,) Hansen, Port Maria June 6 and Port Antonio 7th, with fruit to American Fruit Co. Arrived at the Bar at 5:30 P. M.

Bark Savina, (Ital.,) Rossi, Montevideo 108 ds., with bones to order—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

WIND—Sandy Hook, N. J., June 12, 9:30 P. M., northwest, light breeze, partly cloudy.

Sailed.

SS Goldsboro, for Philadelphia.
SS City of San Antonio, for Brunswick.
SS Algonquin, for Charleston, &c.
SS Essen, (Ger.,) for Rochefort.
SS Athos, (Br.,) for Kingston, &c.
S Therese Heymann, (Br.,) for Dunkirk.
SS Oevenum, (Port.,) for Lisbon and Oporto.
SS Mathilda, (Nor.,) for Baltimore.

By Cable.

LONDON, June 12.—SS La Bourgogne, (Fr.,) Capt. Beloncle, from New York, arr. at Havre at 5 P. M. to-day.

SS Umbria, (Br.,) Capt. Dutton, (from Liverpool,) sld. from Queenstown for New York at 3:20 A. M. to-day.

SS Potomac, (Br.,) Capt. Anderson, sld. from London for New York to-day.

SS Chester, (Br.,) Capt. Dann, (from Southampton,) sld. from Queenstown for New York to-day.

SS Lake Superior, (Br.,) Capt. Taylor, (from Liverpool,) sld. from Moville for New York to-day.

SS Barbarossa, (Ger.,) Capt. Richter, from Bremen for New York passed Dover to-day.

SS Southwark, (Br.,) Capt. Bence, from Antwerp for New York, passed the Lizard to-day.

He Is a Public Benefactor Who provides the people with a pure stimulant

OLD DEARBORN RYE

Bottled in bond, supplies this long-felt want. Sold by all leading dealers. Prescribed by all leading physicians. Write for circular and prices.

W. P. Squibb & Co. Lawrenceburgh, Dearborn County, Ind., Distillers

REED & BARTON, SILVERSMITHS,

Broadway & 17th St., N. Y.

8 Maiden Lane. N. Y.

CARPET CLEANSING.

Largest in the World. Every Detail.

THE THOS. J. STEWART CO.,

1,554 B'WAY, N. Y. 1,238 BEDFORD AV., BROOKLYN.

ERIE AND 5TH STS., JERSEY CITY. TELEPHONE.

Storage Warehouses and Moving Vans

The Wanamaker Store

Ringing Store News

A Show of Antique Laces and Linens

A COLLECTION of extremely interesting antique needlework will be opened to the public this morning on the fifth floor of our store. Rich drawn work, hand-made laces and some embroideries of the XVIth, XVIIth and XVIIIth Centuries make up the exhibition which should be a fascinating one for critics and connoisseurs. The pieces are authentic and were secured by the careful, patient and painstaking endeavor of our European representative.

A competent instructor will be in attendance for the benefit of those who are curious but not connoisseurs.

Lace and Other Over Skirts. AN old story with a new application. A big-eyed importer brought over too many skirts and blouses. A late-season deal breaks prices fifty per cent.

Thus, these chances:

100 Swiss lace skirts; black, white, cream; latest figures and shapes.
La Tosca net skirts, with Chantilly ruffles.
Chantilly skirts; black, white cream.
Point-de-Esprit skirts; white with renaissance lace.
Fancy black Craquelle net skirts with insertion.
Black La Tosca skirts, with satin bands and chiffon plaiting.
Black lace blouses.

Only one of each:

Skirts, were $9 to $33.
Skirts, are $4.50 to $16.50.
Blouses, were $2.50 to $4.75.
Blouses, are $1.25 to $2.50.

Fine Table Linens Low Priced. THE linens that enter this stock must first pass a close, rigid examination. We must know they're good, and you may depend upon getting the good kinds when you trade here. But they're not necessarily expensive on that account. On the contrary, they are even more than reasonably priced. Many new and attractive patterns are shown, and the assortment is large enough to afford satisfactory choosing. These as hints from the great stocks:

TABLE CLOTH
At 56c yd.—Full bleached, 68 in.
At 75c. yd.—Scotch, bleached, 66 in.
At $1 yd—Irish, bleached, 70 in.
At $1.25 yd.—Double damask, 72 in.
NAPKINS
At $1.50 doz.—Scotch, 20x20 in.
At $2 doz.—Irish, full bleached, 21x21 in.
At $3 doz.—Scotch, heavy, 24x24 in.
At $3.75 doz—Extra quality, 24x24 in.

Fourth avenue.

Remnants of Finest Ribbons. THIS is a side flash from the Ribbon sale. We have swept together a counterful of short ends from the selling of the last two weeks. You'll find them on the main aisle, and you'll find them marked half prices *and less*. Among these are numerous whole bolts of staple ribbons direct from the mills, but at remnant prices none the less.

When you remember that our purchase for the ribbon sale was of over two million yards, and that our regular prices are about half the customary figures, you can think out what bargains you are promised now that our prices are cut into remnants.

Broadway and Tenth street.

Silver Plated Table Ware. THOUGH the many articles comprising this offering are unusually pretty, showing all the newest designs in ornamentation, they are not expensive. Indeed it's hard to understand how they can be made to sell so cheaply. We should like you to see these, for instance:

At $1—Glass claret and lemonade jugs, quadruple plate trimmings.
At 75c.—Claret spoons, long twisted handles.
At 75c and $1—Fruit and salad bowls, silver mounting.
At 40c.—Glass butter dishes with quadruple plated cover.
At $10.75—Coffee sets in colonial design; four prices; very pretty.

Basement.

Scissored Prices on Summer Fabrics

THIS will be a pleasant tale for you, but it has elements of sadness in it for certain people who shall be nameless. The regular prices, and the new prices, now announced, will point their own suggestions to those who read or care for such things.

Anyhow, it's a pleasant tale for you, for it means large savings on presently wanted goods of high character. If it pleases you, nothing is of much consequence otherwise.

In reading what follows, please remember that these patterns are the very choicest to be found in this season's market. This is *not* a sale of unsalable stuff. You can find no better in the world, for better isn't made.

First, French Organdie Lisse, printed by Krechlin, Baumgartner & Co. 50 patterns. Price Saturday was 35c. a yard. Price to-day, 25c.
Second, French Printed Plumetis, perhaps the most popular of all the organdie family. Twenty-five exquisite patterns. Saturday's price was 45c. a yard. To-day's price is 28c. a yard.
Third, French Printed Grenadine Carreaux. Thirty carefully chosen designs. Saturday's price was 35c. a yard. To-day's 28c.
Fourth, French Printed Piques, immensely popular and intensely stylish. Thirty-five designs. Recently sold at 65c. and 75c. a yard. To-day's price is 35c.
Fifth, Printed Organdies, in sixty designs, recently sold at 25c. a yard. To-day's price is 12 1-2c.
Sixth, Fine Printed Batistes, thirty-one inches wide. Made to sell and heretofore sold at 18c. a yard. To-day's price is 10c.
Seventh, Printed Figured Swisses, heretofore 15c. a yard. Twelve beautiful patterns. To-day's price, 9c. a yard.
Eighth, Printed Dimities, regular 12½c. goods. Thirty of the prettiest patterns to be found in the markets. To-day's price, 9c.

The Perennial Sailor Hat. THE sailor hat,—ever ready, ever becoming, ever stylish,—few are the women that will not rise up and call it blessed. It comes up fresh and smiling every Summer, and gets an invariable and hearty welcome. It's here this season as usual, with some slight modifications. We show a counterful of them at these prices:

Of rough straw, silk band, 50c. to $1.50.
Of fine white or mixed straw, six or seven different styles, in price from $1 to $4.
Children's broad trimmed sailor hats 75c. to $2.

Second floor.

The Cost of Gas Cooking. WE have had some tests of the cost of gas cooking made by experts, and compared the figures with the cost of coal.

The saving is *one-third* in favor of gas. Think of that, and add its other advantages.

The actual figures of the experts made an even greater saving apparent but you probably couldn't or wouldn't bother, to use your gas range as expertly as the experts. Used as most people use gas, the saving is one-third. Now what becomes of the alleged argument that gas is convenient but costly.

In the Cooking-by-Gas School, Miss Lemcke will devote the larger part of this week's lessons to preserving strawberries and to the making of hot-weather desserts,—ices and creams and frozen sweets. This afternoon, she will prepare a course lunch. Wednesday she will show you how to get up a six-course dinner in an hour and twenty minutes, and a meter on the gas range will show how infinitesimally little the fuel cost is.

Gas ranges sell at $9.75 and upward. We show a hundred kinds. We will see that they are connected for you, without cost, if you live in Brooklyn, Long Island City, or anywhere in Manhattan, except one certain little corner thereof.

Basement.

Summer Bargains for Winter Gifts

SIMPLE truth concerning the prices of the following offerings in various sorts of Bric-a-brac, Dresden China, Marble Statuary and Cut Glass Ware reads so much like exaggeration that you will naturally class it with the fanciful advertising of which you read so much.

From many of the prices the reductions are equal to two-thirds of the actual retail value, and this is true of a majority. Others are one-half off. Several causes unite to create this result, and the occasion would be impossible save at the period when there is the least possible demand for such goods. It will pay you to give attention to this announcement, and purchase for next season's wants.

Bric-a-Brac

Just 1,769 pieces, composing vases, figures, busts and flower holders,—both inexpensive and the higher priced sorts, in about equal quantities. There are but few duplicates,—styles of decorations being almost as numerous as the articles making up the entire lot. Prices are 50c. to $10, with many between kinds at advances of 25c. These new prices are from one-third to one-half actual values.

Dresden China

A lot of beautifully decorated ware, consisting principally of plates, salads and bread-and-butter plates. Good choice of decorations. Prices are greatly lowered, at least one-thtrd less than market value.

Fancy China

Some fancy bread-and-butter plates are now 75c. each; they were $16.50 a dozen. Rich underglaze china plates, blue with gold, the regular values of which are $20 to $26.50 a dozen, are marked to go at $1.25 each.

Marble Statuary

Busts and statues in Carara and Castelina marbles, classic and fancy subjects. The reductions on these goods are shown below:

CARARA MARBLE
Young Girl, $15; was $30.
Harlequin, $20; was $30.
Dancing Girls, $50; was $100.
Same subject, (larger,) $55; was $120.
Group, Morning and Evening, $100; was $175.
Venus de Milo, $100; was $150.
Others at $7.50, $15, $20, $25, $30 and $40.
Of Castelina, Coquette, at $60, was $75.

Cut Glass

And, finally, a collection of splendid cut glass ware—bowls, vases, oil bottles, and olive dishes—at prices fully a third less than usual:

BOWLS
At $3.40—7-in. Bowls; were $5.
At $5—8-in. Bowls; were $7.50.
At $8—9-in. Bowls; were $12.
OLIVE DISHES
At $1.70—With handles; were $2.50.
At $2—Larger size; were $3.
FLOWER VASES—NEWEST CUTTINGS
At $4.70—10-in. vase; was $7.
At $7—12-in. vase; was $10.50.

A "Remnant Sale" in Men's Custom Tailoring. As this paragraph is addressed to men, it may be necessary to explain that a "remnant" is a short end left from what was a long piece. Every woman knows that, and knows the values that are to be found when they are sold, for they are naturally and logically the choicest cloths.

We have many of these short ends in our finest cheviot suitings left from a busy time in the custom-tailoring shop. We asked $30, $35 and $40 for the suits that have been made from these cloths. We'll make you a suit from the single patterns left for

Twenty Dollars.

Of course we'll put our best work and trimmings in. We have only one grade,—the best possible to get. There's only one pattern left in each length, remember. First choice is best choice.

Also, some trousers—cloths on the same basis. We asked $8 to $11 when there was more in the piece. Choose your trousers now at $6.50.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

WANAMAKER'S WANAMAKER'S WANAMAKER'S

Only Three More Days

WEDNESDAY, at latest, the Wanamaker History Club will close. It may close earlier. Applications are coming thick and fast. THE CLOTH SETS ARE ALL GONE NOW. No more to be had at the club price, which is half the regular price.

NEW YORK, June 1, 1898.

JOHN WANAMAKER,
NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.

Dear Sir—

We cannot increase the number of sets sold at special price for the Wanamaker History Club. Our object in making the special price has been fully attained through the extensive advertising you have given Dr. Ridpath's History.

No more sets will be sold at the Wanamaker price after your club is filled.

Yours respectfully,
MERRILL & BAKER.

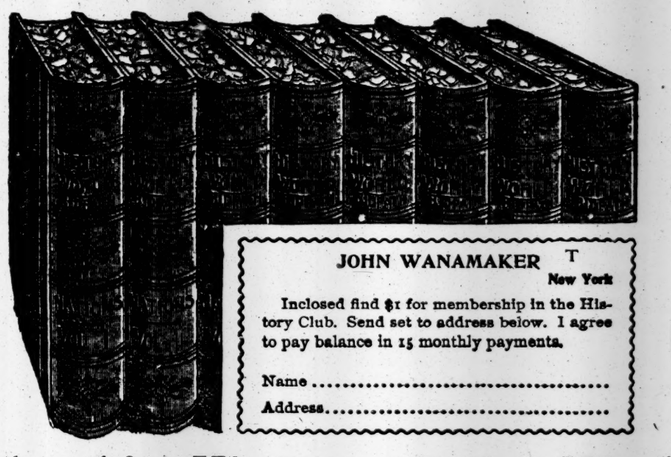
Ministers and school teachers seem to be the ones most interested, lawyers come next, and then mechanics—nearly abreast of the lawyers.

During the Spanish War

Ridpath's History is the most valuable work you can have in the house. Newspapers are filled with references to other nations and other wars. Dr. Ridpath tells you about every nation and every war—just what you need to know to understand this present war. If you haven't time to read it through just now the indexes and other *reference aids* make it easy for you to put your hand on just the information that you want at the moment that you want it. You'll buy this history some day. Save half by joining our club. Wednesday *may* be too late, Thursday *will* be.

Eight Massive Volumes. 6,500 Pages. 4,000 Illustrations.

THE CLUB WILL NOT BE CONTINUED OR RE-OPENED, AND THIS LOW PRICE WILL NOT BE OFFERED AGAIN.



JOHN WANAMAKER, New York

Inclosed find $1 for membership in the History Club. Send set to address below. I agree to pay balance in 15 monthly payments.

Name .....

Address.....

NOW OR NEVER FOLKS WHO WAIT WILL PAY TWICE THE CLUB PRICE.

Ridpath's History of the World

Tells the story of men, their origin, development, customs and beliefs; what they have accomplished of good and evil; how by their genius they have builded great nations; and how by their follies and vices they have ruined them.

From primeval man to your next door neighbor—from the founding of the first dynasty, 4200 B. C., to the passage of the Dingley Tariff Bill—the evolution of mankind and the nations is traced step by step, graphically, interestingly, with no important fact omitted, with no unnecessary crowding of unimportant details.

The style is flowing, the narrative as absorbing as a romance—in striking contrast to every other work that has attempted to deal with such a range of facts and figures

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TROUBLES OF LADIES' TAILORS.

Discussion at a Meeting of the Journeymen Custom Tailors' Union—The Results of a Strike.

Ladies' tailoring is becoming an important branch of industry in this city, and the fifteen hundred and odd union ladies' tailors are complaining that their employers have taken advantage of the dull season to try and break up their organization.

In this trade the men have been encroaching upon the domain of the female dressmaker, and the men tailor-made suits have, it is said, been steadily becoming more fashionable, and many men who were formerly employed in the male custom tailors' trade have become ladies' tailors because they can make more money. They earn between $18 and $20 a week.

With the return of the Summer, the dull season for ladies' tailors begins. Fashionable girls and women hurry off to the Summer resorts, where, the men say, gauze and muslin and other light clothing is the general rule, and the women are not so very particular as to the exact fit of these outdoor Summer garments as they are about their city dresses. Consequently the demand for fine dresses has greatly fallen off, and that for fashionable evening dresses does not cut much of a figure.

The men say that the employers have taken advantage of all this, and are urging them to sign statements that they will not join any union while in their employ, and if they are already members of unions to state that fact.

They further say that the employers intend to weed some union men out of their shops during the dull season, and thoroughly frighten the others so as to compel them to leave their union. They intend to bring their troubles before the central trade and labor organizations of New York and Brooklyn, and to ask for support.

"Just how the latter are to help them," said a delegate of the Central Labor Union yesterday, "is not very clear, for it would be useless to impose a boycott upon the ladies' tailors, inasmuch as workingmen's wives and daughters are not in the habit of patronizing those tradesmen anyhow."

Several of the ladies' tailors yesterday attended the meeting of the Journeyman Custom Tailors' Union, whose members are regarded as the aristocracy of the trade, inasmuch as they make clothes for the four hundred.

This custom tailors' union was a very strong organization a few years ago, and had over $30,000 in its treasury, but a long, ill-advised strike exhausted its funds and demoralized it. This was admitted at yesterday's meeting, at 233 East Thirty-third Street, by Chairman Thomas Gunning, who said that the refusal of the men to accept a 10 per cent. reduction resulted in the employers losing many of their customers, who had become poorer and could not afford to pay old prices.

"Perhaps it is not generally known," said a delegate, "that a good many fashionable young men have their clothes made free by the custom tailors. These young men are not rich, but they have rich friends, and act as perambulating advertisements. Well, even these perambulating advertisements failed to bring back much of the custom which was lost by that ill-advised strike."

With the disorganization of the union the employers are said to have easily reduced wages much lower than they had first intended, and where formerly a custom tailor made $30 and $35 a week he now gets only $15.

"That is an outrage!" exclaimed a member of the union, "for the prospects of a good revival of business are very bright for the Fall."

When asked whether the custom tailors' business had been affected by fashionable young men going to the war, another member replied: "Of course it does affect a little, for men like Astor, and Teddy Roosevelt, and Mason Mitchell, and Robinson will not lounge about camp in one-hundred-dollar suits. But many of the "sports" who go to watering places are sending in plenty of orders, and that makes up for the loss."

The meeting then passed a resolution saying that the time had arrived for the custom tailors to protect themselves against the constant reduction in wages, and the impositions practiced by the employers, and that they would unite with the National Union of the trade for the purpose of so regulating affairs that justice and fair play will triumph.

Long Strike of Cab Drivers Ended.

Robert Winston, Walking Delegate of the Liberty Dawn Association of Coach Drivers, surprised the labor community yesterday by announcing that the strike against the New York Cab Company that took place a year and a half ago has at last been officially declared off by the union, which gave as a reason for its tardy action that "life is too short to be fighting eternally."

This strike had become ancient history among labor unions, many of whom had forgotten why it had been ordered. Delegate Winston reminded them that it was to compel the cab company to recognize the union. The union lost, and Mr. Winston said yesterday: "All ill-feeling has passed, and I guess the company will take back many of the old men, and one good turn deserves another."

THE CENTRAL LABOR UNION.

Complaint by the Delegates of the Slate and Metal Roofers.

There was a tilt in the Central Labor Union yesterday between delegates of the slate and metal roofers and those of other unions engaged in similar work.

Delegate Franklin Nash of the former union complained that the members of the Cornice and Skylight Makers' Union and of the Tin and Sheet Iron Workers' Union were doing their work. Then he added, "When we complained to the Grievance Committee it smothered the complaint."

"You'll have to prove that," cried Delegate Fitzgerald, who is on the Grievance Committee.

"Well, I'll change the word 'smothered,' and say the committee has not helped us," replied Nash.

Here the delegates of the accused unions rose to protest that the charges were not true.

"It is the slate and metal workers themselves who tried to do other people's work," cried Delegate Barr of the tin and sheet-iron workers. "They wanted to put up sidewalls at one time. They have left the Board of Walking Delegates and joined the Building Trades Council, that is opposed to organized labor."

Chairman Jones declared the discussion out of order, and the delegates subsided.

Delegate Friday of the outside clothing salesmen said that it had not been found necessary to extend the strike ordered on a Park Row clothing merchant for a reduction of working hours, as the other dealers in the "Bay" had conceded their men's demands for a shorter working day during the Summer months.

FATAL EXPLOSION IN ARKANSAS.

Eleven Men Injured at a Smelting Plant, and Some Will Die.

MENA, Ark., June 12.—News was brought here of an explosion yesterday at the smelting plant of the Texas and Arkansas Mining Company, near Hatfield, caused by a water jacket allowing the water to run into the ore pot. Eleven men were injured. Some of them cannot recover.

Exodus to Alaska by Sea.

SEATTLE, Wash., June 12.—The exodus of prospectors to Alaska by the all-water route, began with the departure of the steamer Alliance for St. Michael, with 100 passengers and a large cargo of freight, including nearly six tons of mail. The steamer Roanoke, which was scheduled to sail today, will not get away before Monday.

Little George Hahn's Body Found.

The body of George Hahn, five years old, of 44 Mill Street, Astoria, who was drowned a week ago at Astoria, was found floating in the water near Mills's boathouse, Woolsey's point, yesterday afternoon. Coroner Guy gave permission for the body to be removed to the home of the child's parents.

Rhode Island's People and Wealth.

From The Providence (R. I.) Journal.

In size the smallest State in the Union, Rhode Island has 1,085 square miles and a population of 384,758. It is the most densely populated State in the Union, having 354 persons to the square mile in 1895. The population of the five cities in the State is 62.35 per centum of the population of the entire State. The valuation of the ratable property in the several towns and cities in 1897 was $384,817,957, an increase of $1,324,433 over 1896. The cities contain ratable property valued at $266,564,635.

The Path to Sure Defeat.

From The Des Moines (Iowa) Leader, (Dem.)

Assuming that all the Iowa Democratic candidates for Congress this Fall will be placed on straight-out free silver at 16 to 1 platforms, and this seems a certainty, it also seems an equal certainty that Iowa will be represented in the next Congress, as in the present one, by a solid Republican delegation. In the Sixth District and in the Eighth, and perhaps in the Second, the silver element by no means concedes defeat, and doubtless will wage an active campaign, but if the Oregon election gives any inkling of the drift of the public mind, the probabilities are the efforts will be unavailing.

MAY HAVE DROWNED HIMSELF.

An Aged German's Body Found Near the Battery Wall.

While Patrolman Cootes of the Church Street Police Station was on his post at 8 o'clock yesterday morning, near the Battery wall, he heard the sound of a body falling into the water near the Aquarium. He got a boat and pulled around in the darkness for several minutes, but could find no body. On a little pier at the rear of the Aquarium Cootes found an old coat, a hat, and a copy of a German newspaper, which had evidently belonged to the suicide. At 5:30 o'clock the body was found near the wall, and was taken ashore and afterward to the Morgue.

The body is that of a man about sixty years old, apparently a German, weighing 150 pounds, with gray hair and beard, dark suit, white shirt, and Congress shoes. A bunch of keys was found in his pocket and a separate key with a wooden tag bearing the number "82." The head of the supposed suicide, who had apparently been a seafaring man, was badly cut and bruised. The injuries were doubtless made by the head striking against rocks along the seawall. There are tattoo marks on the dead man's breast.

FILMS FOR PHOTOGRAPHY.

Letter to the Editor of The London Times.

The importance of photography for scientific expeditions has become so great that I believe the account of a crucial experiment I have just concluded, to test the value of films of celluloid as a substitute for glass, may be of interest to the scientific world. Having been requested to organize the photographic section of the first African expedition led in 1893 by the late Capt. Bottego, who was so barbarously killed last year on his second journey into the regions of the Upper Nile, I decided to provide the official photographer only with celluloid films, but of two kinds—the roll of flexible film, used in the kodak, and the thick "cut films," which practically are employed as glass. The former, as is now well known, have limited lives, and my chief dependence was on the latter, which are shavings about the fourth of a millimetre in thickness fro ma solid block of celluloid, flexible, practically not breakable, and lying flat in the holder like glass. The results, considering the inexperience of the operator, who learned the process while we were waiting for the supply of material, and the difficulties of the climate, water, &c., were most satisfactory; but, with a view to exhaustive testing of the capacities of the material, I kept by me several packets of the same consignment of films, and tested them from time to time. Of one of these packets in my possession in Rome ever since, and coated as I learned from the manufacturer in June, 1892, I have just exposed and developed four on a most difficult subject, and produced four perfect negatives as good in every respect as if they had been made five years ago. Lieut. Citerni, the photographer of the second and luckless expedition, which I also fitted out with the same material, informs me that the films worked perfectly up to the capture of the party by the Abyssinians, two years after setting out, and that they developed without injury at a temperature of 30° centigrade, the lowest their nights gave them. But as the development might be effected a year or more after exposure and at home the advantage is not limited to this.

Considering the extreme portability and infrangibility of these films and their inestimable superiority in these respects over glass, and in other respects over paper, I think that these experiments have a high value for scientific voyagers to whom photographic illustration is so important, and the difficulties of photographic operation en voyage are so great. A priori, as the celluloid is produced under the action of strong acids, and has a certain tendency to liberate the acids with time, their action tending to cause insensibility in the haloid which holds the photographic image, I believe that in so long a time as is covered by my experiment they would have become quite insensible, but I did not see that in this respect there was much falling off. A little there probably is, for in the case of films of the highest sensibility I have found that impressibility for all practical purposes had disappeared after a year, those of lower sensibility losing less in proportion; but this is of absolutely no moment, exposure in the camera for a second more or less being a matter of no importance. The fact that a traveler may with this portable and unbreakable material spend years in the most difficult explorations with photographic record possible at all stages, and develop it on his return home, ought to be of scientific import.

I inclose one of the negatives just made that you may see that I have not exaggerated. It was exposed one second with a

Rome, May 26. W. J. STILLMAN.

STREET CARS IN COLLISION.

Several Passengers Slightly Hurt, but Refuse to Make Complaint.

A car of the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Line came in collision with a car of the Eighth Avenue Line, at Eighth Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street yesterday afternoon. The cars were thrown from the track, and travel on both lines was blocked for half an hour. There were a number of passengers on the cars, many of them being severely shaken, and all much alarmed.

Frederick K. Webb, forty years old, of 3 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, sustained contusions of the head; Mrs. Annie Delonias of 2,417 First Avenue, contusions of the head, and her eight-year-old daughter, Matilda, had two teeth knocked out. The injured persons went home, refusing to make a complaint. No arrests were made.

Likes Bellevue as a Residence.

Rosie Stuttzheim, sixty-four years old, was taken from her home, at 522 East Eighty-third Street, to Bellevue Hospital Saturday by her son and daughter, who believed their mother to be insane. After she had been examined the doctors decided the woman to be merely hysterical and discharged her yesterday morning, but the woman did not go home, and during the afternoon her daughter went to Police Headquarters and had a general alarm sent out for her. Last night the woman was found sitting on the curbstone at the hospital gate. She said she liked the place and wanted to live there. So they took her in again.

Identified as Richard Haist.

Frederick Haist of 74 Pineapple Street, Brooklyn, called at the East Sixty-seventh Street Police Station last night and said that the body found in the East River Saturday morning with the rope about it was that of his brother, Richard Haist, of 20 New Chambers Street. Haist said his brother had been employed on the tug E. S. Atwood. On June 2, while the tug was at Pier 10, Williamsburg, young Haist, in passing the rope to a barge, fell overboard, carrying the rope with him.



Wilbur's Breakfast Cocoa

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P. M. HARRIS A SUICIDE

Fugitive from Justice, Known as George B. Prince, Killed Himself at Bridgeport, Conn.

ROBBED A NEW YORK BANK

His Brokerage Firm, Harris & Co., Got $53,000 from the Continental National—Benjamin G. Sanford, His Accomplice, Now in Sing Sing.

The suicide of a man calling himself George B. Prince, who shot himself at the house where he boarded, at Gilbert and Broad Streets, Bridgeport, Conn., on Friday, is one of the sequels of a crime that startled financial circles in this city four and a half years ago, and which has kept the police on the track of the criminals since. The suicide's real name was Percy M. Harris, head of the firm of Harris & Co. of this city, which succeeded in swindling the Continental National Bank here out of $53,000 in 1893. This was done by the aid of Benjamin G. Sanford, correspondence clerk of the bank, now at Sing Sing, where he will remain for some years.

Harris fled this city shortly after the arrest of Benjamin G. Sanford, and a reward of $3,000 has been a standing offer for his apprehension. His real name and his history were unearthed by the police after death had cheated them of any possible reward. Harris was twenty-eight years old and was a victim of the morphine habit, so that this weakness, combined with the sense of being haunted, caused him to take his life.

The firm of Harris & Co. was on the Consolidated Exchange, had offices at 60 Broadway, and did a brokerage business of considerable extent. B. G. Sanford was the tool by which the firm managed to mulct the bank in which he held a clerical position.

The first scene of the public side of the drama was enacted Sept. 23, 1893, when the bank discharged Sanford on the ground of his being engaged in speculation, (a thing forbidden to employes of the bank,) there being no implication of guilt on his part. The firm of Harris & Co. dissolved forthwith, the act being largely due, it was said, to the decision of a certain operator, whose identity was the subject of some speculation, to close his contracts with them. Some 17,000 to 18,000 shares were offered by the firm on the Consolidated Exchange, and simultaneously on the Stock Exchange, through a broker with whom the firm was acquainted. As a result of this unloading, there was a marked depression in Sugar, Chicago Gas, Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, and Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, which was one of the market features of the day. But there was no hint of any underhanded dealing anywhere.

However, in the latter part of the next month the Continental National Bank, which had instituted an investigation of its books, discovered that their former correspondence clerk had swindled them out of $53,000, which had gone to Harris & Co. The revelation was the result of an evident discrepancy between accounts which Sanford had rendered to three county banks and those which the Continental's books showed. It developed that Sanford had been using a remarkable system of fraud which his peculiar position made possible, and for which he was sent to Sing Sing.

As correspondence clerk, remittances and deposits by other banks came under Sanford's care. He was therefore able to present to the bank fraudulent orders from country banks, either in the form of letters or telegrams, or as fraudulent postscripts to genuine letters. These fictitious messages would order the depositing of an account of a certain amount in the Mechanics' National Bank to the credit of John Smith, or some one else. Then Sanford saw to it that a check for the given amount was drawn to the order of the Mechanics' National Bank by the Continental Bank's cashier, and deposited with the former concern, not to the credit of John Smith of Pumpkinville, but to that of Harris & Co. Sanford having thus continuously pressed the button, Harris & Co. never failed to do the rest.

The peculations were cleverly concealed. When the usual letter of advice came from the Mechanics' to the Continental, saying that such an amount had been deposited with them to the credit of Harris & Co., Mr. Sanford, who got the communication as correspondence clerk, had no difficulty in substituting the name of John Smith, and thus making the Mechanics' people say that the deposit had been rightly credited. This amended letter was then pinned to the notification to be sent to the country bank, but Mr. Sanford took good care that it never reached them. When some sort of a letter had to be sent to them he concocted one that would allay suspicion.

His real talents, however, were exercised in the concoction of fraudulent accounts, in which he showed all the native genius of a high-salaried mixer of liquid refreshments. Monthly statements had to be rendered to the banks he was using, and a double set of accounts had to be kept. Sanford managed this without trouble. He nearly stumbled into a quagmire, though, some time before his discharge, when he allowed a country bank, which was known to be conservative and careful, to overdraw the account which his manipulations would have left to its credit. The letters the country bank wrote, expressing surprise when notified of the overdraft, passed through Sanford's hands, however, and he had a good answer to give to his employers when they asked about the matter, and was able to make up the normal balance in the course of a few days' business. If he had not been discharged for speculating, and a subsequent investigation of his accounts made, there is no telling how long his career of peculation might have kept up. The members of Harris & Co. disappeared mysteriously and left him to his fate.

GRAND ARMY ENCAMPMENT.

Preparations for the Convention at Long Branch Next Week.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., June 12.—The Citizens' Committee at this place is hard at work making preparations for the Grand Army encampment which is to take place here on the 23d of this month. A meeting of the committee was held at the Town Hall on Thursday night, at which it was announced that the Monmouth Cavalry Troop had accepted the invitation to act as escort to the Department Commander and his staff in the parade. The Department Commander and several officers were here to-day and expressed themselves as pleased with the arrangements made by the committee.

The Invitation and Reception Committee, Thomas P. McKenna, Chairman, will shortly issue handsomely engraved invitations to President McKinley, Vice President Hobart, the Cabinet, the Governor of New Jersey, and many other State and National notables, as well as to the Mayors of the surrounding towns.

The first day's programme is as follows: Comrades will assemble at headquarters, Ocean House, at 10 A. M. The encampment will be called to order in the Ocean Theatre at 10:15 o'clock. At 2 o'clock all comrades will assemble for the grand parade. At 4 P. M. delegates will assemble at the Ocean Theatre to organize. At 7 P. M. comrades will meet at Pleasure Bay to participate in what is expected to be the finest camp fire given by the State encampment since its organization. From 7 to 9 P. M. there will be addresses by eminent speakers. At 9 P. M. a grand spectacular production of the battle of Manila and the blowing up of the Maine will be given on the river.

On the second day comrades will assemble at 10 o'clock at the Ocean Theatre to proceed with the regular business of the encampment. Excursions will be given by the trolley companies to points inland and along the coast. In the evening a ball in honor of the department officers will be given at headquarters. A ball will also be given at the Scarboro Hotel.

The convention of the Woman's Relief Corps will be held at Hersley Hall. The Reception Committee will be Madalane Brinley, Susan White, and Deborah Brooks of Long Branch, and Assistant Secretary Cora H. Seal of Elizabeth.

EDWIN LISTER'S WILL.

The Jersey Millionaire Leaves an Estate Valued at $1,500,000.

NEWARK, N. J., June 12.—The will of Edwin Lister has been filed for probate. It gives to his widow $50,000, to be paid her in cash when she vacates the Lister homestead, and the income from an additional $50,000 as long as she lives. The rest of the estate, with the exception of a number of small bequests, is given to Robert P. Lister and Esther G. Selby, son and daughter of the testator, share and share alike.

Should Mrs. Lister object to the terms of the will in so far as they concern her, she is to receive only her dower right in the real estate. The estate is valued at about $1,500,000, mostly in personal property. The object of wanting Mrs. Lister to vacate the homestead is that it may be treated as a part of the estate to be divided or to provide an income.

CIVIL SERVICE TEST CASE.

State Controller Will Not Pay Salary of Bowen Staley, a Clerk of the Health Board.

ALBANY, June 12.—Controller Roberts has granted the request of the Civil Service Reform Association and consented to take the initial step in a proceeding to determine the constitutionality of what is known as the Black civil service law.

He has decided not to draw any warrants for the payment of the salary of Bowen Staley of Albany, who was appointed to a clerkship in the State Board of Health under the law in question about a year ago. It is expected Staley will seek to mandamus the Controller to compel him to pay the salary, and that the legality of the law will be considered by the court in passing upon this application.

It is alleged the "fitness" examination provision of the law is unconstitutional in that it violates the civil service provision of the Constitution, which provides for strictly competitive examination along lines laid down in the old civil service law.

When Staley was appointed he was the one hundred and twelfth man on the merit list for clerks, which then contained only 184 names. When summoned for the "fitness" examination by the State Board of Health fourteen applicants appeared. Staley got a rating of 43.50, while each of the others were marked below 35 per cent., the minimum required under the law.

It is probable the matter will be carried to the Court of Appeals, and it may be several months before a decision is reached.

SET-BACK TO SUNDAY GOLF

Sailors' Snug Harbor Objects to Playing on Its Property.

REVIVAL OF AN OLD COURSE

Golfers on Staten Island Find Where They May Play on Sunday Without Difficulty—Prizes for the Powelton Club Games.

With the recent change in the Governor of Sailors' Snug Harbor on Staten Island more stringent regulations have been enacted regarding the use on Sundays for golf of certain portions of its property which it rents for that purpose. The golf links of the Staten Island Cricket Club, at Livingston, are laid out over several acres belonging to the Sailors' Snug Harbor. Last year, it seems, quiet Sunday playing was indulged unhindered, but this has now been stopped, and at certain intervals on the golf grounds freshly painted signs have been placed stating that no admittance is allowed on Sunday.

As a very large number of the Staten Island Cricket Club members are enthusiasts on golf, and can play generally only on Saturdays and Sundays, the old Clove links, about two miles from the clubhouse, have just been put in suitable condition for playing, and stages carry such members of the cricket club there on Sundays who care to play. These links were the former course of the Richmond County Country Club, but since the latter club moved a year ago to more commodious quarters on Dongan Hills the Clove links have been little used. The distance from any residential locality renders them unobjectionable to even the most critical for Sunday golf playing. The course is quite a good one, and for one day in the week, at least, will be very popular.

The members of the Harbor Hill Golf Club have also abandoned Sunday golf playing. Next Saturday the Harbor Hill Club will hold a mixed foursome tournament, and a similar contest will be held on Friday on the Staten Island Cricket Club links.

Powelton Golf Club Prizes.

Three fine silver prizes are offered by the Powelton Golf Club of Newburg, which holds its first open tournament this week, beginning Thursday. The Powelton Cup is the chief trophy, and the Balmville Cup is the consolation prize. Play for these will begin on Thursday morning with a preliminary medal play round, the first sixteen to qualify for the Powelton Cup and the second sixteen for the Balmville Cup. The finals in each event will come on Saturday, and there will also be on that day an eighteen-hole handicap contest for the Palatine Cup, given by H. N. Bain & Co. Entries should be sent by Wednesday night to the Secretary, Addison C. Ormsbee, at Newburg, N. Y.

The small number of amateurs entered for the open championship next Friday and Saturday at the Myopia Hunt Club, near Boston, is a disappointment to many golfers, for the officers of the United States Golf Association had predicted some time ago a large entry list of amateurs. The fact is, when it came to the point, most of the amateurs realized how slim was their chance of winning, and believed they could get just as much exercise on their own links as at Myopia. The seven amateurs who have entered, however, are all good men, most of them club champions. Herbert C. Leeds holds the championship of the Palmetto Golf Club, Quincy Shaw, Jr., is the Myopia champion, James F. Curtis is the intercollegiate golf champion, Henry P. Toler has recently won the Morris County championship, and James A. Tyng has held that championship three times, H. R. Sweney is the Albany Country Club champion, while Winthrop Rutherfurd is one of the good golfers in the Meadow Brook and Newport Clubs. He has recently returned from Europe.

Various Notes from the Links.

The St. Andrew's Club will not be represented with a team in the Allegheny Country Club contest this week. It was expected early in the season that a team could be secured, but some of the best men have found it impossible to go. Next Saturday the second competition for the Sands Cup will be played, and the third monthly handicap for Class A and Class B players will occur at the same time.

The Greens Committee of the Ardsley Club has recently been reorganized, and now consists of Frederick L. Eldridge, Chairman; the Rev. Dr. Roderick Terry, Morton Paton, Thomas W. Stiles, R. W. Kelley, F. J. Winston, William Chrystie, and J. S. Barnes, Jr. A bogie competition commences to-day, which will continue to July 1. There will be two prizes for men and one for women.

The members of the Montclair Golf Club will play another of their regular handicap competitions next Saturday for the Boardman Cup, and on June 25 another handicap for the Governors' Cup will be played, and the women will compete for the F. M. Harrison Cup. A special members' event has been arranged for July 4.

Francis E. Ward, Secretary of the Seabright Golf Club, has sent out notices of that club's open tournament, July 1, 2, and 4. An eighteen-hole handicap tournament for an Independence Day Cup will be the closing event. Secretary Ward wishes to remind all golfers that the eighteen-hole course has been lengthened several hundred yards since last year, a fine new clubhouse built, and the committee intends to provide an interesting and pleasant tournament for all visiting golfers. Entries should be sent in before June 30.

OF INTEREST TO YACHTSMEN.

The Columbia Yacht Club has decided to dispense with the customary annual race this year and will hold a "ladies' day" instead. The committee having charge of the arrangements has fixed upon Saturday, June 25, for the function, and will provide for a short cruise of two or three hours' duration up the Hudson River. Upon the return of the yachtsmen to the clubhouse refreshments will be served and dancing will conclude the day's sport. All members who have boats in commission, especially steamers and launches, have been requested to have them at the club anchorage on the day named, and be ready to participate in the cruise. Owners have also been requested to notify Commodore Walther Luttgen as early as possible how many of the club's guests can be accommodated on board.

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Vice Commodore Harrison B. Moore of the Atlantic Yacht Club has returned from Europe and is fitting out his fast steamer Marietta for the Summer season. The Marietta was hauled out on dry dock at Erie Basin on Saturday to have her underbody cleaned and painted, and she will be in full commission within a week. Commodore Moore and a party of guests will view the college boat races at New London from the deck of the flier.

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The racing cabin sloop Anna R., formerly the Merry Monarch, has been thoroughly overhauled and renovated by J. H. Reid, her new owner. She went into commission for the year on Friday afternoon, with a new suit of sails and cabin house.

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The first of the new sixty-five-foot one-design schooners to go into commission is the one that has been building for Philip T. Dodge, Vice Commodore of the Field and Marine Club, at Brown's Yards, Tottenville, Richmond Borough. The new craft will be christened Nokomis.

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Commodore J. Pierpont Morgan of the New York Yacht Club has tendered to the members the use of Corsair Landing, at the foot of West Thirty-fifth Street. The landing is equipped with long-distance telephone and other facilities for yachtsmen.

***

Yachtsmen are displaying great interest in the racing cruise of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club's knockabouts from Oyster Bay to New London and return. The yachts in the club fleet will rendezvous at Oyster Bay on Saturday, June 18, and during the afternoon a race of the series for the Benedict prizes will be sailed. The following itinerary has been published as the probable programme during the cruise: Monday, June 20—Run from Oyster Bay to Morris Cove, anchoring off the Yale-Corinthian Yacht Club. Tuesday, June 21—Run from Morris Cove to New London. Wednesday and Thursday, June 22 and 23—The squadron will lie at anchor at New London to afford an opportunity of seeing the Yale-Harvard-Cornell boat races. Friday and Saturday, June 24 and 25—Return runs to Oyster Bay. A tugboat will accompany the squadron for its protection and to insure prompt arrival at New London.

CRICKET AT PATERSON, N. J.

The Home Eleven Score an Easy Victory Over the Roseville Club.

PATERSON, N. J., June 12.—The association team of the Roseville Cricket Club had its first meeting with the Paterson eleven here yesterday, and the latter gained a very easy victory by 127 runs.

The home team was in rare batting form, and ran up a total of 157 before being disposed of.

W. Clarkson was top scorer of the day, with a hard hit innings of 45, while S. Albinson added 30, W. Dodds 27, W. Bunce 20, not out, and J. Crutchlow 16. For Roseville, who played several men short, C. Gallimore was the only double-figure scorer, with 16. J. Robertson bowled in rare form for the winners and secured a majority of the wickets.

The totals of the game were: Paterson, 157; Roseville, 30.

Ryan and West Meet To-night.

There promises to be a lively bout to-night at the Lenox Athletic Club, One Hundred and Seventh Street and Lexington Avenue, when Tommy Ryan and Tommy West meet for the welterweight championship of the world. West will probably go into the ring the favorite, but as Ryan has a reputation for gameness and cleverness, he will have a large following, and a crowd of sports who arrived from Syracuse, his home, yesterday, will probably give him considerable backing. Both men have trained faithfully for the contest, and will go into the ring in excellent condition. There will be a preliminary bout between Lew Myers and "Billy" Ryan.

ROENTGEN RAYS IN WARFARE.

Great Usefulness to Surgeons Under Practical Conditions in India.

From The London Standard.

At the Royal United Service Institution Surgeon Major W. C. Beevor, Army Medical Staff, delivered an address on "The Working of the Röntgen Rays in Warfare." The lecture was based on the result of experiences the officer gained during the recent operations on the northwest frontier.

Surgeon Major Beevor at the outset said his object was to give the results of the employment of the Röntgen ray in military surgery on the recent frontier expedition in India, and then to lay before them some modifications in the construction of the appliances for generating the X ray, which had suggested themselves to him after working among the wounded on the field of battle and its adjacent hospitals. He invited their criticism, in the hope that some useful advance in the science might be originated, and additions made to our efforts toward alleviating human suffering, and proving that surgeons were aiming, as our illustrious forefathers ever aimed, at placing at least one more niche in the Temple of Aesculapius. He proceeded, with the aid of magic lantern slides thrown upon a screen, to give representations of cases of interest from the campaign. These consisted of bullet wounds sustained by officers and men who had injured bones, joints, and internal organs baffling the skill of surgeons to ascertain their exact position, and which, but for the application of the X rays, must have resulted in amputation of limbs and probable loss of life. The pictures shown included wounds in the arm, leg, chest, back, finger, and other parts of the body.

When Results Are Best.

The most remarkable results obtained by the Röntgen rays were perhaps those in the cases of a bullet imbedded in the backbone, another in the hip, and an Indian soldier, who, at Rawal Pindi, was shot in the foot, pieces of the bullet finally lodging in the back of the heel, and the case of Gen. Woodhouse, who received bullet wounds in the leg and arm at Dargai. In every one of the instances enumerated, the bullets were, by the use of the rays, successfully removed, the men subsequently rejoining their comrades at the front. One great desideratum in the construction of all apparatus for military work was that they should be "get-at-able," thus enabling them to renovate the inevitable defects of wear and tear. Every portion of their apparatus should undoubtedly be easy of access; the coil, the condenser, connections, &c., should all be packed in cases that could be opened and inspected at a moment's notice without the necessity of special instruments, and, with a view to obtaining this desirable condition, the Medical Department of our army had spared no expense or trouble, having, after due consideration, ordered the latest and most-improved apparatus, a specimen of which he exhibited.

Considering the most desirable means of transport for their apparatus, he pointed out that it was not only possible, but quite easy, to have an X-ray apparatus working at the front; that the cases already exhibited contained indisputable proof that even in savage warfare, where the Geneva Convention was unknown, the X ray could be brought under control and an immensity of human suffering obviated. It was not necessary that every field hospital or bearer company should be supplied with an apparatus, as it could be readily transported from one part to another of the field of operations. He maintained it was now the duty of every civilized nation to supply its wounded in war with an X ray apparatus, among other surgical aids, not only at base hospitals, but close at hand, wherever they might be fighting and exposing themselves to injury in the performance of their hazardous duty. [Cheers.] After trying every kind of transport in India—mules, camels, wheeled vehicles, &c.—he came to the conclusion that by far the safest and most satisfactory in every respect was human transport; coolie labor could be obtained in most places, and, where not, any European could be employed.

The Portable Apparatus.

As the portable apparatus should not weigh more than from 80 to 100 pounds, two men were all that was required for the moment, and a reserve of two more, with reserve equipment, completed the transport. A bamboo pole or hollow steel bar of about six feet in length were what he found the best construction from which to suspend the boxes; each end of the pole was carried on the heads or shoulders of the bearers, and the boxes were slung from the pole. In Tirah he employed a disused Dhoolie pole and Dhoolie bearers to convey his apparatus; they willingly volunteered for the service, and carried the whole apparatus from Bagh Camp, in Tirah, down the defile to Dwatoi, and down the Bara Valley to Peshawur, without injury; parts of this march were beset with difficulties seldom experienced in any kind of warfare, and yet these faithful followers landed their charge in good working order at a time when it was sorely needed. A few photographs he took during this march served to show the difficulties of transport in such a country; yet photography could not adequately exhibit the conditions, for rocks, icy-cold water, rapid torrents, frost, and snow did not come entirely within the grip of their photographic lenses. Mules, camels, and wheeled transport were too uncertain conveyances for delicate materials, except, of course, where they had good roads and plenty of room; but our military apparatus should be independent of these luxuries, and it seemed to him that this transport fulfilled the necessary conditions. He then dealt with the difficulties specially involved in working the apparatus at the front.

Louisiana Sugar and the Drought.

From The New Orleans Picayune, June 6.

The long dry spell has been a source of great anxiety to planters and farmers all over this section of the country, and particularly in the sugar belt. The drought came at a time when moisture was particularly needed to give sugar cane a good start and place the fields in a condition to profit by the intense heat of the next eight weeks. It is generally admitted that as a result of the dry weather sugar cane is decidedly backward, although it is not thought that any irreparable damage has yet been done. Although some local showers have been reported during the past few days, doing great good where they have fallen, there have been no general rains. According to The Louisiana Planter, "a root-soaking rain is in great demand, and would go far to retrieve the undeniably backward condition of the crop." Last season was a very favorable one for the sugar growers. A larger acreage than last year has been devoted to sugar culture, and, with favorable weather conditions, the crop of 1898 ought to exceed all previous yields.

OARSMEN OUT IN FORCE

Harlem Crews Decked River and Sound and Pleasure Parties Were Numerous.

SHELLS BROKEN IN COLLISION

Pye of the Nassaus and Clark of the Metropolitans Come Together Head-On—Pye Got a Ducking, but Neither Was Injured—Rowing Events.

Harlem River oarsmen were unusually active yesterday, and all day long the river was dotted with shells, gigs, and barges. The majority of the rowing was for pleasure, as there are only two or three crews in active training. The men arrived at the boathouses early in the day, and made up barge parties for various points on the Harlem River and Long Island Sound, where they enjoyed a good dinner and a long, pleasant rest before their return trip. As a finish to their day's sport, the majority of the crews took a plunge in the river, the water being clear and warm.

One or two upsets occurred during the day, and a bad smash-up happened about 5 P. M. between Pye of the Nassau Boat Club and Clark of the Metropolitan Rowing Club. Both men were rowing in shells and came together head-on, rowing at full speed. The boats were badly damaged, and Pye went overboard, but was quickly picked up, and the boats were towed to the boathouses. Neither oarsman was injured.

An Early Boating Party.

One of the first eight-oared barges to appear on the river yesterday morning was the Wyanoke, which was manned by a crew composed of Untermeyer, bow; Strauss, No. 2, Hirsch, No. 3; Loewy, No. 4; Bernheim, No. 5; Goldsmith, No. 6; Oppenheim, No. 7; Hertz, stroke, and S. Loewy, coxswain. After pushing off from the float the barge was headed for the Harlem Kills, and then up the Sound to Fort Schuyler, where a landing was attempted, but they were warned off by a sentry and went to Point View, L. I. The crew returned home about 5 o'clock, having rowed about twenty-five miles.

The Wyanoke six-oared barge was also on the water, manned by Eckstein, bow; Frankenthal, No. 2; Bennett, No. 3; Franz, No. 4; Buckleye, No. 5; Harris, stroke, and Marsh, coxswain.

The Friendship Boat Club astonished the frequenters of "Scullers' Row" yesterday by its activity. About all of the boats were in use by 10 o'clock, and some of the members put in an appearance for the first time this season. The club's four-oared barge was out for a five-mile spin, with a crew composed of Jarco, bow; Macky, No. 2; Trojar, No. 3; Knoeppel, stroke, and ex-Capt. Aubut, coxswain.

Blunt, Powers, and Reynolds of the Nassau Boat Club, who are training for the final of the handicap race for the March shell, to be rowed June 18, were on the river yesterday taking their regular practice spins. Two heats have been rowed, a first counting 6 points, a second, 5, and so on. The present standing of the men is as follows: Blunt, 11; Powers, 9; Reynolds, 9; Davis, 7, and Pye, 5. The first three men are in prime condition, and a hard, fast race over the regular mile course is looked for.

The Nassau's new eight-oared barge made a trip during the day to College Point, with several passengers aboard, and a crew composed of C. Haseman, bow; MacCrodden, No. 2; Mackey, No. 3; Le Gast, No. 4; De La Vergne, No. 5; Cool, No. 6; Smith, No. 7; Blunt, stroke, and Wiemann, coxswain.

The Hudson Boat Club of One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street and the Hudson River has sent invitations to all the clubs along the Harlem River to enter eight-oared pleasure barge crews in a mile race for a silver cup, to be rowed for on the day of their annual regatta, July 4. It is probable that many of the clubs will accept the invitation. Capt. Higgins has received several entries.

The Philadelphia Regatta.

Among the Harlem River entries to the Philadelphia regatta July 4, are Aman and Nagle of the Harlem Rowing Club, who will row double in the senior event. They are in fine form and condition, and are picked by many as winners.

Capt. Farrelly of the Union Boat Club is endeavoring to organize an intermediate eight-oared shell crew for the National Regatta. A number of members have signified their willingness to join the crew, which will be picked in a few days.

The Metropolitan Rowing Club was well represented on the water yesterday. The eight-oared barge was out with a crew composed of Holder, bow; Lentz, No. 2; Cervante, No. 3; Ryan, No. 4; Spalding, No. 5; Ward, No. 6; Clark, No. 7; Conlin, stroke, and Capt. Binzen, coxswain. The Metropolitans will be represented at the Philadelphia regatta by Capt. Binzen and C. M. Haines, who will row in the intermediate double event.

The Wyanoke Boat Club will hold its annual outing and games at Point View, L. I. One of the features of the event will be a game of baseball between a Wyanoke nine and one composed of members of the Washington Bowling Club.

A large party, composed of members of the Crescent Boat Club and their friends, gave a basket party yesterday at Cold Spring, on the Harlem. The eight-oared barge took a large number of passengers up the river, the crew being composed of W. H. Dowling, bow; A. H. Silsbe, No. 2; J. McKeon, No. 4; W. Rotchfort, No. 5; W. Mehrhoff, No. 6; J. J. O'Grady, No. 7; H. W. Townsend, stroke, and P. Handibode, coxswain. The smaller boats followed the barge with a full complement of passengers.

The Dauntless, as well as the Atalanta, Lone Star, and Nonpareil Clubs, had barges on the water, the Dauntless crew making the trip to College Point.

The professional double-scull race, which was to have been rowed on the Harlem yesterday over the regular mile course, between Ross and Largan and Plaisted and Lee, was postponed for two weeks, as Ross, who is in Boston, was unable to reach the city.

KILLED IN THE UNION WAR.

The Estimated Number Varies According to Different Authorities.

From The Sandusky (Ohio) Register.

A question frequently asked is, How many men were killed in battle during the war for the Union on the Union side? The number given varies according to different authorities, from 65,000 to as high as 85,000.

There 2,262 distinct battles and engagements. We lost 73 Union Generals killed in action and 35 died of disease. The total number of Union officers killed was 6,365. The number of gunshot wounds treated in hospitals was 235,585. The number of gunshot wounded who died in hospitals was 33,653. The wounded who did not die immediately from the effect of wounds was 275,175.

The total number of deaths was as follows, according to the best estimates that can be made—that is, deaths directly during the war: Killed on the field or died of mortal wounds, 110,070; of disease, 199,720; deaths from all other causes, 49,738; making a total of 359,528. It is now generally understood that this does not include all who died in Southern prisons, although those are included in the number of died of disease, and that instead of 359,000, the aggregate should be close to 400,000. Soon after the war the estimate of the number who died in prisons was very much below the actual number. Subsequently a corrected estimate was made, but even that was believed to be below the actual number.

It has often been stated that there was a very large percentage of the Union soldiers of foreign birth, but that is not true. Seventy-five per cent. were American born, 9 per cent. were Germans, 8 per cent. Irish, 2¼ per cent. British-Americans, and 5½ per cent. all other nations. Nearly one-half of the total were farmers, the actual number as reported being 48 per cent. Reduced to a three years' standard, the number of troops credited to the different States and Territories during the war was 2,326,169, of which Ohio furnished 313,180, being outranked only by New York and Pennsylvania. At the time of the surrender of Lee there were over 1,000,000 Union soldiers under arms and ready for duty.

Surely Not the American Marines.

From The Chicago Tribune.

Most of the stories sent out from Madrid pertaining to the various repulses of the Americans at Santiago seem to be intended for the marines.

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD.

Cincinnati Loses to the Tailenders, and Cleveland and Chicago Both Drop a Game.

How the Clubs Stand.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Cincinnati	30	14	.682
Cleveland	30	16	.652
Boston	29	16	.644
Baltimore	25	15	.625
New York	23	21	.523
Chicago	23	22	.511
Pittsburg	24	23	.510
Philadelphia	18	23	.439
Brooklyn	16	25	.390
St. Louis	16	28	.364
Washington	15	29	.341
Louisville	15	32	.319

Results of League Games Yesterday.

Louisville, 5; Cincinnati, 4.
Pittsburg, 3; Cleveland, 1.
St. Louis, 4; Chicago, 2.

Games To-day.

Brooklyn in New York.
St. Louis in Chicago.
Cincinnati in Louisville.
Pittsburg in Cleveland.
Philadelphia in Boston.
Baltimore in Washington.

Louisville, 5; Cincinnati, 4.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 12.—Wagner's home run with a man on base won the game for the Colonels in the eighth inning. Powers, whom the Colonels secured from Notre Dame University, made his first appearance and caught a fine game. Attendance, 4,000. Score:

Louisville	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	.	—5
Cincinnati	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	—4

Earned runs—Louisville, 2; Cincinnati, 2. Base hits—Louisville, 8; Cincinnati, 7. Errors—Louisville, 4; Cincinnati, 1. Batteries—Louisville, Cunningham and Powers; Cincinnati, Breitenstein and Wood. Umpires—Swartwood and Woods.

Pittsburg, 3; Cleveland, 1.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 12.—The first Sunday ball game here this season was played this afternoon at Euclid Beach Park, nine miles from the city. A severe thunderstorm interrupted the game, but there was no interference by the authorities. The latter part of the five innings was played in the rain, and the ball was so wet the pitchers could do nothing with it. Attendance, 6,000. Score:

Cleveland	0	0	0	1	0	—1
Pittsburg	0	0	0	3	0	—3

Earned run—Pittsburg, 1. Base hits—Pittsburg, 5; Cleveland, 4. Batteries—Pittsburg, Gardner and Schriver; Cleveland, Powell and Criger. Umpires—Snyder and Connolly.

St. Louis, 4; Chicago, 2.

CHICAGO, June 12.—The Browns defeated Chicago to-day in one of the prettiest games of the season. Both pitchers were hit hard, only the most brilliant fielding keeping the score down. St. Louis scored its runs by a bunching of hits, aided by two bases on balls. Attendance, 11,400.

Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	—2
St. Louis	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	—4

Earned run—Chicago, 1. Base hits—St. Louis, 14; Chicago, 10. Errors—St Louis, 1; Chicago, 1. Batteries—St. Louis, Taylor and Sugden; Chicago, Callahan and Donohue. Umpires—Messrs. Emslie and Curry.

Other Games.

At Buffalo—Wilkesbarre, 12; Buffalo, 10.
At Syracuse—Syracuse, 23; Toronto, 2.
At Newark—Newark, 3; Hartford, 0.
At Paterson—Reading, 5; Paterson, 1.

THE LIGHT THAT CAME.

The Dull Boy Who Developed Into a Great Mathematical Professor.

From The Indianapolis (Ind.) Sentinel.

David M. Geeting, Indiana's State Superintendent of Public Instruction, says that he has positive proof that it is never a hopeless task to attempt to instruct the dullest mind.

Years ago, when he was a teacher, one of his pupils, Mr. Geeting recalls, was a young fellow who was by all odds the dullest boy whom he had ever attempted to instruct. He was especially dull in mathematics, and had not the slightest trace of mathematical ability in his nature. After months and months endeavoring to teach him the principles of the science, Mr. Geeting was on the point of giving up in despair. One day the class to which the dull boy belonged was given some original problem work to do in geometry. The problem was placed on the blackboard. It was a puzzler. Suddenly the dull boy, his face illuminated with almost a supernatural radiance, exclaimed: "I've got it."

Prof. Geeting says that he knew in a minute from the look on the boy's face that he did have the answer.

"I know you've got it all right," he said, "although I haven't heard your demonstration."

The bright lights in the class all protested against hearing the dull boy's answer just then. "If he's got the answer, we know we can get it," they said, and pleaded that the matter might be laid over until the next day. On the following day, just as Mr. Geeting had felt in his bones, the dull boy had the answer, and no one else in the class did.

"From that day a wonderful transformation was worked in that boy's mind," says Mr. Geeting. "He was no longer the most plodding, slowest, dullest boy in the class. The science of mathematics unfolded to his mind like a revelation. He rapidly developed the most remarkable mathematical genius with which I have ever come into contact. His mind became luminous.

"You ask me what has become of him. Well, that dull boy is to-day the Professor of Mathematics in one of the leading educational institutions in the United States. He is recognized as one of the most eminent authorities on mathematical science in the country, and if I were to mention his name you would at once recognize it. He often tells me that he believes that one of the secrets of his success in teaching is the fact that he takes infinite pains with his pupils, because he recognizes that not one of them could ever be as dumb as he was before that ray of light shot across his mind that day in my geometry class."

THE PRISONERS' FRIEND.

His Lavish Generosity Said to Have Left His Wife Unprovided For.

From The Hartford (Conn.) Times.

No one has questioned the kindness or the good intention of Henry C. L. Dorsey, commonly called the prisoners' friend, who died at his home in Pawtucket, R. I., on Tuesday. He knew for himself what a prisoner's life is, and his sympathy flowed out to those who are or have been in the same plight. He must have done good in extending a helping hand to men fresh from prison who wished to make a fair start at an honest life. He went against all scientific principles again and again, and some harm must have resulted. For instance, the famous Dorsey dinner, a turkey dinner to be given once a year to State Prison convicts, is contrary to sound principle, and the theoretical objection to it has been sustained by experience.

The lack of sound balance which marked his course in reference to prisoners was exhibited in the management of his own affairs. Years ago he was probably a rich man. Certainly he was well off, for he gave away large sums of money, spent freely, and disbursed large total sums every year for a long term of years. Yet he is said now to leave his wife destitute. If this is true it is much to be hoped that the next Legislature will transfer to her, if posible, the fund of $1,500 which Mr. Dorsey gave to the State twenty-five years ago to provide the annual turkey dinner for convicts. It is worth notice that he made a like offer to the other States, but Connecticut was the only one that accepted. If the offer was genuine he had at that time something like $50,000 that he could afford to give away. It is fair to assume that most of this and whatever else he had has been given for the benefit of those in whom he was so much interested, or has been wasted by carelessness.

He was not overwise, but he did kindly according to his lights, and he deserves more credit than can fall to many abler and better informed men. He would deserve more credit had he provided as heedfully for the wife who stood by him all these years as for some of the beneficiaries for whom she herself had done so much, to please him, and at his suggestion.

Barred Because Unworthy.

From The Savannah (Ga.) News.

A private soldier in the First Georgia Volunteers is to be discharged, by order of the War Department, because of a dishonorable discharge from the regular army. Orders to that effect have been received at Griffin.

GOSSIP FOR THE HORSEMEN

The Suburban Will Be the Feature of Sheepshead's Opening on Saturday.

CLOSING DAYS AT GRAVESEND

The Stake Programme for the Week at the Brooklyn Jockey Club's Track—Two $10,000 Prizes on Thursday.

Four days more of racing remain for the June meeting of the Brooklyn Jockey Club at Gravesend, and then the scene of racing will shift to the home of the Coney Island Jockey Club the picturesque track at Sheepshead Bay. There will be racing at Gravesend to-day and to-morrow, and on Wednesday and Thursday, for on Saturday the meeting at Sheepshead Bay will open, with the Suburban to usher it in.

Of the four days that remain for Gravesend, Thursday is the best, for the rich prize of $10,000 that is offered in the Tremont Stakes will bring out the crack two-year-olds, while the Brooklyn Derby, at a mile and a half, in which an equally rich prize is held out, should bring together a splendid field from the all-aged division. Jean Bereaud is eligible for both the Tremont Stakes and the Double Event, and as the first half of the Double Event is to be run on Saturday at Sheepshead Bay, it is likely that the grand colt will not be a starter if he races in the Tremont.

It s probable, too, that when next he runs the son of His Highness and Carrie C. will wear the colors of William C. Whitney or his son-in-law, Sydney Paget, for after he had won the Great American Stakes on Saturday, a representative of the Fleischmanns approached Dave Gideon, one of his owners, and asked for a price on the colt. He claims that Mr. Gideon told him that he was too late, for Jean Bereaud had been purchased by Mr. Whitney. Mr. Gideon was silent later when asked about the matter, but as there was some talk of a sale early in the week, and as many of the close friends of both Messrs. Gideon and Daly have advised the firm to sell, it is likely that there is some foundation for the story.

The colt has already won more than any other horse this year—about $40,000 in all—and has been beaten but once. This defeat was probably due to an accident, for if some of the horses in front of him had not fallen, and so interfered with him, it is probable that he would have won then, for, although he was obliged to jump over a fallen horse, he came strong enough to finish second. For the Brooklyn Derby there are only a few three-year-olds eligible that have shown really high class, and if the stories that have been circulated as to Bowling Brook may be credited, the list will be further reduced. It is said that Bowling Brook has broken down completely, but similar stories have been circulated about other horses, and they have shortly afterward shown up sound and strong and have won as easily as before. If Bowling Brook is out, The Huguenot, Firearm, Previous, Handball, Sanders, Mr. Baiter, Central Trust, and Intrusive will probably be among those to make up the field, and of the lot The Huguenot has proved decidedly the best

The stake programme for the week at Gravesend is as follows:

MONDAY.—The Myrtle Stakes of $1,500, (selling,) for three-year-olds and upward; 45 eligible; one mile and a sixteenth.

TUESDAY.—The Hanover Stakes of $1,500, (selling,) for two-year-olds; 73 eligible; five furlongs. The Greater New York Steeplechase Handicap for $1,000, for four-year-olds and upward; 29 eligible; full steeplechase course of about two and one-half miles.

WEDNESDAY.—The Brookdale Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; 35 eligible; one mile and an eighth.

THURSDAY.—The Tremont Stakes of $10,000, for two-year-olds; 70 eligible; three-quarters of a mile. The Brooklyn Derby of $10,000, for three-year-olds; 34 eligible; one mile and a half.

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The card for to-day at Gravesend is as follows:

FIRST RACE.—For maiden fillies two years old. Five furlongs.

	Pounds.		Pounds.
Water Girl	110	Theory	110
Miriam Claire	110	Tendresse	110
Syria	110	Amorita	110
Goldmine	110	Florence Clark	110
Lady Livingston	110	Gaze	110
Halo	110		

SECOND RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward. One mile and an eighth.

Havoc	126	Howard S.	105
Dr. Catlett	124	Handball	105
Damien	115	Knight of the Garter	93
Ben Ronald	115		
Imp	108		

THIRD RACE.—For two-year-olds which have not won $1,000. Five furlongs.

Formero	122	Chanler	107
Cormorant	114	Rusher	107
Compensation	107	Handcuff	107
Chopin	107	Amorita	104

FOURTH RACE.—The Myrtle Selling Stakes of $1,500 for three-year-olds and upward. One mile and a sixteenth.

Semper Ego	113	Sanders	106
Ben Ronald	109	Sly Fox	106
Merry Prince	107	Lehman	103
Belmar	107	Leedsville	101

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds, which have run and not won at this meeting. One mile.

Handball	120	Filament	105
Mont d'Or	113	Whistling Con	105
Van Antwerpt	113	Sir Gawain	105
Flax Spinner	105	George Boyd	105
Rappahannock	105	Tabouret	100
Slasher	105		

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling. Five and a half furlongs.

Ruskin	87	Don Blas	104
Gotham	116	Nick	104
Irish Reel	114	Continental	104
Rotterdam	109	Swiftmas	104
Domitor*	109	Tremargo	104
Mainstay	109	Billali	101
Leedsville	109	Campania	99
Taranto	109	Tyrian	97
High Tide II	108	Handpress	95
Led Lake	106		

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Of course Ornament, with the top weight of 128 pounds, will be the favorite in the Suburban, for the easy manner in which he captured the Brooklyn Handicap has stamped his prowess indelibly on the minds of those who saw the race, and as he will have about the same field to meet on Saturday, the followers of racing can reach no other conclusion than that, like Eclipse, the famous English racehorse of the last century, he will be first "and the rest nowhere."

During the week the railbirds will watch with interest whatever they can of Ornament's preparation, but there are others among those eligible that will also be looked after closely. One of these is Ben Holladay, whose splendid fight for the place with Sly Fox in the Brooklyn Handicap entitles him to some consideration. It is expected, also, that a few of the Western horses will show well in the big race.

One thing for which the patrons of the Coney Island Jockey Club will have reason to be thankful this year is the increased railroad facilities, which will in a measure do away with the disagreeable crush through the stiles that lead from the railroad track to the main entrance to the track. The Brooklyn Elevated Railroad Company will run through trains on race days to the track, leaving the Brooklyn Bridge every ten minutes from noon until 2:30 P. M.

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Since the country in the vicinity of Lawrence, Cedarhurst, and Woodsburg has been so closely built up the members of the well-known Rockaway Hunt Club have been compelled to give up permanently the exciting sport of cross country hunting after the hounds. Several years ago all this section of country was nothing but fields and meadows, but during the past two years it has been built up so rapidly that it is now impossible to lay out a course for cross country hunting. All the hounds that were owned by the Rockaway Hunt Club were recently purchased by the Meadow Brook Hunt Club, and will be used by the latter next Fall, when the season for cross country hunting begins. A large number of the members of the Rockaway colony will also hunt with the Meadow Brook pack during the coming season. They will stable their hunters at the Meadow Brook Clubhouse.

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The trotting season at the Gentlemen's Driving Park, in Plainfield, N. J., was opened on Saturday afternoon by a series of matinée races, which will be a regular feature hereafter Saturday afternoons. The track was in splendid condition, though no very fast time was made. The summaries were as follows:

2:40 Class, Trotting.—Road horses.

"Roxy French," J. Osborne	1	1	
"Ned Norton," N. Smalley	2	2	

Time—2:41; 2:40.

2:30 Class, Trotting and Pacing.

"Arpansa," C. L. Wright	1	1	
"Sunday," Douglas Darby	2	2	

Time—2:32½; 2:32.

2:30 Class, Trotting.

"Myrtle Twig," T. Brantingham	1	1
"Bolittle," N. Smalley	3	3
"Linolia," Woodbrook Farm	2	2

Time—2:27; 2:33.

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Although many of the equestrians in the city have by this time found some pleasant path in the country where they may canter, there are still a large number left in town, as was shown by the activity on the bridle path in Central Park yesterday. A cavalcade of equestrians and equestriennes from the Central Park Riding Academy was on the road early, and made the trip through the Park and up past the cool retreat of the Suburban Riding and Driving Club.

***

Secretary McIntyre has announced the following weights for the Greater New York Steeplechase Handicap, to be run to-morrow, at about two and one-half miles, as follows: Sir Vassar, 169 pounds; Olindo, 165; Shillalah, 162; Marshall, 155; Wood Pigeon, 153; Loki, 150; Snowdown, Trillion, and Royal Scarlet, 148 each; Maurice, 147; Big Strive and Bonaparte, 146 each; Prize, 144; Captain Piersall and Tiffy, 142 each; Sir Play and Gainer, 140 each; Mars Chan, 139; Ingomar, 138; Passover, Nonchalance, Detective, Diversion, Rheinstrom, and Gallion, 137 each; Waterman, 136, and Rifle, 135.

PARKWAY CLUB ENTRIES.

Large Fields of Horses to Contest in the Events of Next Week's Meeting.

The Parkway Driving Club of Brooklyn has received a large number of entries for the trotting and pacing events to be decided at its Summer meeting, June 22, 23, and 24. The list is as follows:

Wednesday, June 22.

2:17 Class, Pacing; Purse, $300.—Annie E., br. m., by Director, and Quarterstake, br. g., by Quartermaster, Sam Devere, Parkville; Iveta, blk. m., by Gambetta Wilkes-Messenger Chief, N. Hoffman, Parkville; Blue Wilkes, by Wickliffe-Waterwitch, J. B. Breen, White Plains; Ralston Boy, b. g., by Ralston, John McGuire, New York; Tom Cole, b. h., by Delmarch-Autocrat, Jr., Simmoleaf Stock Farm, East Williston, L. I.; W. O. Bradley, b. h., H. M. Cox, Washington, N. J.

2:50 Class, Trotting; Jurse, $200.—Addazetta, b. m., by Quartermaster, and Solitaire, ch. g., by Red Cedar, W. F. Snyder, Gravesend; Prince Junior, b. g., by Princess, C. Weiland, New York; Fierenze, b. m., by Dictator-Transylvania, C. S. Phillips, New York; Belle Eddy, br. m., by Jerome Eddy, F. D. Creamer; Puck, h. g., Windsor Stables, Brooklyn; C. E. J., br. g., by Sable Wilkes-Mamie Kohl, C. E. Jackson, Paterson, N. J.; John N., b. g., John H. Nutter, New York; Master Sphinx, br. g., by Sphinx-Zadua, L. A. Nodine, Brooklyn; Dollie Madison, g. m., by James Madison, Simmoleaf Stock Farm, East Williston, L. I.; Genova, b. m., by Chancewood-Daisy, Gilt Edge Stock Farm, East Williston, L. I.; No. 8, b. h., M. Quintin, Bethlehem, Penn.; Reed Bird, rn. g., by Jay Bird-Nettie L., W. Reid, Parkville, L. I.

2:24 Class, Trotting; Purse, $300.—Corporal B., b. s., by Quartermarch, and Pine Tree, b. g., by Lone Pine, W. H. Snyder, Brooklyn; Bewilder, b. g., by Baywoods, J. P. Rogers, Parkway Driving Club; Critic R., b. m., Norval-Peregrin, B. F. Relyea, Mount Vernon; Russell F., b. g., by Albert W., C. Wellands, New York; Tudor, b. g., by Piedmont-Virna, W. P. Horton, Valley Stream, L. I.; Accident, b. g., Melville-Friendship, D. S. Jones, Flushing; Leona, blk. m., by Leo-Black Nance, and Skip Jack, b. g., By Baron Wilkes-Knickerbocker, Thomas W. Murphy, Glen Cove, L. I.; Lucy M., ch. m., by Repetition, John McGuire, New York; Black Cat, blk. m., by Administrator-Wilkes, and Sir Electroyd, b. g., by Electroyd, Windsor Stables, Brooklyn; Newport, b. g., by Florida, and Operetta, ch. m., by Elyria, E. C. Moser, Parkville; Hunyadi, b. h., by Hugo-Orphan Girl, J. W. Driscoll, Parkville; Wonderful, g. g., by Independence-Jennie, D. Lewis, Jersey City.

Thursday, June 23.

2:29 Class, Trotting, Purse, $250.—Wilmot, blk. g., by Wilton, E. E. Stevens, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Tuckahoe, g. g., Clarence Weil, Mount Vernon; Nellie Belle, blk. m., G. E. Abrams, Lynbrook; Annie D., blk. m., by Cayuga, and Roselette, b. m., by Sea Bird-Peary, R. H. Atkins, Brooklyn; Alma Wilkes, b. m., by Alcantara-Red Lady, J. Cadoo, Brooklyn; Gloucester's First, b. m., by Gloucester-Lady B., W. G. Barrett, West Somers, N. Y.; Chiefwood, b. g., by Franco-Blackwood, Jr., Gilt Edge Stock Farm, East Williston, L. I.

2:20 Class, Trotting, Purse, $300.—Agnes Morrill, g. m., by Independence-Maggie Morrill, N. Ryan, Brooklyn; Thelma, blk. m., by Sidney-Norwood, H. Hoffman, Parkville; Readington Prince, b. g., by Bayonne Prince-Belle Medium, W. C. Card, Elmhurst, L. I.; Eldridge, ch. g., by Rounds Sprague-Myrtle, James Caffery, Far Rockaway, L. I.; Arbitrator, br. g., by Quartermaster, and Dresch, blk. g., by St. Vincent, W. H. Snyder, Parkway Driving Club; Crescent, b. g., by Stamboul-Trousseau, and Pictoid, br. g., by Pilot Medium-Belle Hastings, J. P. Rogers, Parkway Driving Club; Ben Davis, ch. g., by Great Tom, Dr. Hurd, Brooklyn; Charlotte W., ch. m., by Hambrino-Thornette, B. C. Hard, Tremont, N. Y.; McLoughlin Maid, ch. m., by H. McLoughlin-Middletown, E. C. Moser, Parkville; Allie Tare, by Alcantara, W. C. Daly, Gravesend.

3:00 Class, Pacing, Purse, $200.—Cyclone Phil, b. g., B. F. Horton, Fenhurst, L. I.; Nut Vina, ch. m., by Nutmeg, C. Weiland, New York; Earnest H., m. g., by Lord Harold-Legal Tender, J. Dooley, Sheepshead Bay; Annie T., blk. m., by General Wilkes, Windsor Stables, Brooklyn; Jack Fullerton, b. g., by Young Eullerton-Aphrodite, C. E. Jackson, Paterson, N. J.; Graymont, g. g., by Almont Boy-Gray Jennie, A. Nodine, Brooklyn; Sleepy Joe, blk. g., by Abdallah, Gilt Edge Stock Farm, East Williston, L. I.; Benita, b. h., by Yorkwood-Paragon, H. M. Cox, Washington, N. J.; Mamie Clark, b. m., J. W. Driscoll, Parkville; Bright Louise, b. m., by Sidney Fernleaf, W. Reed, Parkville; Viola F., br. m., by John Bascomb, D. L. Van Nostrand, Little Neck, L. I.

Friday, June 24.

2:40 Class, Trotting; Purse, $200.—George Wedge, b. g., by Red Wedge-Eliel G., J. Cadoo, Brooklyn; Prince Junior, b. g., by Princess, C. Weiland, New York; Fierenzi, b. b., by Dictator-Transylvania, C. D. Phillips, New York; Addazetta, b. m., by Quartermaster, and Fearful, g. m., by Red Wilkes, W. H. Snyder, Parkway Driving Club; Belle Eddy, br. m., by Jerome Eddy, F. D. Creamer, Brooklyn; C. E. J., br. g., Sable Wilkes, by Mamie Kohl, C. E. Jackson, Paterson, N. J.; John N., b. g., J. H. Hutter, New York; Carrol Cardiner, b. g., M. P. Levey, Parkville; No. 8, b. h., M. Quintin, Bethlehem, Penn.; Quickstep, b. m., by Lexington Chief, Jr., H. Cook, Brooklyn.

Free-for-All, Trotting and Pacing, Purse, $400.—Blue Wilkes, b. h., by Wickliffe-Waterwitch, John R. Breen, White Plains; Red Lady, b. m., by Red Wilkes, E. E. Stevens, Brooklyn; Connor, bl. g., J. McGuire, New York; Rifle, bl. g., by Elyria, Windsor Stables, Brooklyn; Ally, g. g., by Alabaster-Wiley Mare, Fred McCarty, New York; Veotta, b. m., by Jerome Eddy, D. H. Nichols, Parkville; W. H. G., b. g., by Marseillaise, Beam Brose, New York; Kitty Van, ch. m., by Pennypacker-Coliph, H. M. Cox, Washington, N. J.; Joe Nelson, ch. g., C. A. Kaley, Yonkers.

2:30 Class, Pacing, Purse, $250.—Lizzie H., b. m., by Red King-Dora, J. P. Rogers, Parkway Driving Club; Marchmont, b. g., by Wilkermont, Phil Sheridan, J. Cadoo, Brooklyn; Ernest H., rn. g., by Lord Harold-Legal Tender, James Dooley, Sheepshead Bay; Dr. Dewey, bl. g., by Brino Wilkes-Bashaw, and Lizzie Rowe, b. m., by Vatican-Peavine, Thomas W. Murphy, Glen Cove, L. I.; Rosalind, bl. m., Reindeer, Windsor Stables, Brooklyn; Warren T., b. g., J. E. Decker, Brooklyn; Lasher, bl. g., by Red Wilkes, C. E. Jackson, Paterson, N. J.; Fleetwood, br. g., D. H. Nichols, Parkville; Royal King, bl. g., by Young Wilkes-Mill Girl, W. H. Bennem, Flushing; Sidane, b. m., by Sydney-Steinway, and Rose L., bl. m., by Kanovar-Warwick Boy, Simmoleaf Stock Farm, East Williston, L. I.; George K., C. A. Kaler, Yonkers; Stella B., b. m., by Red Hall-Brown Hall, H. M. Cox, Washington, N. J.; Viola F., br. m., John Bascomb, D. L. Van Nostrand, Little Neck, L. I.

Steamer Arbola a Total Wreck.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., June 12.—The British steamer Arbola, Capt. Smith, from St. John, N. B., for Liverpool, which went ashore in St. Mary's Bay Friday, is a total wreck. She is full of water and her deckload is adrift. Passengers and crew are now on the way to this port in the tug Ingram.

The People Will Not Be Fooled.

From The Wilmington (Del.) Every Evening.

Simply because the recent Legislature of malodorous memory had a Democratic majority, The Smyrna Call foolishly argues that Democratic papers should defend, instead of condemning it. "It would be prudent in papers claiming to be Democratic," it says, "to emulate to some extent the Republican example of defending everything Republican." Fine logic, this; as though the people had no sense, and would accept defense of political rascality as evidence that there had been no rascality. They cannot be gulled by party organs that will sacrifice the plainest truth for the purpose of palliating or attempting to conceal party delinquencies.

The Volunteers Deserve It.

From The Cleveland (Ohio) Plain Dealer.

THE NEW YORK TIMES suggests that the soldiers in the field be permitted to send letters through the mails without postage. The "franking privilege" could scarcely be more worthily bestowed than in increasing their facilities for communication with home and friends. Not the least of the hardships which the volunteer has to undergo is separation from the near and dear. "Nostalgia" is a malady which has proved deadly to many a young warrior.

CAUGHT IN THE AVALANCHE.

One Who Narrowly Escaped Death in the Snow in Alaska Tells His Experiences.

From The Detroit (Mich.) Free Press.

The party of Alaskan gold seekers who left Birmingham, Mich., last February, reached Lake Bennett some time in April. The men of this party are Thomas Hanna and Will Benedict of Birmingham, and William Boyse and Ben Hartsig of Detroit. The party, with many others, were in the snowslide or avalanche which occurred on April 3, near Sheep Camp, in which a large number of people lost their lives, but fortunately the Michigan men escaped, although at one time it was thought that they were lost. The following description of the terrible accident is told in a letter received by Mrs. Will Benedict from her husband:

Called to Save Lives.

"At 2:30 A. M. was awakened by Ben Hartsig calling us. He had been pinioned in his sleeping bag, but he thought it was only the snow that had fallen during the night and crushed in the tent. By the time we were up and dressed he had wormed himself out. Then came orders from the engineer of the tramway calling for everybody to turn out and help dig out the people that were buried in the snowslide. It was then that we realized that Ben had been caught in it, and we so near it. We all turned out with our shovels and began work, and we soon had two men and three women out. At daylight they made tracks for Sheep Camp. Next came a bunk-house, out of which, after some hard work, came three men, one of them an old man, nearly dead. Then we found a stovepipe and concluded it came from a tent. In this we were right, for after a little digging we heard a man calling for help. Soon got to where we could cut the tent and let in air. Asked him if there were more in the tent, and he said there were. After about fifteen minutes' work we got him out, but so weak he could not stand alone. I carried him on my back to a place of safety.

"After this we stood with our shovels in our hands, waiting to hear the next slide and ready to dig out those who were already caught. By 7:30 we had rescued twenty men and women.

The Work of Rescue Continued.

"At 9:30 occurred two slides, one on each side of the scales. We went to the first one, out of which we barely saved a man and his wife. Then we went to the other and under 15 feet of snow we found a tent, which, when we cut it open, threw out a dense volume of smoke. After strenous effort we dug out a woman, Mrs. Mason, who was nearly crazy and kept saying 'Take off the white,' meaning the snow. It was then 10:30 and the men decided to go to Sheep Camp. We went to our camp to eat some pancakes, which is all that saved us, for as we went in a man shouted through the storm, (which was blowing a gale and snowing also,) 'I've got a 200-foot rope here and I'll take you to Sheep Camp.' We finished our cakes and then started to catch the party with the 'life-rope.' We soon caught up, but there was not room enough for us all on the rope, so we stood in this order: Hartsig first, then Benedict, then Boyse, then Hanna. Others soon caught up to us as we painfully labored slowly forward a step or two at a time. To show how fate hangs to a person, the woman, Mrs. Mason, the woman that wanted us to 'take off the white,' pushed past us, saying: 'Let me go to the front; I've been buried once; I don't want to be again.' In twenty minutes she was buried under 30 feet of snow, and when taken out she was dead. Had she staid where she was then one of our party would have been lost, having gone to the front in her place.

A Raised Arm Saves a Life.

"We had gone about a mile in forty-five minutes when the avalanche struck us. We were almost up to our shoulders in the trail, so had no chance to run, even had we heard the slide coming, but the wind howled so we heard nothing. The first we realized we thought the man back of us had fallen against us. It struck Tom Hanna higher up on the body than it did me so he had no chance but to go with it. He (Tom) said: 'I held up my arm as high as I could, thought once that I could not hold it up any longer, then the snow swept over my face, then it stopped. I found my hand was still out, so I turned my arm enough to let the air down to my face which I had turned toward the hole I had made. I kept saying, 'Here I am,' and moving my hand. My body and legs and other arm seemed held as if in a vise. Soon a man caught hold of my hand and pulled, but could not pull me out. Then he pulled the snow away from my face and from Will Boyse's face also, as his head laid on my shoulder. Then I told him to hunt for the rest of the boys for 'I'm all right.'

"Mr. Benedict also thought the man behind him had fallen against him, but by 'treading water' or 'going upstairs backwards,' as he expresses it, he managed to retain his feet, and was the only one out of a possible seventy-five that did so. Then I began to look for Mr. Hanna. Mr. Boyse and two men from Kansas City had now regained their feet.

Digging Snow with a Climbing Stick.

"Not being able to see Tom, I remembered hearing him say, 'Here I am, Will,' but I supposed he had been as lucky as I had, but not seeing him, I realized that he was buried, and began to dig in the snow where I had heard his call, but with my hands could not throw out much of that heavy, wet snow, for it packed so. Then Hartsig handed me an Alpine stick, and with that I prodded in the snow five or six feet deep, but could not find them. Hartsig discovered a shovel, and rushed to get it, while I kept digging with the stick for fear of losing the place where we supposed them to be. While Hartsig was going for the shovel he discovered Mr. Hanna, and we both commenced working to get him out. It was slow work with our hands and the stick, for we gave up the shovel to help out others who were buried deeper. We got Boyse out first, for he was above Hanna. Then he came next, and stood on his feet.

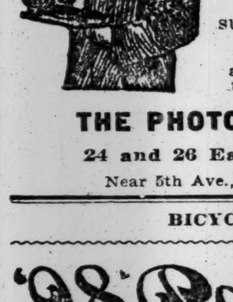
"You must know what a relief it was when we realized that our little party was safe. Others were not so fortunate, however, for of those seventy-five men not thirty are alive, and all but six of those were dug out. Had we not stopped to eat those cakes, we would have been on the front of the line, where none were saved, while the rest of the men behind Boyse and Hanna were all lost. Afterward we found out that we had not left the tent one-half hour before it was covered with a slide ten feet deep, yet we have not lost a dollar's worth of goods, while tons upon tons of other men's provisions are covered under from ten to sixty feet of snow and strewn to the four winds of heaven."

Still Making Laws and Talking.

From The Boston Herald.

The date of the final adjournment of the Massachusetts Legislature still remains rather nebulous. Meanwhile the fact must be borne in mind that this body remains in session solitary and alone among all the State Legislatures that assembled last January.

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, MONDAY, JUNE 13, 1898.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK—
Publication..............Printing House Square
Up-Town.......................1,269 Broadway
All American District Telegraph Offices.
WASHINGTON...............515 Fourteenth St.
LONDON: Low's, 3 Northumberland Av.
SWITZERLAND, Geneva: Librairie, Georg & Co.
GERMANY, Mainz: Saarsbach's News Agency, Agency for Germany and Austria.
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MUST WE GO TO CADIZ?

Spain is pretty badly off, no doubt, and her condition at home will grow rapidly worse during the next two or three weeks, if we execute successfully and promptly the operations now planned and under way. The fall of Santiago, the capture or destruction of CERVERA's fleet, and the seizure of Puerto Rico must bring the people and the Government of Spain to the verge of despair.

Bad as the situation is, however, we have no doubt that the Madrid Government expected it to be worse. Had any other first-class power gone to war with Spain fleets would have been sent against her coasts at once, and the offensive operations would have been carried on where the Spanish people at home could have measured their extent and their success from day to day. The Ministry and the more intelligent of the people of Spain must have expected us to attack their coast. No doubt they wonder greatly why we have spared them. There was nothing in the resolutions of Congress or in the announcement of the purposes for which we went to war to preclude an expedition to the peninsula. When you go to war with a country you go to war with it all over, and it is by far the best tactics, if you are able to do it, to hit it in as many places and as hard as you can. The dispatch of a strong fleet to Spain would have been a perfectly natural beginning of the war on our part.

The dispatch of such a fleet will very likely be necessary to end the war. We ought not to disappoint the Spaniards if they expect us nor cheat their much-vaunted honor of the satisfaction of that complete and definitive thrashing upon which it insists. It is because they insist that we shall probably have to do it. They appear to be unwilling to make peace on any other terms or until they have been thoroughly subdued.

Fortunately we shall soon be in a condition to comply with their evident wishes. CERVERA will be done for in a few days. We shall then be able to detach for transatlantic service a fleet powerful enough to destroy the defenses of the Canaries and do what we please with Cadiz, Valencia, and Barcelona, defended only by their own fortifications and the naval curiosities that CAMARA has assembled at Cadiz. The destruction of these cities, Cadiz with 70,000 inhabitants, Valencia with 175,000, and Barcelona with 275,000, would be a higher price than the Spanish people would allow a foolish Ministry to pay for the protection of what they call their honor. The threat of bombardment would suffice. We could lay Spain under tribute with our guns, and the tribute we should exact would be a treaty of peace under proper conditions.

On to Cadiz may be the cry within a few days, not the cry of strategists of the street crowds, but of the Navy Department and the squadrons. It depends on Spain.

THE HAWAIIAN JOB.

The debate on the scheme of annexing Hawaii by joint resolution now going on in the House is by no means one-sided. The speech of Mr. CLARK of Missouri and that of Mr. DINSMORE of Arkansas on Saturday were very effective, both in matter and manner. These gentlemen are Democrats, and it is plain that they will carry all but a very few of their party with them.

The mode of action pursued by the Hawaiian schemers is, to say the least, extraordinary. It is an effort to override the safeguards erected by the Constitution against precisely such movements as theirs. No one will deny for a moment that annexation should be made by treaty under the conditions imposed by the Constitution. This was acknowledged when the Hawaiian treaty was negotiated and was not contradicted until it was found that the plot could not be carried through in that way.

We believe, however, that the new device can be defeated in the Senate, and it certainly should be. The Senators who oppose it have not only the interests of the country to maintain, but the dignity and rights of their own body. They were entitled beyond all question to defeat annexation when it was proposed by a treaty requiring a two-thirds vote, which they were in a position to prevent. They are just as clearly entitled to defeat it when it is proposed by a joint resolution which cannot be brought to a vote without their consent. The rules of the Senate arm them with a weapon that cannot be wrested from them, and it is not only their right but their duty to use it. Several of them, notably Senator WHITE of California, who is fully sustained by the people of the Pacific Coast, have declared that no vote shall be reached on this most unwise and iniquitous project. None should be.

A PLAN FOR A VOLUNTEER ARMY.

Capt. JAMES PARKER's paper in the current number of The North American Review on "The Officering and Arming of Volunteers" is even more remarkable for other merits than for the merit of timeliness. The timeliness of the subject, indeed, amounts to urgency, and is recognized throughout the country. By this time some inkling of its importance must have penetrated even Congress, wonderful as was the ignorance and apathy exhibited in that body when the bill for the increase of the army was under consideration. Here we are at war with a bankrupt cripple of a nation. If the army had been in as good a state of preparation for offensive operations as the navy, if we had had a trained and disciplined force of 100,000 men, including a regular army, say, of 50,000, complete in its staff departments, and immediately available for foreign service, the war would already have been over. This is now evident to everybody, and it is equally evident to everybody that if we had been at war with a real power instead of with Spain, we should already have suffered frightful disasters. Everybody now knows what dangerous twaddle Secretary ALGER was guilty of talking at Buffalo last year, when he said that when he had been asked in Europe what we should do in case of a conflict with one of the great military nations of Europe, he had answered that "in thirty days we could put millions of fighting men in the field and back them up with a wall of fire in the persons of the veterans." The work that the author of this precious speech has made of putting some 25,000 fighting men into the field, where they are not yet arrived, in fifty days, as attested by the comments of Gen. MILES, is a more than sufficient indication of his unfitness for his place.

The war has done us this National service, that the fatuous self-satisfaction expressed by Secretary ALGER with our normal condition of unpreparedness has given way in every intelligent and patriotic mind to the conviction that that condition is intolerable. The question is how it is to be remedied. To that question Congress has paid no attention, for the bill creating the volunteer army and the bill increasing the regular army both contemplated that at the close of the war with Spain we should relapse into our former defenselessness. To the solution of that question Capt. PARKER's paper is an important contribution. It is especially useful because he does not, as professional soldiers are apt to do, assume that our principal business is or is likely to be making war. He recognizes that the problem is to put an eminently peaceful and industrial nation in a position of defense, with a minimum peace establishment, extensible as rapidly as possible in case of war.

The very first need in such a case, as preliminary to the supply of an army of trained men, is a supply of trained officers. The sources from which this supply may now be drawn Capt. PARKER finds to be three, the Military Academy, the regular army, and the National Guard. The supply of such a reserve of trained officers Capt. PARKER shows to have been quite as much the original purpose of West Point as the officering of the standing army. But to this purpose West Point has become entirely inadequate. In 1815 the maximum number of cadets was fixed at 260. Now, with ten times as large a population, the maximum is but 371. Sixteen thousand officers would be needed for the army of 400,000 which Capt. PARKER estimates we should require in case of trouble with a first-class power. The total number of available graduates of West Point are less than a tenth of that number, whereas he considers that quite half the officers required should be graduates of a military academy. This supply could be provided within a few years by increasing the number of cadets from 371 to 2,200, and for this purpose two academies should be provided in addition to West Point. Presumably, though this Capt. PARKER does not say, there should also be variations in the courses of study, so that, as is the case in some foreign services, we should have "staff colleges" and colleges which should prepare their students for the scientific corps and others, with, perhaps, a shorter curriculum, in which they should be qualified for line officers. The graduates of these schools should form a reserve of officers whose services would be always at the command of the Government, "and this should be a matter of law as well as of sentiment." The members of this reserve of officers should serve as such without pay, in time of peace, but should be promoted after examination and in time of war should be entitled to command according to their commissions.

The enlisted men of the regular army are of a higher class than ever before, in points both of education and efficiency, and this improvement is without doubt largely attributable to the opportunities for promotion now open to them. There are annually discharged from our little army some 6,000 men, perhaps 1,000 non-commissioned officers among them, of whom a large proportion are competent drillmasters. Such competency could be shown by a certificate from the company commander, and if a non-commissioned officer is believed to be competent for a commission in the volunteers, he should be allowed, upon his discharge, to submit to an examination by a board of officers, and, if found competent, to receive a certificate to that effect. All this, Capt. PARKER points out, could be done without legislation, by a mere order from the War Department, and in case of war the certificates of the lower class would naturally be good for places as non-commissioned officers, and of the upper for commissions as subalterns.

The third source of supply is the National Guard. As Capt. PARKER points out, the difficulty here is in the wide variations of the standard of efficiency in different States, and even in the same State. The real remedy for this, as heretofore indicated in these columns, and one which it is to be hoped legislation may bring about, is to convert the National Guard into what its name implies, instead of leaving it as a number of State guards, each with its own standard of efficiency. It would be easy for the General Government to make it an object for each of the States to submit its guard to the inspection, and the officers to the examination, of officers detailed from the regular army. The United States could well afford to undertake, at least in part, the equipment of such troops as passed this ordeal, and the emulation such a system would excite between the States, and be veen the various organizations in a State, would be very wholesome. The officers of the National Guard would naturally, in very many cases, be members also of the National reserve of officers—men like Gen. GREENE and Gen. ROE.

The mobilization of the forces of which the officers are thus proposed to be provided would consist, Capt. PARKER points out, in organizing the staffs of units larger than regiments. In many States, with a really National Guard, this work would already be done before the outbreak of a war. But for a rapid mobilization it would be necessary to accumulate in advance at convenient points large quantities of material, especially of arms and ammunition. Half a million reserve rifles and carbines is the minimum which Capt. PARKER thinks safe, and he finds it equally important that we should have in stock the field batteries necessary for an army of the proposed strength. Clothing, blankets, even tents, can be provided in a short time, but small arms and field guns cannot be improvised. It may be pointed out, however, that these weapons would not be wasted, but would be best employed in the hands of such regiments and batteries of the National Guard as had shown that they were fit to use them.

It is unlikely that our regular army will again be reduced below the maximum now authorized, which is the minimum of National safety, even as a police force in time of peace. But it is essential to the National safety that this force shall be capable of being increased far more rapidly and efficiently than has been done during the existing war. Capt. PARKER's suggestions to that end seem to be eminently practical and reasonable.

THE IRISH AND THE "ALLIANCE."

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN is right and Mr. MORLEY wrong about the influence of the Irish upon a better understanding between the United States and Great Britain. The Irish in the House of Commons will not cheer any reference to the matter partly because the Unionists are in power and partly because their general plan is to get and keep every party in hot water whenever they can, so as to wring concessions for Ireland as the price of their own aid. But if it came to a real war with any European power it is extremely unlikely that even the Irish in the House would try to embarrass the Government, while it is certain that the Irish people would furnish a force out of all proportion to their numbers to the British Army.

As for the Irish in this country, some of them would at first be hostile to any understanding with Great Britain, but, if there were real occasion for such an understanding, the number would be very few. There are no citizens of the United States more loyal at heart to their country than those of Irish birth or descent. A good many of them have heretofore been very willing to see the United States get into trouble with Great Britain for obvious reasons. But if the time should come when the friendship of that country would be of serious value to the United States this feeling would vanish. To a great extent it has already vanished with the advance in order and general well-being in Ireland, and the abandonment by the Conservative Party of the more oppressive features of their policy. When the Government of Lord SALISBURY is far more just and considerate toward Ireland than the Government of Mr. GLADSTONE dared to be a dozen years ago, there is little chance for an acute struggle there that will greatly arouse the Irish in America. The most significant fact at present concerning Irish-Americans is that they tend constantly to become more American and less Irish.

The Financial Chronicle is a very temperate journal, without the suspicion of partisanship. It condemns the silver-coinage provision of the Revenue bill without the slightest qualification: "There is absolutely nothing to be said in extenuation of this action"; "The amount [of silver coined] is of absolutely no consequence"; "The proposition is absolutely vicious, and the time for further temporizing with the evil has passed"; "No man who is seeking a future for himself or his party can safely have anything to do with such a palpably dishonest feature." And in reference to the weak and, we think, wicked plea that the bill could not be passed without this provision, The Chronicle adds:

"If there is a party large enough to say that they will force such a proposition down the people's throats as the price of giving needed legislation for carrying on this war, they ought to be provided with the opportunity to carry out their threat. The sound sense of our people would quickly find a way for dealing with the obstructionists, and there can be no doubt what the result would be. Such a 'hold-up' could not have endured for a moment. Popular opinion would have visited it with instant condemnation. The conferrees have not only failed to meet expectations, but they have sacrificed honesty and principle on the altar of silver fanaticism."

There is a strong and disgraceful movement in Congress to induce the President to turn over the Government Printing Office to the party spoilsmen. We are persuaded that he will not yield to it unless in some temporary paralysis of his judgment such as brought about the appointment of some of the civilian officers and such as permits the retention of Secretary ALGER. These very things ought to show him how risky is any dickering with the spoilsmen. Their aims are sure to be opposed to the good of any service on which they seek to fasten themselves. In the case of the Government Printing Office he has not the least excuse for violating the professions of fidelity to the principle of reform which he has made so emphatic. The office is unfortunately in the hands of a pretty unscrupulous partisan. If the President gives him his own way scandals are sure to follow. He never ought to have been appointed, but now that he is in the place every safeguard of the service provided by the merit system and its rules should be rigidly enforced, and the slightest disregard of duty should be sharply punished. It would be far better to remove him for past offenses than to give him a freer rein.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—At the risk of appearing to have yielded to the blandishments of that utter fraud, the press agent, let us quote from an English paper a part of an interview regarding a new operetta by CARR, PINERO, SULLIVAN et al. Here it is:

"You have, I think, made something of a departure in your musical drama?"

"Our idea has been to write a drama which is a complete work in itself apart from its musical illustration, but which, at the same time, finds its most direct and most eloquent expression in musical embellishment. In carrying out this plan we have met with the most enthusiastic support and the warmest sympathy from Sir ARTHUR SULLIVAN."

"Then the proper title is clearly not a comedy-opera?"

"We hope that it will prove to be a drama of romance and illusion, not altogether lacking, perhaps, in humor."

"I take it the mounting is necessarily to be elaborate in consonance with the romantic scheme of your play?"

"As to that," replied Mr. CARR, "we have tried, with the aid of Mr. PERCY ANDERSON, who has designed the costumes, and Mr. TELBIN, who has painted the scenery, to see everything, not in the spirit of modern realism, but through the eyes of the VAN EYCKS and of MEMLING."

"I presume, then, that the character of the Devil, which I see is represented in your drama, is treated in the same spirit?"

"Precisely," said Mr. PINERO. "Indeed, in the prefatory note to the play the reader is reminded that in the Middle Ages the Devil was usually presented in the old mysteries and miracle plays as a grotesque personage; and it is in this spirit, if with some modification, that we have treated the character."

"I understand, Mr. CARR, that you and Mr. PINERO went on a tour through Belgium. Was that undertaken in the interest of your drama?"

"We went," said Mr. CARR, "to refresh our recollections of the architecture, and to consult such direct authorities as we could find upon costume."

"There is a natural curiosity to know your individual shares in the authorship," said our representative.

"As to that," said Mr. PINERO, waving the question away, "we would rather say nothing. Speaking for myself, however, I may tell you that I am extremely anxious to get some of the credit which attaches to Mr. CARR's work, and that he should reap some of the discredit which may fall to my own."

Upon which Mr. CARR, with a hearty laugh, said he had something of the same feeling.

The value of this quotation is its demonstration of the fact that the interview in direct conversation, which has completely died out of the American press, survives in England, where it is very badly written. Readers of newspapers probably have not noticed the departure of the old-fashioned interview. But just try to recall when and where you have seen one lately.

—Will some one please explain why custom compels a man to dress more uncomfortably in the city in hot weather than in the country? The thing seems to be utterly absurd when you come to look at it, yet it is an indisputable fact. Out in the country you may lie in the shade of trees on the wooing bosom of the grass, enjoying the gentle whisper of the Summer zephyr in a costume designed for coolness and comfort. You may wear a blue serge coat and a pair of white duck trousers. You may wear an old-fashioned "turn-down" collar. You may wear a linen suit, if you please. You may even wear a cap, if you find it to your taste. Now you don't need all those comforts out on the south shore of Long Island or up in the Catskills. You can be happy without them. But in New York City, where the cool southerly sea breeze cannot get into the streets because they are at angles to it, where the sun beats down pitilessly alike upon the just and the police, where the brick and stone under your feet radiate heat even in the mid watches of the night when cats do mutiny against fate upon back fences and even bicycle scorchers admit that it is too hot for them—here one must go starched as to his collar and generally covered with an appearance of vanity and vexation of spirit. There really does not seem to be any sense in it, yet it takes a mighty brave man to walk down Lower Broadway in white ducks.

—The decision of the Post Office Department that publications printed in such good imitation of writing that it is difficult to distinguish them from written matter must pay letter postage seems at the first glance to be a harsh decision and on the face of it unjust. But a moment's reflection will lead one to the conclusion that perhaps the department is not so far out of the way after all. The purpose of sending out circulars, et cetera, in a close imitation of writing is to flatter the recipient by making him believe that he has received a personal letter from the sender. If any advantage is to be gained by such mild deception, the advertiser ought to be willing to pay for it.

PERSONAL.

—The war craze will prove in the future to have been responsible for a good many kinds of folly, but possibly none will bring more sorrow than the romantic ideas which young women form of any man who wears a uniform. A case in point may or may not be that of Mr. and Mrs. FREDERIC C. WARDELL of Long Branch, N. J. It seems that the husband, who is a soldier in a New Jersey regiment, has attained the manly age of nineteen, and that his bride is at the mature and womanly period of sixteen Summers. The young gentleman was compelled to go to camp at Sea Girt—fully twelve miles from Long Branch—with his regiment. The young woman could not stand the thought of the tremendous gulf that separated them. In fact, there were several gulfs—Takanassie Lake, Thompson's Pond, Gardiner's Brook, Deal Lake, and Shark River, not to speak of minor puddles. As the young lady sat at home and watched the ocean beating its heart out against Dobbins's bulkhead, she found in its vain struggles a reproduction of her own misery. As she said to the sympathetic reporter of a lemon-colored newspaper, read generally by the dwellers around the "lower pole," "It was just awful." So she made up her mind she would "go and find FRED and marry him right away." So she slipped out secretly from under the maternal wing, bounded lightly upon an Atlantic Coast trolley car, and went jumping and thumping and buzzing down to Sea Girt. FRED was all right. The Spaniards had not found him yet. So these two bold young persons sought out a convenient Justice of the Peace, and by him were united for better or for worse. Now, this may or may not turn out to be a happy marriage. All persons who have reached the age of maturity know that the chances are against it. But just think how many young women at the present time are prepared to marry anything that wears a uniform!

—In an address delivered early this year and recently published, HAMILTON W. MABIE tells how in a great library he went through thousands of volumes of books of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries without finding more than three or four names that would be recognized now. At last he came to a little bit of a book which he could have put into his pocket, and in it he recognized one of the famous works of all time—"The Imitation of Christ." His comments are most pertinent. "'Now,' I said to myself, 'why is it that this little book lives and these great books are dead? How is it that this tiny craft has come safely down the rushing stream, while these great ships lie stranded at the bottom?' I do not need to answer that question. Those great books were books of scholarship. They were books of information and knowledge, and we have the highest authority for saying that, however perfect knowledge may be, it has its day and passes; but this little book was a book out of a man's life; a man's soul once went into it, and though you and I may have drifted from its positions, nevertheless, because a man's heart once throbbed in that book and a man's life once went into it, it lives, and it will live so long as our language is read or spoken." What a pity it is that some of our metaphysical novelists cannot get hold of such truth as this and apply it to their work. Yet it is only the repetition of an old and authoritative injunction, "Look into thy heart and write." And OMAR KHAYYAM has said most significantly, "I myself am heaven and hell."

CURRENT NOTES.

The Biddeford (Me.) Journal asserts that a citizen of that town and his wife and every one of their seven children were born on the 7th of August.

* * *

A policeman in New Haven arrested a special delivery letter carrier on his wheel the other day for scorching while on duty. The Judge discharged him.

* * *

There was no braver officer in the Army of the Potomac than Col. Charles Porter Mattocks of the Seventeenth Maine, who has just been appointed Brigadier General of Volunteers.

* * *

The Forest and Stream, which is said to be the oldest journal in this country devoted to shooting and fishing, will complete its fiftieth volume by its issue of June 25. It is an admirably conducted publication, deservedly popular and prosperous.

* * *

The Populists of Iowa have nominated for Judge of the Supreme Court of their State Luman H. Weller—"Calamity" Weller, as he used to be called when a Representative in Congress. He is a farmer, but studied law and was admitted to the bar some years ago.

* * *

Mr. J. Howard Nichols of Boston last Thursday presented a well-appointed library building to Kingston, N. H., as a memorial of his parents. It is built of stone from the old stone walls in the town, which were handled by the workmen so carefully that much of the moss and lichen was retained. There is shelf room for 3,500 books, and this capacity can be doubled.

* * *

The Colonial Society of Pennsylvania is printing fac similes of all the numbers of the first newspaper issued in America south of Boston, from its beginning in 1719 to its last number, in 1752. The paper was The American Weekly Mercury, published in Philadelphia. No one can be a member of this society who cannot boast of an ancestor who settled in this country prior to the year 1700.

* * *

Editor Edward Rosewater of The Omaha (Neb.) Bee has accepted an invitation to deliver a brief course of lectures on journalism before the students of Cornell University in the Spring of 1899. President Schurman in extending the invitation said that he did not think there is any place in a university for a professor of journalism; but he did think that an able and conscientious journalist, who has had large experience, might, in the course of a half dozen lectures, convey information to students which would be of exceeding great value to them.

SILVER BULLION AS A WAR REVENUE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There appears to be so much misconception as to the provisions of existing law in reference to the silver bullion purchased under the so-called Sherman act, and the effect of the provisions incorporated in the bill which has just passed both houses of Congress, that it would probably be of service to your readers to call their attention to the following facts:

First—In accordance with the provisions of the act of July 14, 1890, the Secretary of the Treasury purchased 168,674,682.53 ounces of silver bullion, in payment for which Treasury notes to the amount of $155,931,002 were issued.

Second—As to the coinage of this bullion, the act provided:

"That the Secretary of the Treasury shall each month coin 2,000,000 ounces of the silver bullion purchased under the provisions of this act into standard silver dollars until the first day of July, 1891, and after that time he shall coin of the silver bullion purchased under the provisions of this act as much as may be necessary to provide for the redemption of the Treasury notes herein provided for, and any gain or seigniorage arising from such coinage shall be accounted for and paid into the Treasury."

Under this authority, prior to June 1, 1898, an amount of silver which had cost $58,427,577 had been coined into $77,935,157 standard silver dollars. The difference ($19,507,580) between the cost of the silver thus used and the amount of silver dollars coined from it constitutes the seigniorage or profit to the Government upon the coinage already executed. This has been turned into the Treasury from time to time as a miscellaneous receipt. It has thus been a source of revenue by which the deficit to date has been reduced nearly $20,000,000 below what it would otherwise have been.

In addition to the express statement in the act that "any gain or seigniorage arising from such coinage shall be accounted for and paid into the Treasury," there is another provision in the act which would have necessitated the same course. It is as follows:

"But no greater or less amount of such notes shall be outstanding at any time than the cost of the silver bullion, and the standard silver dollars coined therefrom, then held in the Treasury purchased by such notes."

Consequently, whenever $1,000,000 worth of bullion is coined into 1,400,000 silver dollars, (this being the approximate coinage from the average bullion purchased,) it is necessary that only 1,000,000 silver dollars should be held as a reserve behind the Treasury notes in lieu of the $1,000,000 worth of bullion previously held, and the balance is turned into the general funds of the Treasury. Otherwise, the silver dollars held, added to the remaining bullion, would exceed the Treasury notes outstanding.

Third—Up to June 1, 1898, 53,949,722 of the silver dollars coined from this bullion had been used to redeem Treasury notes, which notes were thereupon canceled and retired. Four million four hundred and seventy-seven thousand eight hundred and fifty-five dollars more (making a sum equal to the $58,427,577 worth of bullion which has been coined) were still held in the Treasury on June 1, along with the uncoined silver bullion, $97,503,425, as a reserve against the remaining Treasury notes outstanding, $101,981,280.

This redemption of Treasury notes in silver has been going on quite steadily since August, 1893. Any one presenting these notes for redemption is given his choice of gold or silver. Those redeemed in gold are paid out again by the Treasury, while those redeemed in silver are canceled and destroyed. It may appear strange that holders of $54,000,000 of these notes have asked for their redemption in silver. The explanation of this appears to be that when Treasury notes of large denominations are presented at the Treasury in exchange for "small bills"—notes of the $1 and $2 denominations for which there is such a demand at certain seasons of the year for sending West and South—it has been the practice of the department to furnish small silver certificates in exchange. The persons presenting the notes have made no objection, as the certificates were equally useful and convenient for the immediate purposes.

This transaction was then looked upon by the Treasury Department as a redemption of the Treasury notes in silver dollars and the immediate issue of silver certificates upon such dollars without their removal from the Treasury. The Treasury notes have thus virtually been called in and exchanged for silver certificates. In this way Secretary Carlisle and Secretary Gage have reduced the volume of Treasury notes from $155,931,002 to $101,981,280. Meanwhile the silver circulation (including both dollars and certificates) has been increased from $383,245,265 to $456,702,567—a total increase of $73,457,302, as against the decrease of $53,949,722 in the Treasury notes. The policy of the department has thus resulted in a net increase of $19,507,580 in the aggregate circulation, being, of course, the same as the seigniorage upon the coinage to date.

Fourth—The section of the bill which has just been passed by Congress which deals with this subject is:

Section 34. That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to coin into standard silver dollars as rapidly as the public interests may require, to an amount, however, of not less than one and one-half millions of dollars in each month, all of the silver bullion now in the Treasury purchased in accordance with the provisions of the act approved July 14, 1890, entitled "An act directing the purchase of silver bullion and the issue of Treasury notes thereon, and for other purposes," and said dollars, when so coined, shall be used and applied in the manner and for the purposes named in said act.

There remained in the Treasury on June 1, as a reserve against the $101,981,280 Treasury notes outstanding, $4,477,855 coined silver dollars and about 108,000,000 ounces of silver bullion, the cost of which was $97,503,425. This bullion, making due allowance for waste, might be coined into about 140,000,000 silver dollars. The bill now passed merely provides that the practice of coining it up into dollars, which has so far been voluntarily pursued by the present Secretary of the Treasury, (as it was by his predecessor,) shall henceforth be mandatory, and that the coinage must proceed at the rate of at least $1,500,000 a month—$18,000,000 a year. Inasmuch as the coinage during the last fiscal year, without any mandatory provision, has been over $21,000,000, it does not appear that the silverites have gained anything over a continuation of our recent practice, except what moral support may be involved in a legislative indorsement of the course which has been pursued.

When the coinage of all this silver is completed—which will be in about seven and two-thirds years, if carried on at the minimum rate prescribed by the new law, or about six and two-thirds years if carried on at the same rate as during the fiscal year 1897—the aggregate circulation will have been increased over its present amount by about $42,000,000, being the seigniorage, and the Treasury will have received this amount in installments from time to time as "revenue from miscellaneous sources." If, at the same time, the practice of substituting silver certificates for the Treasury notes is also continued, the latter notes will ultimately be retired. The Government will then have to uphold the parity of over 601,000,000 silver dollars and silver certificates, as against $383,245,265 at the time the Sherman act went into operation. In other words, that act, instead of adding to our currency $155,931,002 in coin notes, will have added over $218,000,000 of silver certificates.

L. CARROLL ROOT.

New York, June 11, 1898.

STUDENTS OF COLUMBIA.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A communication to your issue of yesterday regarding the absence of prominent New York names from the list of students at Columbia University prompted me to glance over the only general catalogue I have at hand. This was printed for the college in 1888, and includes all officers and graduates from the year 1754.

The explanatory suggestion of your correspondent is "that the Trustees of the university, who are mostly men of fashion and wealth, uniformly send their sons to other institutions, especially Harvard and Yale, and that their fellow-citizens, supposing that the Trustees must be best advised upon the subject, follow their example if they have the means." This imputation of a lack of college spirit and loyalty on the part of Columbia graduates and Trustees is without foundation. I append a few names collected at random from the columns of the catalogue mentioned above:

*Anthon, classes of 1801, '13, '15, '23, '37, '39, '39, '51.
Appleton, '64, '77, '87.
Avery, 1767, 1832, '66, '68.
Bacon, '54, '56, '59, '67, '78, '87.
*Banks, '42, '60, '74, '82, '83, '84.
Barnard, '45, '68, '74, '84, '87.
*Beekman, 1766, '92, 1834, '64, '64, '65, '71, '88.
*Betts, 1820, '46, '61, '66, '69, '77, 82.
*Bliss, '68, '88.
Cooper, 1768, '69, 1805, '24, '38, '45, '58, '60, '64, '67, '74, '76, '77, '81, '82, '83, '84, '87, '87.
Cornell, 1839, '50, '51, '58, '66, '74, '77, '77, '78, '79.
*Cutting, 1758, '93, 1830, '56, '62, '69, '71.
Dana, '43, '57, '74, '77, '78.
*Delafield, 1802, '30, '55, '56, '63, '66, '70, '84, '88.
*De Witt, '67, '74, '84, '86, '87, '88.
*Dix, '48, '49, '77, '84.
*Draper, '45, '51, '80, '88.
*Drisler, '39, '50, '69, '74, '76.
*Du Bois, '27, '28, '60, '61, '64, '67, '69, '72, '87.
Duer, '12, '24, '37, '59, '69, '71, '72.
*Dwight, '16, '60, '61, '79, '82, '84, '85.
Dyer, '85.
Earle, 1790, 1865, '73, '81, '86.
*Fish, '27, '31, '67, '69, '71, '77, '92.
Gould, '72, '79, '79, '87.
*Harper, '48, '52, '77, '80, '88.
*Hoffmann, 1760, 1809, '12, '13, '32, '36, '37, '40, '46, '51, '62, '65, '76, '77, '78, '84, '87.
*Iselin, '69, '74, '75.
Ives, '24, '71, '80, '83.
*Jay, 1764, '92, 1827, '36, '59, '63, '65, '70.
*Kane, '32, '46, '68, '73, '73, '75, '78, '88.
*Kissam, 1769, '75, '76, 1805, '12, '38, '54, '68.
*Lefferts, 1794, 1802, '05, '46, '70, '76, '79, '86.
Lenox, 1818, '83, '88; Leroy, '41, '87.
*Livingston, 1760, '65, '75, '86, '86, '88, '96, '99, 1800, '04, '11, '22, '22, '23, '28, '69, '73, '75, '76, '78, '80, '82, '87, '88.
Lockwood, '40, '48, '63, '64, '67, '68, '83, '84, '87.
*Low, '12, '21, '65, '70, '78, '87.
*McVickar, 1802, '02, '04, '09, '12, '33, '36, '46, '65, '74, '80.
*Merriam, 1805, '54, '66, '79, '85, '88.
Minturn, 1817, '26, '44, '56, '86.
*Morris, 1768, 1775, 1813, '18, '26, '26, '48, '52, '54, '58, '60, '60, '61, '63, '68, '68, '70, '77, '78, '80, '82.
*Mott, 1806, '64, '72, '72, '73.
*Ogden, 1758, '58, '72, '76, '91, '91, '93, '96, '98, 1802, '12, '17, '21, '23, '23, '24, '26, '29, '29, '33, '37, '45, '49, '60, '62, '64, '67, '69, '70, '72, '72, '74, '77, '79, '84.
*Peabody, '68, '69, '70, '77, '88.
*Peck, '41, '46, '65, '76, '77, '79, '79, '81, '85, '86, '88.
Pell, 1770, 1806, '40, '41, '52, '58, '60, '62, '62, '63, '63, '65, '73, '74, '87.
Phelps, 1863, '63, '63, '64, '79, '80, '83, '85, '85.
*Potter, '40, '42, '63, '66, '72, '74, '77, '79, '80.
*Renwick, 1807, '09, '33, '33, '36, '39, '76.
Rhinelander, 1798, 1804, '08, '11, '15, '34, '47, '49, '78.
*Roosevelt, 1815, '19, '26, '42, '64, '74, '80.
*Schermerhorn, 1793, 1806, '24, '25, '27, '29, '33, '40, '61, '63, '63, '68, '74.
*Sloan, '68, '71, '72, '82, '87, '88.
Stevens, 1768, '74, 1803, '08, '10, '10, '42, '43, '52, '64, '64, '81, '82, '84, '86, '87.
*Trowbridge, '76, '81, '82, '86.
*Van Amringe, '15, '60, '88.
Van Cortlandt, 1758, 1807, '64, '82, '85.
Van Rensselaer, '46, '67, '84.
Van Wyck, 1795, 1807, '45, '67, '69, '72, '73, '86.
Verplanck, 1758, '68, '88, '91, 1801, '19, '32, '76.
Wetmore, 1758, 1795, '98, 1848, '49, '63, '69, '75, '79, '84.
*Winthrop, '12, '27, '60, '64, '66, '87.
Zabriskie, 1828, '35, '54, '69, '73, '78, '81, '82, '83, '85.

*Trustee or officer.

A review of the last ten years will probably show a similar result.

P. H. FRIDENBERG,
Columbia, '86.

60 West Seventy-sixth Street, New York, June 10, 1898.

NUGGETS.

Another Matter.

"I wish," remarked the philosopher with a wry face, "that Spanish honor extended to olives, then once in a while we might get the real thing instead of green gages put up in salt water."—Detroit Free Press.

His Exemption.

Hicks—I have only this to say against Charley, that the only enemy he has is himself.

Wicks—Oh, he would have other enemies, I suppose, if he was worth it.—Boston Transcript.

By Proxy.

"Why, Mr. Biggman, I expected, after reading your stirring war speeches you would be in the army by this time, and at the head of a brigade at least!"

Mr. Biggman—Why, no. The fact is, I've been busy getting commissions for some of my young relatives. Looks a good deal like rain, doesn't it?—Chicago Tribune.

Successful Shot.

"I shot a wildcat last week," began Mr. Perrysville, who was telling stories.

"O, you brave man!" cried Miss Northside. "Tell us all about it!"

"Yes; it was in the petroleum district, you know. I shot a wildcat oil well. It required forty quarts of nitro-glycerine, and I tell you the explosion made the oil flow freely."—Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph.

The New Names.

"Hold on!" cried the proud young father, as he rushed down the aisle. "Hold on! Before the baby is christened I want to change his name."

"Why," the good man asked, as he was about to sprinkle the child's head, "George Dewey Wellwood is a good name, isn't it? Why should there be a change?"

"I want to add a little to it. Make it George Dewey Hobson Wellwood, and let the ceremony proceed."—Cleveland Leader.

HOBSON OF SANTIAGO.

Richmond Hobson—that is his name!
Gallant South, be proud of him,
For he is made of old hero-stuff—
Heart and soul and body and limb!

Dauntless soul of the ancient mold,
Fashioned of metal tried and true,
Here's the cup of a Nation's heart
Brimming with love for you!

Admiral Sampson, bold and grim,
Close by Santiago lay,
Holding the Spanish Admiral's fleet
Trapped in the narrow bay—

Trapped, yet not secure enough
To quiet the Yankee sailor's fear—
For the channel out to the Carib sea
Was all unblocked and clear!

What if Cervera—desperate now—
Should slip, some night, when the tempest blew,
Out of the bay to the friendly deep
The Yankee squadron through?

Give him a chance—a running chance—
In his Windward Strait, with his greyhound keels.
And, Sampson, you'll see, thro' your two-inch glass,
A pair of Spanish heels!

"What's to be done?" the Admiral thought—
"What's to be done to keep him there
Till we starve him out or shell him out—
Or capture him in his lair?"

"Here is the plan!" said Hobson then—
"We'll block him in till the blue-coats come—
We'll put the cork in his little jug
And fasten it like a drum!"

"But who will do the trick for me?—
Who will go to his certain fate
In some sturdy hulk, we well may spare,
And sink her in the strait?"

"I!" said Lieutenant Hobson, "I!"
And twice two thousand men said "I!"
Not a man or a boy in the Yankee fleet
Was afraid that day to die!

"Seven we need," the Admiral said—
"Seven to settle the Spaniard's debt—
Phillips, Montague, Deignan, Kelly,
Murphy and George Charette!

"And, Lieutenant, you shall take the ship—
The good, stout collier Merrimac—
Into the channel's narrowest neck
And sink her in her track!"

And there was another hero there—
Whom the Admiral quite forgot to name—
Coxswain Clausen, who'd slipp'd aboard—
Pledged fast to death or fame!

'Twas three-o'-the-clock—the moon was hid—
The lightning flashed in a fitful glare,
The great fleet lay, in a watchful sleep,
Like an eagle poised in air:

The word was said—the Merrimac,
Lifting her anchor, drifted away
From the flagship's side—the stanch New York—
Down to the slumbering bay;

Into the narrow mouth she went—
Under her ten-knot steam she dashed—
While high above, on the frowning crag,
The lights of Morro flashed!

Then came a shot from the signal gun—
A warning call to the ships and shore—
And the darkness flamed with the tongues of fire
And shook with the thunder roar!

Crash on crash—and a storm of shell
Roared from the landward batteries
Till the air was rent with the surging sound
Like the boom of many seas!

Yet, straight plunged the gallant Merrimac
Over the mines of the wily Don—
The muskets cracked, the hoarse shells shrieked—
But still the ship went on!

Estrella battery, just ahead,
Belched out her sheets of steel and flame—
With never a pause, thro' the narrowing neck,
The eight grim heroes came!

"Helm hard aport!"—the ship hove to—
The anchor fell, the engines stopped—
And across the channel, from side to side,
The fated vessel dropped!

The touch of a button—a muffled roar—
And, forward, to port, a quick, fierce shock—
The plates were rent and the bulkheads crushed
Like a lightning-riven rock!

She shuddered and shook with an ague spell—
She moaned and tossed like a god in pain—
Then down she went—and carried below
The last mad hope of Spain!

Over the side went the valiant crew,
Hobson and all his gallant men—
And the heart of the Spanish Admiral
Was touched and softened then!

"Fire not a shot at yon catamaran—
For a braver foe ne'er sailed the sea—
And, I vow, these fearless Yankee lads
Shall honor my ship and me!"

Nobly done and nobly said,
Seaman from chivalrous Arragon—
The Yankee heart, wherever it be,
Salutes and thanks the Don!

But Richmond Hobson—that is his name!
Gallant South, be proud of him—
Builded of stanch old hero-stuff,
Heart and soul and body and limb!

Dauntless soul, of the ancient mold,
Fashioned of metal tried and true,
Here's the cup of a Nation's heart
Brimming with love for you!

JOHN JEROME ROONEY.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION

Senator Platt Leaves for Washington After a Conference with His Lieutenants.

EXTRA SESSION DISCUSSED

Plan May Be Evolved to Overcome Any Dilatory Tactics Which Might Be Employed by the Minority in the Legislature.

A conference of short duration was held at the Fifth Avenue Hotel early yesterday morning, just prior to the departure of Senator Thomas C. Platt, who left at 11:20 for Washington, in which, besides the Senator, Lieut. Gov. Timothy L. Woodruff, National Committeeman Fred S. Gibbs, Postmaster Van Cott, Magistrate Clarence W. Meade, and Congressman Lemuel E. Quigg took part. None of the men named would divulge the character of the conference or say what subjects were discussed, but it was learned that the programme to be followed at the extra session of the Legislature, which everybody in authority now admits will be held, formed the exclusive topic of the meeting.

The desire on the part of the Republican political leaders, it was said, including Gov. Black, was that such arrangements be made as to permit a smooth session at which all matters under discussion would be acted upon with the utmost celerity and without friction. It was practically admitted that dilatory tactics were expected on the part of the Democratic opposition, in the event of any other subject for legislation, outside of the soldiers and sailors' voting measure—the ostensible cause of the call for an extra session—being brought up.

Aside from the substantial minority of 69 which the Democrats have in the lower house at Albany, there are several Republicans whose fidelity to the regular organization is openly questioned, and should these unite on any blocking schemes with the opposition, it will, it is said, require considerable effort on the part of the regular Republicans to get any measure proposed by them through the lower chamber.

To Stop Such Tactics.

The course to be pursued, it was ascertained, will no doubt be clearly defined at to-morrow night's meeting of the Republican County Committee, the members of which were elected at the last primary elections. This will be done, it is thought, by means of a resolution favoring the adoption of some plan which is to be embodied in the Governor's message to the Legislature. Neither the nature of the resolution nor the character of the plan could be ascertained yesterday, the men in charge of the matter maintaining complete silence on the subject.

While the reëlection of Chairman Quigg to the Presidency of the Republican County Committee is assured, considerable speculation is being indulged in as to the number of votes he will receive. There are in all 221 members of the Committee, and of these 205 are absolutely in favor of Mr. Quigg's reëlection. The six members of the Twenty-seventh District, William Brookfield's stronghold, are, on the other hand, strongly opposed to him, and will no doubt vote against him. The doubtful members are the nine from the Twenty-ninth District, of which ex-Mayor William L. Strong is the practical chief. Of these nine, four are claimed by the organization men, four are recognized Swayne, or opposition Republicans, and one has not expressed an opinion. The opposition men claim, however, that all nine are opposed to the reëlection of Quigg, and will do all in their power to detract as many votes from him as possible.

Nevertheless organization men are still hopeful of being able to bring about a split in the Twenty-ninth District delegation, and declare that the four regular Republicans will vote with them when the time comes.

There is considerable talk about considering the police record of Acting Chief of Police Devery at the County Committee meeting. It is expected that the testimony given against him during the Lexow investigation will be resurrected and carefully gone over with a view to reviving some of the charges against him and thus bringing about his removal. Affidavits will also, it is thought, be submitted by ex-Police Commissioners Hamilton and Philips, as to the manner of their removal by the Mayor, and the inside facts which led up to their being ousted from the Police Board.

Selection of State Delegates.

Next Friday the Assembly District Committee will meet to select delegates to the State Convention from Manhattan and the Bronx. Of the 188 delegates that compose this committee, 172 are known to be regular organization men, 6 are members of the opposition faction, and 9 are on the doubtful list. These latter are from the Twenty-ninth District, and, it is understood, are all pledged in favor of the renomination of Gov. Black, no matter what their colleagues do or who is put in nomination.

To-morrow night will see the meeting of the formidable Tammany Hall General Committee. Augustus W. Peters will doubtless be re-elected Chairman, and all the other officers probably will be elected. Some changes, however, are expected in the personnel of the district leaders. The fight in the Twenty-third District between William E. Stillings and ex-Police Inspector Thomas F. McAvoy, it is thought, is liable to result disastrously for both contestants, as a strong man is being urged to take the leadership. He is John Delmore, a nephew of Larry Delmore, the former leader of the Thirtieth Assembly District, and still one of the most influential men in Tammany circles. In addition to being backed by his uncle, John Delmore can count upon the services of Maurice Featherston, Harry C. Hart, and a number of other equally prominent Tammany politicians.

All reports to the contrary notwithstanding, it is thought that in the Eighth District Martin Engel will remain the leader. The faction favoring Bernard Rourke for that position has been badly disorganized and has practically given up all hope, especially as the prime mover in the rebellion, Henry Loewy, has rejoined the ranks of his former patron, Mr. Engel, out of gratitude, it is said, for the appointment which the latter procured him as examiner in the office of the Commissioner of Accounts.

The Annexed District.

The one other district where a contest is still expected is the annexed, where Councilman Hylands and Thomas Mulligan carried on a bitter fight in the primaries. Friends of the Councilman, however, declare positively that he will continue to be the leader unless Mr. Mulligan develops a strength with which they so far cannot credit him.

Tammany politicians generally are quite reticent in regard to what their organization, through its leaders, will do to counteract any legislation which might be enacted by the Republicans for the purpose of reorganizing the Police Department. One thing, they say, is absolutely certain, and that is that Acting Chief of Police Devery will become Chief and remain the head of the force.

They expect that before long the Mayor will appoint a Commissioner of Police who, while a Republican, will carry out his wishes and vote with the Democratic Commissioners to make Devery Chief. The only thing they feel at all apprehensive about is the probability of the Republicans separating the Police Department and the Bureau of Elections, but they declare this will hardly be accomplished without infringing on the principal of "home rule" for the City of New York, and to an infringement of this kind, they argue, even the organization Republicans will not agree.

An influential member of Tammany Hall speaking on this subject said yesterday: "I do not believe the Republicans will dare propose a measure which would take the Police Department out of the jurisdiction of the municipality, and place it in the hands of the State Executive or the State Legislature. This would be a violation of the home-rule policy, to which both parties are unequivocally committed, and which they cannot circumvent. I am satisfied that the police will remain under the control of the city for some time to come."

LYNCHERS SHOOT A NEGRO.

A Mob in Louisiana Gives a Doomed Man His Choice.

NATCHEZ, Miss., June 12.—At Oak Ridge, La., a negro got full of liquor, and when an officer undertook to arrest him, he secured the latter's club and pistol and assaulted him.

A posse was organized and the negro captured. He had the alternative of being hanged or shot. He chose the latter and was told to run. Forty or fifty shots were fired into his body, resulting in instant death.

WARBOYS SLEW 1,000 PERSONS

Traders, Colonists, Missionaries, and Natives Massacred in Sierra Leone.

LIVERPOOL, June 12.—Steamers which have arrived here from Sierra Leone report that a thousand persons were killed in the recent uprising in that district.

One hundred and twenty inhabitants of Freetown, most of them traders, are known to have been massacred, and other colonists were carried into the bush by the warboys and undoubtedly met a worse fate.

Three hundred friendly natives were killed, and, besides the white missionaries, six colored missionaries of the United Brethren of Christ were murdered at Manohbargru. The English missionaries are at the mercy of the warboys, but have not been molested.

TRANSVAAL NEAR A WAR.

A Conflict with Swaziland May Occur at Any Time.

LONDON, June 13.—The Cape Town correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"War between the Transvaal and Swaziland may break out at any moment.

"The Swazi King has 20,000 warriors, well armed and drilled, and there is much anxiety in the Transvaal."

NIGER BOUNDARY SETTLED.

A Convention Covering All Disputes Ready for Signature.

PARIS, June 12.—The Niger boundary dispute, in which English papers and politicians have seen a war cloud, is practically settled.

A convention covering all disputes is ready for signature. France gets two commercial depots on the Lower Niger for outlets for French trade with Upper Dahomey, while Great Britain's gains consist of territory on the Gold Coast.

ENGLAND'S OBSOLETE SHIPS.

Rear Admiral Beresford Appeals for an Increase of the Navy.

LONDON, June 12.—Rear Admiral Lord Charles Beresford has issued an appeal to the press for an increase of the navy. He says:

"The war between the United States and Spain has taught us useful lessons. It has taught us the absolute necessity of complete and thorough organization previous to war, instead of trusting to chances. It has taught us the value of a proper supply of cruisers and the ineffectiveness of obsolete guns against the range and accuracy of modern weapons.

"No other nation has a ship on the effective list armed with muzzle-loading guns, whereas England has forty-five. Any nation that sent men to fight on blue water, or relied for harbor protection on such weapons, would certainly get short shrift."

University of Pekin to be Remodeled.

PEKIN, China, June 12.—An imperial edict has been issued providing for the establishment of the University of Pekin on European models. The dignitaries have been commanded to confer immediately for the carrying out of the scheme.

IN FOREIGN LANDS.

THE FIRST INVASION OF CUBA.—A Paris paper publishes an extract translated from a Madrid paper, describing the first invasion of Cuba, in 1494. It is drawn from an old book on Cuba, and is said to be an extract from the original logbook of Columbus. He wrote: "On the 14 (of April) in early morning I heavily armed those who were to disembark from the ships and caravals, and I cruised along the coast of the island to the north-northeast, in order to see the other side, which is at the east, and also to examine the villages. I saw two or three, whose inhabitants ran to the shore bringing to us fresh water and food. Crowds of men and women, each of whom had his or her offering to present to us, were praising God, and they threw themselves upon their knees and raised their hands toward heaven in welcoming us." The Parisian editor adds the following: "Thus were received the first Europeans to reach America. Everybody knows what reward was presented for this reception by those who arrived, and that, dispossessed, pillaged, massacred, the natives very soon learned the benefits of civilization, which the conquerors freely gave to them. And now there are other conquerors arriving, they also from the sea, who in turn will dispossess the Spaniards. Must it be said, 'Justice immanente des choses?' (Justice overtakes evildoers.) Spain will doubtless think otherwise, if for no other reason than that at the end of 400 years she thinks she has the right to claim immunity under the law of limitation."

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LORD SALISBURY'S FOURTH SON DISTINGUISHES HIMSELF IN EGYPT.—Lieut. Edward H. Cecil (by courtesy Lord Lieut. Edward Cecil,) the fourth son of Lord Salisbury, has just won a goodly amount of fame in Egypt; the details of his special achievements, however, have not yet come to hand. But it is known that special reference was made to him in Major Gen. Sir Herbert Kitchener's dispatches, and that the Premier's son has been promoted to be a Captain in the Second Battalion Grenadier Guards. Lord Capt. Edward Cecil had already distinguished himself in Egypt, and bears the Star of Ethiopia of the third class for his bravery there. He accompanied the Dongola expedition in 1896, and in the Summer of 1897 he went with Rennell Rodd to Abyssinia, acting as ordnance officer, botanist, ornithologist, and entomologist to the mission. He is attached to the headquarters staff of the present Soudan expedition, and took part in several actions against the dervishes, including the brilliant engagement at the Atbara. He is described as a fine-looking, well-formed soldier. He will be thirty-one years of age the 12th of next month. Four years ago he married Miss Violet Maxse, second daughter of Admiral Frederick A. Maxse. They have one child.

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THE CZAR'S INTEREST IN PETER THE GREAT.—Czar Nicholas II. is said to be in consultation with the leading professors of history in Europe, looking toward selecting a biographer for his famous predecessor, Peter the Great. The assignment has not been made, but in the meantime the Czar is conducting historical investigations on his own account. He has lately discovered at Nykjobing, in the Island of Falster, Denmark, a house in which Peter the Great resided for a time. For its restoration his Majesty recently paid 9,000 crowns. The Dowager Czarina contributed 3,000 crowns toward the same object. The house will be completely restored this Summer, and some relics will be sent from the museum in St. Petersburg to be placed in the interior. The Czar has promised the Mayor of Nykjobing that he will visit the place next Fall at the time of his stay at Copenhagen.

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THE SOUTH POLAR EXPEDITION.—Mr. Borchgrevink has just arrived in London from the Continent, where he has been completing the outfit for his antarctic expedition. The expedition will leave London about July 12 on board the Southern Cross, and will attempt to make a quick passage to Hobart, Tasmania, which it will probably reach in November or December, leaving plenty of time for exploration during the antarctic Summer. Mr. Borchgrevink says that he does not expect to return to London before 1900. This expedition is considered to be of particular importance, according to the International Geographical Congress held in London in 1895. Mr. Borchgrevink hopes to reach the Antarctic Continent, which some scientists believe to be larger than Europe, in about three weeks after leaving Hobart. It is acknowledged that greater care must be taken than in arctic exploration, for when once landed on the Southern continent, if the vessel should be lost, there would be no means of communication with civilization. It is considered a remarkable fact that this continent on its extreme north is not further south of the Equator than the north of Norway is north of that line, yet the latitudes in the south are colder than the corresponding latitudes in the north. Mr. Borchgrevink takes with him dogs, sleds, carrier pigeons, and supplies for three years. The explorer was the first to set foot on the Antarctic Continent in 1894, and his expedition will be the first to attempt to penetrate into its interior.

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THE ANDREE RELIEF EXPEDITION.—According to a report published in Paris from St. Petersburg, the Andrée relief expedition, after a long journey on the Trans-Siberian Railway, has at length reached the Eastern Government of Irkutsk. The journey will now be continued by horses to the Upper Lena, thence by boat to the Lena Delta, and to the New Siberian Islands. All along the way from Irkutsk to the islands, a distance of about 4,900 miles, the most searching inquiry will be made among the natives concerning the balloon expedition. At the New Siberian Islands the party will separate into several small expeditions, and search the surrounding territory and seas. European scientists are confident that Andrée's expedition did not reach the American Continent, and they believe that if ever found it will be somewhere in Northeastern Siberia. Of the four landing places given by Andrée as the most probable, the first, upon which he placed particular faith, was in Siberia, in about latitude 70 north, longitude 135 east.

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M. GRIMAUX AND THE DREYFUS CASE.—It will be recalled that the very day after giving testimony at the first Zola trial, M. Edouard Grimaux, the aged Polytechnic professor, was relieved of his chair, which he had eminently occupied for more than thirty years. The fellow witnesses of M. Grimaux have now offered him a bronze as a testimony of his unswerving conscientiousness. M. Grimaux, who is a member of the Institut de France, lives the quiet life of a student at 123 Montparnesse, Paris. The other evening a small party gathered in his library to make the presentation. A colleague of M. Grimaux described the gathering as similar to those that took place among the Huguenots at the time of the Reformation. "Yes," replied the aged professor, smiling, "I believe all present are practically proscribed." On accepting the bronze, he said: "When I received my dismissal, a provincial friend wrote to sympathize with me. I replied: 'It is not an affliction which I experience, but a happiness. Is it not, indeed, a happiness to be sacrificed for the cause of truth and justice?'"

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SALARIES OF LONDON SCHOOL TEACHERS REDUCED.—There is open rebellion between the London School Board teachers and the School Board owing to the recent decree of the latter making a reduction of salaries. There are 250 head teachers or Principals who receive from £150 to £400 a year; these are to be cut down from 5 to 10 per cent.; the annual increment of certificated assistants is also to be reduced from £5 to £4 a year. The plea of the teachers objecting to the reduction meets with scant sympathy from the London press, which, while publishing their letters of remonstrance, belittles their complaints in editorial articles. Says The Pall Mall Gazette: "The salaries of many head teachers have notoriously been too high for the quality of the work required of them, and out of all proportion to salaries paid in non-board schools; and as to the others, it is idle to talk of the 'ever-increasing responsibilities' of teachers, who are now relieved of the strain involved in the old system of payment by results. * * * The teachers should really be content with the good thing they have in the present progressive system, rather than by forcing the pace drive the ratepayer into the arms of the reactionary 'economist.'"

THEATRE PASS 36 YEARS OLD.

Order for Seats Given in Chicago in 1862 Just Presented.

CHICAGO, June 12.—Manager Dingwall of McVicker's Theatre received a curious little reminder of that house's antiquity last Thursday in the shape of the following letter from George H. Heafford of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway:

Chicago, Ill., June 4, 1898.

A. W. Dingwall, Manager McVicker's Theatre, City.

Dear Sandy: On June 6, 1862, the Treasurer of McVicker's Theatre furnished me with an order for two seats for the night performance, on which occasion "Richard III." and "Who Speaks First" were played I was unable to use the order at the time, and assuming that you are willing to make the exchange thirty-six years later, I will ask you to kindly give me an order for two seats to see "Shenandoah" for some evening during the current month. It is quite possible that the inclosure will be appreciated by you as a souvenir. Yours, truly. GEORGE H. HEAFFORD.

The order he inclosed is a plain strip about the size of a railroad pass, on which is printed the notification that holder had purchased two seats on a sofa, which would be reserved until the end of Act I. The pass was signed J. A. Warren, Treasurer. The ink of the date and signature does not look as it was thirty-six years old. Mr. Dingwall sent to Mr. Heafford at once a brand new pass for two.

Banda Rossa Programme.

The following is the programme to be rendered by the Banda Rossa at the Lenox Lyceum this evening:

PART I.

1. Overture, "Fra Diavolo" ....Auber
2. Caprice, "American" ....Cole
3. Sketch, "A Cluster of Peaches" .....Beyer
4. Solo for baritone, "Garibaldi Hymn" .... Sorrentino — Signor Colaneri.
5. March, "The Bride-Elect" ....Sousa
6. Grand selection, "Lucia" ....Donizetti

PART II.

7. March, "Banda Rossa" ....Sorrentino
8. Selection, "Carmen" ....Bizet
9. Solo for trumpet, "Stabat Mater" ..Rossini — Signor Cavani.
10. Opera, "Norma" ....Bellini
11. Schottische, "All Coons" ....Beyer
12. Selection, "Out for a Lark" ....De Witt — "Star-Spangled Banner."

New Piece for the Casino.

Lederer & McLellan, the Directors of the Casino, are to present their new production immediately upon the close of the run of "Erminie" at that house. It will be an extravaganza with the title "Yankee Doodle Dandy." Hugh Morton is the librettist and the music will be composed by Gustave Kerker. George W. Lederer will direct the staging of the piece.

LIQUID HYDROGEN.

Discovery and Character of the Most Extraordinary Liquid Known.

From The London Times.

At the meeting of the Chemical Society Prof. Dewar gave a short account of the first attempts made to determine the physical constants of liquid hydrogen. Among the most interesting points brought forward was that just as in the middle of last century chemists were startled by Cavendish's discovery of a factitious gas, namely, hydrogen having a density of one-fourteenth that of air, so now they were startled by finding in liquid hydrogen a liquid having a density of 0.07, or roughly one-fourteenth that of water. Hydrogen occluded in palladium has been found to have a density of 0.62. Whatever, therefore, be the form in which it exists in that metal, it is more than eight times denser than in the liquid condition, and consequently must be in a state of chemical combination, and not merely in one of liquefaction. Liquid hydrogen is thus by far the most extraordinary liquid known. The lightest liquid hitherto obtained is liquid marsh gas, which has at its boiling point a density of about two-fifths that of water. Liquid hydrogen, therefore, has only one-sixth of the density of liquid marsh gas, and the surprising thing is that having such a small density it is so well defined, so easily seen, and so capable of collection and manipulation in vacuum vessels.

Prof. Dewar has determined the boiling point of the liquid by means of a platinum resistance thermometer—practically the only form available at such low temperatures. The result he has obtained is —238 degrees centigrade at atmospheric pressure; in other words, liquid hydrogen boils steadily at 35 degrees above the zero of absolute temperature. From all analogy it is inferred that the lowering of temperature that will be produced by forcing the liquid to boil in vacuo cannot amount to more than 10 or 15 degrees. It is, therefore, possible to say with confidence that at the present moment science can project no method that will get nearer to the absolute zero than 20 or 25 degrees.

The boiling point of liquid hydrogen is really higher than suggested by theory and the work of other experimenters. The density of the vapor coming off from the boiling liquid is eight times denser than the gas at ordinary temperatures, whereas in the case of liquid air the vapor is only four times heavier. Liquid hydrogen, again, is 100 times denser than the vapor it is giving off, whereas the density of liquid oxygen is 255 times greater than that of its vapor. The atomic volume of liquid hydrogen at its boiling point is 14.3, while that of oxygen is 13.7.

It may be mentioned that the platinum resistance thermometer, when immersed in the liquid hydrogen, is cooled to within six platinum degrees of its zero point, so that if cooled these few degrees more—as it can be by means of the liquid boiling under reduced pressure—it must break down, becoming an infinite conductor with no resistance.

BLANCHE WALSH ARRESTED.

She and Her Maid Had No Lamps on Their Wheels, and the Officer Says They Were Rude.

Blanche Walsh, the actress, with her maid, Marie Kunsen, was arrested last night at Thirty-fourth Street and Fifth Avenue. Both rode bicycles that had no lamps attached to them, and both spoke rudely, Bicycle Patrolman McLaughlin says. He stopped the pair, and when they had dismounted he asked about the missing lamps. The maid looked at Miss Walsh, who mumbled something that the policeman took to mean that it was none of his business where the lamps were. The policeman led both women with their wheels to the West Thirtieth Street Police Station, and it was on the journey from Fifth Avenue there that the rude things were said to the patrolman.

In the station Miss Walsh was indignant, saying she had only two blocks to go from the place where she was arrested to her friend's house, where her wheel was to be left for the night. She did not think she should have been arrested, even if it was 10 o'clock at night. Sergt. McCoy thought differently, and the two women were detained for an hour, until the arrival of a bondsman in the person of Robert Kelson, a saloon keeper of Thirtieth Street and Seventh Avenue. The women will have to go to the West Side Court this morning. Miss Walsh said she was twenty-five years old, and gave her address as 139 Underhill Street, Brooklyn.

STRANGE FINDS IN TRENTON.

Tin Cylinders Like Dynamite Bombs in Several Places.

TRENTON, N. J., June 12.—The police are puzzled by a succession of peculiar finds made in the city last night. In several places, tin cylinders, about as big as small giant firecrackers and apparently loaded with dynamite, were picked up and turned over to the police.

Several theories have been run down without resulting in an explanation, and the police are quite at sea.

DR. S. FILLMORE BENNETT DEAD.

He Was the Author of the Hymn "The Sweet Bye and Bye."

RICHMOND, Ill., June 12.—Dr. S. Fillmore Bennett, author of the hymn "The Sweet Bye and Bye," died this evening at the age of sixty-two. He had been ailing for over a year, and for many months his sight had been affected.

He was born at Eden, N. Y., in 1836. The family moved to Wisconsin, and he taught school there. He entered the Fortieth Wisconsin Volunteers in 1864 and returned as Lieutenant. Then he began writing hymns, and, in conjunction with J. P. Webster, the composer, he published numerous songs in sheet music form.

"The Signet Ring," a book to which Dr. Bennett contributed nearly a hundred original hymns, contained "The Sweet Bye and Bye."

A NEW COMET DISCOVERED.

Its Trail Marked on a Photograph Plate at Lick Observatory.

LICK OBSERVATORY, Cal., June 12.—A comet was discovered here last evening by Mr. Coddington. It is in constellation Scorpio, about one degree northeast of the bright star Antares.

The discovery was made by photograph. A plate exposed for other purposes on that region of the sky showed, when developed, a strong trail produced by a strange object. Mr. Coddington examined the object, and found it to be a comet of about an eighth magnitude. Observations by Prof. Hussey showed that it is moving toward the southeast about one degree per day.

As soon as observations have been secured on three evenings its orbit will be computed. Mr. Wright observed its spectrum, and found it to be one of the usual formation with continuous spectrum and weak carbon bands.

ROBBER SHOT IN INDIANA.

A Negro Starts a Fire to Rob a Hotel Safe in the Excitement.

ANDERSON, Ind., June 12.—A negro made an attempt last night to rob the safe at Doxey's Hotel. After removing catches from doors and windows he started a fire in the cellar to attract the clerk and an officer down stairs. Night Policeman Stratton chased him out into the alley, and he came back through windows which he had fixed. They exchanged shots at short range. He managed to hide near by, and attempted to loot the safe, when the colored porter found him. He then made a dash for liberty, shooting his way out. He and three officers had a running battle down Ninth Street. Officer Pritchard was shot in the leg and the robber was hit. He dropped and groaned, but crawled through a sewer, and was found bleeding in the woods to-day.

Whey he saw the officers he attempted to shoot them. They covered him and he surrendered. He gives his name as Elias Smith of Cincinnati.

Man Shoots Another for Revenge.

Martin Hayes, twenty-one years old, was shot in the fleshy part of the right hip shortly before 12 o'clock last night, at the corner of New Bowery and Roosevelt Street, by John Feeney, nineteen, who refused to give any account of himself when locked up. Three years ago the youths engaged in a severe fist fight, when Hayes gave Feeney a sound thrashing. Hayes, upon leaving a drug store on the corner mentioned, was followed by Feeney, who has been looking for revenge ever since the fight. Hayes ran away, but Feeney drew a revolver and fired, bringing Hayes to the ground. The shot attracted a crowd, and five policemen and Detective Hahn gave chase to Feeney, who threw away the revolver. The detective and Policeman McKeon caught him after a run of five blocks, and took him to the Oak Street Station. Hayes was not dangerously hurt, and after his wound had been dressed by a surgeon summoned from Hudson Street Hospital, he went home.

Fire at Coney Island.

Shortly after 5 o'clock last night fire broke out in the wholesale and retail bakery owned by Ignatz Frischman, in Surf Avenue, Coney Island, caused by a defective flue. The blaze, which caused damage to the bakery to the extent of $500 and to the adjoining cigar store, owned by Louis Gottlieb, $250, created great excitement in the neighborhood, and for more than an hour the street was blocked by the thousands of the island's pleasure seekers. Capt. Dunn was obliged to call out the reserves from the West Eighth Street Station in order to clear the thoroughfare and allow the trolley cars to pass.

Connecticut Hospital's New Head.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., June 12.—Dr. Charles W. Page, at present head of the Hospital for the Insane at Danvers, Mass., has been elected Superintendent of the Connecticut Hospital for the Insane, located here, to succeed the late Dr. James Olmstead. Dr. Page has notified the Trustees that he will accept the position, and will enter upon his duties about Sept. 1. The new appointee at one time was connected with the retreat for the insane at Hartford.

Richmond's Republican Delegates.

The Republicans of Richmond Borough held their Assembly District Convention for the selection of delegates to the State Convention at Stapleton Saturday night. George Cromwell was Chairman, and T. A. Braniff Secretary. The following were elected delegates without opposition: Joseph Simonson, H. E. Buell, Hugh McRoberts, Charles L. Hubbell, Henry A. Guyon, Charles W. Alexander, Philip Biglin. The alternates chosen were: Charles A. Messier, C. Smith, George L. Nichol, Thomas A. Braniff, Peter Floresch, Richard Keyes, and John C. Marchant.

Body of John Ward Found.

ELIZABETH, N. J., June 12.—The body of John Ward was found in Boehn's woodyard. The yard has long been a rendezvous for tramps, and there is reason to believe, from the condition of the body, that Ward was killed during a fight, but as yet the police have been unable to make an investigation. The County Physician will make an examination of the body to determine the cause of death.

Condition of ex-Congressman West.

George West of Ballston Spa, formerly member of Congress, who has been seriously ill at the Fifth Avenue Hotel for several days, was reported as somewhat better last night.

DR. PATTON TO STUDENTS

Baccalaureate Sermon Preached in Alexander Hall at Princeton University.

WAR AND THE LOGIC OF EVENTS

Monroe Doctrine Thrust Momentarily in the Background by the Boom of Dewey's Cannon—Our Duty to the State—Gladstone.

PRINCETON, N. J., June 12.—The baccalaureate sermon to the class of '98 was preached by President Francis L. Patton this morning in Alexander Hall, to which the Faculty, Trustees, and undergraduates marched in procession from the Marquand Chapel.

The monotony of the long line of scholars, robed in flowing black and capped with mortarboards, was relieved by the brilliant red, green, purple, blue, and yellow of the doctors' hoods, characteristic of the universities at home and abroad, and the orange peculiar to Princeton. At the head of the column walked Dr. Patton and Moses Taylor Pyne of the Board of Trustees. Following these came the Board of Trustees, Dr. William Henry Green, President of the Princeton Theological Seminary; James W. Alexander of New York, Col. John J. McCook of New York, the Rev. Dr. Francis B. Hodge of Wilkesbarre, and others. Then came the corps of university professors and instructors, and the procession was closed by the four classes of undergraduates. Prof. William Libbey was Grand Marshal.

The Faculty occupied seats on the rostrum behind the speaker. The seniors sat in the front seats in the main part of the hall. Visitors from out of town, many alumni, and the townspeople filled the hall to overflow. Ex-President Grover Cleveland and Mrs. Cleveland sat near the seniors.

President Patton's Sermon.

President Patton took for his text Acts, xvii., 28: "In Him we live and move and have our being." The sermon was a discussion relative to the place of the idea of God in human thought.

"The idea of God," said the preacher, "holds a very large place in human life. It matters not how we got this idea. We have it and live in it. The idea emerges whenever we get at the conception of truth. Truth is the matching of thought with reality, and when we find that our world is a world of thought relations, must we not conclude that some one thought out these things before we found them to exist? The idea emerges likewise when we attempt to construe the universe. It is also the necessary presupposition and postulate of all scientific endeavor. Those engaged in metaphysical speculations or in scientific investigations, must have the idea of God back of them in order to accomplish anything.

"All arguments for the existence of God might be summed in the two words—cause and infinity. Empirically, we find a world about us, and we conclude that there must have been a cause. Metaphysically we conclude that if there was such a cause He must be infinite, all-wise, and all-powerful. I would impress upon you, young gentlemen, that are soon to graduate, therefore, the obligation that rests upon you to stand by the eternal right.

"At this time all private matters are remanded to a position subsidiary to the great public issues that hang in the balance. We find ourselves in the midst of war, and I venture to say that if this war could be described dispassionately just now it would be found that it resulted from the confluence of two streams of thought which, meeting at Washington, became an overwhelming torrent. One of these was an ethical feeling, a product of Christianity. The other might have been brought about without Christianity.

"It is the duty of educated university men to go back of the emotions and settle questions in the light of ethical principles. It is true that in the present complications the day has passed for asking the question of right. This is supplanted by new and emergent moral questions. What is to be done in the event of the victory we hope for and feel sure of is what concerns us now.

The Logic of Events.

"There is such a thing as the logic of events, the march of history, the inevitable, and we sometimes feel helpless when confronted by this unmistakable march of events. We do what we can to protest, but are overborne. We say we will not let ourselves be submerged in the torrent, but the formation of the public sentiment goes on just the same. The imperious 'ought' is forced to capitulate to the stubborn 'is.' History knows not what it is to retreat. Every step we take shuts a door behind us. The boom of Admiral Dewey's cannon across the Pacific made us forget the Farewell Address and thrust the Monroe doctrine for the time being into the background. It is impossible, as some one says, for a nation to secede from the family of nations, and if it stays in the family it is going to have family complications. And these complications sometimes take the form of war.

"What I would have you understand is that we must always judge events from a high moral and religious point of view. Do not emphasize too much national convenience. What objects Providence may have in throwing open new avenues of industry and strengthening the bond between us and our blood relations across the seas we do not know. But we do know that these things must be regarded from the light of moral principles. We cannot believe that God cares much about our commercial and territorial interest. So I would tell you to do your work always as in the great Taskmaster's eye.

The Idea of God Supreme.

"The idea of God is supreme, and there is nothing behind it. You will make the mistake of your life if you do not make it supreme. You owe service to the State as a religious duty. Yet you do not exist simply for the State. Remember that while you honor the men who have responded to their country's call in the present instance, still there are honors to be gained and laurels to be bestowed in still other fields. I commend to you the example of Mr. Gladstone, the typical university man, and the typical man of our age, who found opportunity to blend high scholarship, noble statesmanship, and religious duty in his life work.

"The most conspicuous and potent service that is rendered to the State consists in the aggregate of the conscientious work of the earnest and honest Christian men who try to discharge the arduous duties of citizenship in the light of a few fundamental morals and Christian principles owed to pious training and religious influences. While such men shape our policies, we need not fear the results."

The day's proceedings terminated with the annual meeting of the Philadelphia Society, the college Y. M. C. A. Dr. Henry Van Dyke, pastor of the Brick Presbyterian Church of New York, addressed the meeting.

Commencement at Cornell.

ITHACA, June 12.—The thirtieth annual commencement exercises at Cornell University were opened to-day. Bishop Henry C. Potter delivered the baccalaureate sermon in Armory Hall. His theme was "Devotion to Home and Family." Monday the dramatic organization of the students will produce a play at the Lyceum. Tuesday, the class day exercises will take place, and in the evening the seniors will hold their annual ball. Wednesday, various exhibitions will be made by different departments, and the musical class will give a concert. Thursday the graduation exercises and alumni banquet will take place.

Bishop McFaul's Anniversary.

ORANGE, N. J., June 12.—In connection with the commencement exercises at Seton Hall College, South Orange, Wednesday, the twenty-fifth anniversary of the graduation from that college of the Right Rev. James A. McFaul, Bishop of Trenton, will be celebrated, and the degree of Doctor of Laws will be conferred upon the Bishop. The commencement exercises, at which Bishop Wigger will preside, are to be preceded by a sham battle by the college cadets. Richard Ryan of Woodbridge is the valedictorian of the graduating class.

University of Virginia.

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., June 12.—Commencement at the University of Virginia began to-day with the dedication of the Young Men's Christian Association Hall. The annual sermon before the association was preached by the Right Rev. Dr. Thomas U. Dudley. The alumni meeting will be held Monday, and the principal address will be made by James C. Carter. The graduation exercises will take place Wednesday.

A MISSIONARY DROWNED.

The Rev. V. C. Gambell, Wife, and Child Go Down with a Wrecked Schooner Off Vancouver Island.

From The Seattle (Washington) Post-Intelligencer, June 3.

In the homes of the men from Seattle who went down with the schooner Jane Gray off the coast of Vancouver Island there is to-day mourning and grief. The Rev. Vene C. Gambell, his wife, and their child Martha remained in the cabin and were drowned by the inrushing water perhaps even before the ship settled and sank slowly to the bottom. The consensus of the statements of the returned passengers leads to the conclusion that Mr. Gambell believed that there was no possible hope for his wife and child and himself.

It now appears that when the call, "All hands on deck," was given and repeated down the companion way by Capt. Crockett, Mr. Gambell dressed hastily and went on deck to learn what the trouble was. By this time the water was pouring down the companion way into the cabin with every wave that beat against the vessel. The ship had a list of perhaps 45 degrees to starboard.

Mr. Gambell, according to the story of survivors, took a survey of the deck and looked for one brief moment at the surf, which rolled strong and high, breaking over the forward part of the ship and drenching nearly every one on deck. He saw that the ship was already sinking. Then he returned to the cabin, evidently convinced that all attempts to escape would result in more torture than the fate that lay in their pathway.

A Survivor's Story.

While Mr. Gambell was on deck his wife called him, saying: "Father, what shall we do! What shall we do!" This was repeated once or twice, and the missionary went below to tell his wife that they stood facing their doom.

A. G. Kingsbury of Boston gives perhaps the clearest account of the last moments of Mr. Gambell and his wife and child. Mr. Kingsbury made this statement:

"I was awakened from a sound sleep by the voices from the deck calling to all hands to get out. It must have been after the majority of those in the cabin had emerged, because I looked around me and saw no one in the cabin except Mr. Gambell and his wife in their stateroom, the door of which was open. I heard him say just as I was dressing: 'We are all lost; there is no chance for us.' Gambell had gone on deck, as I subsequently learned, and after taking a survey of the surroundings, had returned to his wife and child in the cabin. As I stepped from my berth I got into water perhaps two feet deep. The dining table had been turned up on end when the ship careened to starboard, and stood not far from my door. I was next to the companionway. I stepped out of the way of the table and reached for my shirt and cap. Then I saw that we were in great danger. As I turned to go up the companionway on to the deck, I passed Mr. Gambell. His back was to me and he was leaning over talking in low tones to his wife. I said: 'Come, let's get out of this, quick!' or something to that effect. He did not appear to hear me. I again spoke to him, turning him around and grabbing him by the shirt. He said: 'There's no chance for us. We're lost.'

"I said, 'Give me the baby and get your wife. We can take the boats.'

"He replied again that it was no use. Mrs. Gambell had looked up as I spoke the last time, as if she was interested. I told them that there were boats on the ship, and that we could at least make an attempt to save our lives. Then I told them that I would go up the stairway and reach down for the baby, and for them to hand it to me. I knew that if I got that baby the mother's instinct would lead her to follow it wherever it went, and that perhaps they would come out of the cabin and try to save themselves.

The Vessel Was Sinking.

"All this passed through my mind much quicker than I can tell it. Every wave washed into the companionway and down into the cabin, each freshet being larger than the rest. As I turned to go, I thought I saw in their faces a look as if they understood me and would comply. As I mounted the companionway and reached the deck, I turned and looked down, expecting Gambell would hand me the child. I called twice for him to come and give the baby to me, but he did not reply again. Then I heard the Captain tell every one to get into the boats. I turned and saw that the ship was already sinking; that the starboard rail was under water, and the schooner was on her beam ends. Just then I heard some man going down the companionway, heard his boots scrape against the metal covering of the steps. This must have been Brown, whom the Captain sent down after the woman and her child. In another minute I had slipped off the boat and into the sea. Then I made for the launch, diving under the wreckage several times, until I reached its side. I was helped into her, and looked around to see the Gray disappear in the waves and the darkness of the night.

"I believe that Mr. Gambell and his wife meant to come out on deck and try to get into the boat, but that before they could make a move the water rushed into the cabin with such force and in such quantity as to make their escape impossible. It was all over in a minute. Within two minutes at the most after I got on deck, I slipped into the water from the starboard rail and swam to the launch.

"For a time there was nothing said on the launch. The men appeared to be too horrified at what they had passed through to speak. There was no room for thought and none for words; for nothing but horror at the awful fate of the good men who were still on the Gray sinking to the depths below, and from which we had escaped. After a while I called out for Ranney, who was my partner. There was no response, and I knew that Ranney was lost. Some one called for Reilly, and there was no reply. Then I believed that he, too, was gone. And so it was for an hour or more, as the dark night gave way slowly to the broadening beams of the sun.

How One of Them Was Saved.

"At dawn we heard a voice come over the waters. It was a loud, heavy voice, and we knew it was Reilly. He was on a piece of wreckage, and was very nearly gone, but had strength enough left to sing out good and strong. Then Job Johnson floated along, and he, too, was helped into the launch.

"As I swam out to the launch I noticed the other launch with four men in her. I thought I recognized the forms of Ranney, who was my partner, and of Ginther. The other two I did not recognize. The launch sat low in the water, and appeared to have considerable water in her. I do not know whether she lived long after the wreck or not. The darkness settled down like a pall between us and the sinking ship, and when day broke we could see nothing but rolling waves and bits of wreckage strewed here and there."

H. F. Gambell of Tacoma, a brother of the Rev. V. C. Gambell, accompanied by his brother, Dr. F. H. Gambell of Winfield, Iowa, were in Seattle yesterday gathering the details of the story of the loss of the Gray, so as to send an account of it to their father, J. C. Gambell, whose home is at Winfield. Mrs. V. C. Gambell was born in Iowa. Her maiden name was Nellie Webster. Mr. H. F. Gambell, who is an employe of the Post Office in Tacoma, said: "My brother was a minister of the Presbyterian denomination, and had been a missionary on St. Lawrence Island for three years. He returned last Fall and spent the Winter visiting the family at home. His loss in the wreck of the Gray is a terrible blow to all of us."

Body of Henry Plumb, Jr., Found.

Floating in the Hudson River off One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street yesterday afternoon the body of a boy was found by Edward Wallace of 466 West One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street. It was taken to the West One Hundred and Fifty-second Street Police Station. Later the body was identified as that of Henry Plumb, Jr., of 306 West One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street by the boy's father, Henry Plumb, Sr. The father said that the boy had left home in April last, threatening to commit suicide because he had been whipped. On the day of his disappearance the boy had been playing with others at One Hundred and Thirtieth Street and the Hudson River. The father says he believes the boy was thrown into the river, and says he will ask the Coroner to investigate.

W. A. Irving's Body Found.

The body of William A. Irving, the janitor of the Franklin National Bank, was found in the bay off the Barge Office about 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon. It was taken to the Morgue. Irving lived at 187 Greenwich Street. A week ago he went to New Rochelle to get a rowboat belonging to the President of the Franklin Bank, intending to row it to Sea Girt. He was accompanied by two men. Later the rowboat was picked up by Capt. McBride of the tugboat Henry V. Palmer, off the Battery. The head and face of the body were badly cut and bruised, presumably by contact with pier supports and propellers.

TOO MUCH WAR NEWS.

A Bewildered British Journal's Compilation of One Day's Telegrams.

From The London Mail.

We received in the course of last evening quotations from New York and Madrid papers and bulletin boards, giving a number of vivid accounts of the fighting; yet, as they mostly contradict one another flatly as to what really happened, we present them in a blended and succinct narrative, in order to save our readers' time and our own space. We do not, of course, vouch for the accuracy or even the coherency of the details.

"On Monday the American fleet opened fire on Santiago, the bombardment of which began at 12:30 on Tuesday. Admiral Sampson was in supreme command on the New York; the attacking fleet being also under the orders of Commodore Schley."

"Admiral Cervera was successfully enticed out of the harbor by Commodore Schley, but did not go."

"The American fleet opened a murderous fire on Morro Castle, and after 300 shots had been discharged Admiral Cervera came to the aid of the forts, which were much damaged. Altogether, sixty shots were fired by the Americans, but the reported fighting is believed to be of a very insignificant character."

"Two ships of the Spanish squadron were sunk and the remainder surrendered. The squadron then took refuge behind the headland and the American ships steamed straight into the inner bay."

"The Cristobal Colon then went as far as the mouth of the harbor, but found that the attacking fleet had retired."

"The American fleet received no damage, but the cruiser St. Paul was seriously injured by shells from the forts. No Spanish vessel was hit."

"The Santiago forts were silenced by the American guns and the Reina Mercedes and the Oquendo set on fire. The Spanish Senate has congratulated Admiral Cervera on his glorious victory, while the American Navy Department is still waiting to find out whether there was any fighting at all."

Obituary Notes.

Dr. P. M. CHADWICK of Omaha died Saturday in his office. He was a graduate of the University of Vermont and of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York. For a long time he was connected with Bellevue Hospital, New York.

Mrs. ELLEN SCOTT, widow of Dr. John Scott, who was for a number of years a well-known physician in Brooklyn, died Friday of heart disease, at her home, 481 Henry Street, Brooklyn. She was born in Ireland in 1852, and came to New York at the age of twelve. She went to Brooklyn thirty-nine years ago, and had resided there ever since. The funeral will be held at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon at the house. The Rev. Father L. J. Sloane, pastor of St. Agnes's Roman Catholic Church, will officiate. Mrs. Scott is survived by one son and a daughter. The interment will be in the family plot, in Holy Cross Cemetery.

FREDERICO DE CAMARA LOMELINO, grandson of Earl Justiniano, nephew of Chevalier Lomelino, and also of Turquin Lomelino, once Governor of Funchal, Madeira, died at his home, 284 Dean Street, Brooklyn, Friday morning of pleuro-pneumonia. Mr. Lomelino was born on Dec. 20, 1848, at Funchal, Madeira, and came here twenty-five years ago. Shortly after his arrival he became connected with J. Williams, a shipping merchant, at 77 Pearl Street, Manhattan, and remained there up to the time of his death. His uncle on his mother's side is on the United States cruiser Brooklyn. He leaves a widow. The burial was in Calvary Cemetery yesterday afternoon.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Wedding Gifts.

See what we have in useful, beautiful and artistic Glassware. C. DORFLINGER & SONS, No. 915 Broadway, near 21st St., and 36 Murray St., New York.

Carpet Cleansing. T. M. Stewart,
826 7th Av. Tel. 1,132-38th. Established 1866.

MARRIED.

MILLER—McWHORTER.—On Saturday, June 11, at Nanuet, N. Y., by the Rev. Dr. Houghton, assisted by the Rev. Thomas Stephens, Mary, daughter of the late John E. and Mary McWhorter, to Edmund Howd Miller.

DIED.

CHAPMAN.—At Newark, N. J., Saturday, June 11, Anna H. Chapman, widow of Timothy P. Chapman, and daughter of the late Horace Hayes.

Funeral on Tuesday, June 14, at 10 A. M. at the residence of her brother, Henry Hayes, No. 24 West 15th Street, New York City.

ERSKINE.—At Ludlow, Yonkers, N. Y., Saturday, June 11, Elizabeth Erskine, oldest daughter of the late John and Orcilla Graham Erskine.

Funeral services at her late residence, 36 Fairfield Road, Ludlow, on Monday, June 13, at 3 P. M. Interment private. Kindly omit flowers. Train leaves Grand Central Station 2:10 P. M.

JAYNE.—At Orange, N. J., on Sunday morning, June 12, Ruth, youngest daughter of Samuel F. and the late Charlotte E. Jayne, in the 18th year of her age.

Funeral Tuesday afternoon at 3 o'clock at the residence of her father, southwest corner of Centre and Hurlbut Streets, Orange. Trains leave Barclay and Christopher Streets at 2 P. M.

SHANNON.—On Saturday, June 11, Frances Henrietta Dutcher, wife of William T. Shannon.

Funeral service will be held at her late residence, 112 Lafayette Avenue, Brooklyn, on Tuesday morning, 14th inst., at half past ten.

STORY.—Entered into rest Friday, June 10, Jacob Story, in the 89th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral service at his late residence, Upper Montclair, N. J., on Monday, June 13, at one o'clock. Train leaves foot of Chambers Street, via Greenwood Lake R. R., 12 o'clock noon, and foot of West 23d Street 5 minutes earlier. Interment Greenwood.

TRIMBLE.—On Friday, June 10, 1898, Cornelia Trimble, daughter of the late George T. and Cornelia Trimble.

Funeral at her late residence, No. 53 East 25th St., New York, on Monday, June 13, 1898, at 11 o'clock. Interment at Woodlawn.

Philadelphia and Baltimore papers please copy.

WOODLAWN CEMETERY.
Woodlawn Station, (24th Ward,) Harlem Railroad. Office, No. 20 East 23d St.

DEATHS REPORTED JUNE 12.

Manhattan and Bronx.

Ages of one year or under are put down one year.

Name and Address.	Age in Y'rs.	Date Dth. J'ne.
ARATA, Catalina, 70 Baxter St.	2	11
ATTANASIO, Trina, 421 W. 41st St.	6	10
BEIERSCHOF, Julia F., 240 E. 81st.	5	10
BEILIEF, Jennie S., Manh. State Hos.	43	10
COYLE, Patrick J., 278 1st Av.	55	11
CARQUILA, Eugota, 41 Spring St.	42	10
CHAPLE, José M. G., 101 W. 100th.	2	10
DONNELLY, Andrew, 1,088 1st Av.	55	12
DOMIDION, Amelia, 65 W. 21st St.	21	9
DALY, John J., 815 E. 29th St.	31	11
FLAHERTY, Edward, 22 South St.	32	10
GREEN, J. C., Lake Mahopac	59	12
GORMLEY, Nellie C., 484 11th Av.	29	11
HALPERN, Jacob, 73 Forsyth St.	5	11
HEARN, George, 17 E. 99th St.	75	11
HARRINGTON, Dennis, 105 Washington St.	44	10
HEANEY, Catharine, 2,026 1st Av.	45	10
HUGHES, James, 330 E. 19th St.	21	11
KERRIGAN, W., 234 E. 46th St.	54	10
KEATLEY, Kate, 600 E. 14th St.	10	8
LYON, Henry, 2,285 7th Av.	58	10
LEWIS, Zindel, 256 Avenue A	63	10
LEDERER, Lottie, 505 E. 87th St.	64	10
McCONNELL, Hugh, 191 Varick St.	47	10
McCARTHY, T., 528 W. 26th St.	50	10
McCAFFERY, H., Roosevelt Hosp.	27	11
McARTHUR, Robert, 223 W. Houston	52	12
McLAUGHLIN, Mary J., 186 E. 64th	35	11
McCARTHY, T., 113 W. 49th St.	65	11
McELROY, Elliot, 363 W. 17th St.	1	12
MIDINK, David, 29 Norfolk St.	5	11
MULLER, Jacob, 414 5th St.	43	10
MOLONEY, E. F., 68 E. 130th St.	15	10
OTTO, A. C. M., 418 E. 6th St.	1	12
O'CONNORS, Lizzie, 565 1st Av.	32	12
PANTALIANO, F., 138 Sullivan St.	3	12
PRINDIKONSKI, Simon, 614 8th Av.	59	11
PROBST, Christian, 515 E. 12th St.	47	11
ROGERS, Mary, 162d St., North River	40	11
RENALLA, A., 139 Mulberry St.	10	11
RAYNOR, Cora, 40 W. 67th St.	25	10
SLATTERY, Ellen, 213 E. 70th St.	68	11
STRINGLEIN, Adam, 448 W. 41st St.	26	10
SILVERSTEIN, Simon, 697 Fox St.	60	12
STENZ, H., 321 E. 64th St.	64	12
VERMEULE, Mary C., 306 E. 114th St	81	11
WEBER, Jacob, 771 Columbus Av.	48	9
WIEDERLEIN, Chrystine, 119 Allen	62	11
WEEDS, Lizzie, 1,632 Madison Av.	24	10

Brooklyn.

Name and Address.	Age in Y'rs.	Date Dth. J'ne.
AUNGER, Susan, 112 8th St.	61	10
COOLER, ——, E. D. Hospital	50	9
CHARDA, Papina, 69 Graham St.	1	11
CROTTY, Thomas, 401 So. 4th St.	22	10
DORRIAN, R. J., 300 Bedford Av.	25	11
DOUGHERTY, Bridget, 51 Tolman St.	19	10
EISENHAUER, Margaret, 562 Hendrix	1	11
FLEISSNER, Nora, 227 Monroe St.	27	11
GERWAY, Mamie, 86 Luquer St.	21	10
HEALEY, Catharine, 194 10th St.	23	10
HUBER, Christian, 52 Sumner Av.	66	11
HUBER, Agathe, 1,289 De Kalb Av.	83	10
KANE, Ethel, 1,825 Bergen St.	1	10
LEMELINO, Frederico, 284 Dean St.	50	10
LUSTIG, Annie, 24 Johnson Av.	51	10
MANSFIELD, John, 55 N. Elliot, Pl.	1	10
MITCHELL, Sarah, K. C. Hospital	29	9
NELSON, Thomas, foot Baltic St.	23	10
NEWMAN, Bridget, 520 De Kalb Av.	40	10
RANDALL, Francis H., 670 President.	1	11
SCHNATZ, P., 886 Bushwick Av.	74	10
SWEENEY, Daniel, 480 3d Av.	33	9
SCEARTRI, Frank, 162 21st St.	1	11
SCHERER, Joseph F., 617 Park Av.	1	11
SILVERNAIL, M., 788 Manhattan Av.	39	11
STAIB, Donald, 253 Steuben St.	2	11
VICARIO, Giovanniana, 65 Graham	3	10
VAEKER, Angilino, 118 Withers St.	1	11
WALLACH, Bertha, 240 Floyd St.	27	10

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,500,000.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.
Fourth Street National Bank
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,200,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

American Express Co.
Established 1841. Capital, $18,000,000.
65 BROADWAY.
Issues TRAVELERS CHEQUES immediately available as funds everywhere.
Draws FOREIGN DRAFTS in Sterling, Francs, Marks, and Money Orders, on all parts of the Commercial World.
Makes CABLE TRANSFERS of money to England and the Continent.
These facilities are obtainable at offices of the Company.

NORTON & TUNSATLL,
33 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Members of
NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE,
NEW YORK COTTON EXCHANGE.
STOCKS AND COTTON.
Investment Bonds and Securities.
Apply for Market Letter.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS,
BANKERS,
Broadway and Cedar Street, New York.
Deposit accounts received.
Advances made upon railroad, municipal and other approved securities.
Letters of Credit Issued.

FINANCIAL.

UNION TRUST COMPANY of NEWYORK
80 BROADWAY.

NEW YORK, April 30th, 1898.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the following numbered bonds of the BOONVILLE RAILROAD BRIDGE COMPANY were this day drawn for redemption, in accordance with the Sinking Fund Provision of the Indenture of Trust, viz.:

13	223	445	635	838
34	250	468	657	842
68	271	511	659	879
78	300	526	690	886
99	305	539	786	892
116	376	577	793	937
120	387	581	803	947
152	441	609	814	977
188				

Said Bonds will be paid on presentation at the office of the Union Trust Company of New York, Trustee. Interest on said bonds will cease Friday, July 1st, 1898.
UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee.

Pittsburg, Newcastle & Lake Erie R. R. Co.
7% FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.
The above $219,000 Bonds Mature June 1st, 1898.

The Pittsburg and Western Railway Company, successor of the Pittsburg, Newcastle and Lake Erie Railroad Company, has decided to extend these bonds at the rate of Four per cent. per annum until June first, 1917, the present security and lien to remain in full force, the principal and interest of the extended bonds to be payable in gold.

The company has made arrangements with Messrs. Simon Borg & Company to purchase the bonds at maturity at par, and to extend the same on their account, said firm reserving the right to terminate the privilege hereby extended to bondholders without notice.

Bondholders who wish to avail themselves of the privilege may notify Messrs. Simon Borg & Company at once of their intention so to do, and may present their bonds at the office of Messrs. Simon Borg & Company, 20 Nassau Street, New York, on and after June 20th, 1898, to have the contract of extension and new coupon sheets attached.
THOS. M. KING, President.
Pittsburg & Western Railroad Co.

Referring to the above, we are now prepared to purchase at par any of the bonds which holders may desire to sell rather than extend.
SIMON BORG & CO.,
NO. 20 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.

At Present Prices
Of farm products what investment is safer than GOLD BONDS secured by FIRST MORTGAGES covering the best farms in the country?
This company has been selling such bonds for 22 years and is still selling them.
They yield the investor 5% net.
NEW ENGLAND LOAN & TRUST CO.,
34 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF SAN FRANCISCO AND NORTH PACIFIC RAILWAY FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY, Trustee under the Mortgage or Deed of Trust of the San Francisco and North Pacific Railway Company, dated January 1st, 1889, in accordance with the terms and provisions of Article Four of said Deed of Trust, hereby invites proposals for the sale to it, on July 8th, 1898, at its office, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New York, of Bonds secured by said Deed of Trust, at a rate not exceeding par and ten per centum premium, to such amount with the premium as shall not exceed $25,427.80.
THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
By LOUIS FITZGERALD, President.

A GENTLEMAN FORMERLY IN A MERCANTILE line, who has a large circle of acquaintances, would like to connect himself with a commission stock broker. Address M. R., Box 191 Times Office.

"OUTSIDE SECURITIES"
a specialty.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Stockholders' Meeting.

Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the Shareholders of the Second National Bank of the City of New York will be held at its banking house, 190 Fifth Av., in said city, on the 28th day of June, 1898, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The object of said meeting is to change the Articles of Association of said Bank by increasing the number of its Directors to not less than eleven nor more than fifteen, and by prescribing that five shall constitute a quorum.
Dated New York, May 26, 1898.
By order of the Board of Directors.
J. S. CASE, Cashier.
JOHN L. RIKER, DANIEL A. DAVIS, JAS. STILLMAN, Shareholders and Directors.

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Co.,
16, 18, 20, and 22 William Street, New York.
The annual election for Directors of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company will be held at the office of the Company on Tuesday, the 14th day of June, 1898. The polls will be open from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
SAMUEL SLOAN, Jr., Secretary.
New York, June 2, 1898.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

It seems to be generally believed that during the coming week the pending Government bond issue will have more or less effect upon speculative sentiment. The first issue is expected to be of $200,000,000. Except for its possible temporary effect upon the money market there seems to be little reason why the loan should influence financial sentiment. The Government needs money to defray the expenses of the war, and this issue of bonds is one of the ways adopted to get it. It is not a bond issue to allay distrust and re-establish the gold reserve; it is not for the purpose of supplying Europe's demands for money; it is not brought out at a time when funds are scarce and bank surpluses low. The circumstances attending recent bond issues are not now in existence, and recollections of the effects of the others will hardly prove useful in calculating the effect of this.

Preparations for the Loan.

In many bearishly inclined quarters the argument is advanced that leading financial interests wishing to subscribe for large amounts of the bonds may find it necessary to realize on securities now held—an argument based upon the idea that this bond-issue announcement catches the "larger financial interests" entirely unprepared and lacking uninvested funds. Ever since the war began, and the Spanish Government showed that it intended to make a pretense of fighting, it has been quite evident that the National Treasury would need money. That a bond issue was inevitable has been apparent, and the "larger financial interests," who, by the way, have various and many ways of getting private views of the shadows cast by coming events, can be depended on to have prepared themselves.

The Bonds and the Money Market.

All eyes will be turned upon the money market to see the first effect of the bond issue. That rates may be temporarily disturbed is possible; that any permanent hardening of the market can result from the Government loan is not believed in the highest banking circles. As to the temporary effect, much will depend upon the rules regarding bids which Secretary Gage may lay down. If a deposit should be required with each bid in order to prevent postage-stamp bidders from repeating their performances at the time of the last bond issue, considerable money would be locked up for several days. But it must be remembered that bids (and the accompanying deposits if they be required) will come from all parts of the country, and not from Wall Street alone. The Treasury Department has announced its intention of doing everything possible to reach all sections and all people.

No Fear of Disturbances.

Among bankers there is no fear that the bond issue will disturb money rates. The plethora of money is everywhere evident. There are in sight all the funds necessary to take the Government loan, and there are heaped up abroad millions of American dollars that can be called home whenever wanted.

STOCKS MEET READY BUYERS.

In a letter to clients, discussing the financial outlook, Messrs. Haven & Stout of the Stock Exchange say:

"The stock market this week has been, to a certain extent, a hesitating one. This was largely the effect of the manoeuvers of the large speculative operators. It is, for instance, generally believed that James R. Keene realized profits upon certain stocks which he had been bulling from the beginning of the advance, but the belief is equally strong that he and others only took this course to prepare for another bull movement in different portions of the list.

"The realizing has been particularly apparent in the Granger stocks. The speculative effects of the Rock Island dividend having been attained, it was quite natural for large interests to turn their attention in other directions. But in this, as in other cases where any one desires to sell stocks, he now invariably finds some one else ready to buy them, and considering the extent of the profit taking the declines resulting from it have been insignificant. The Pacific stocks have been speculatively less prominent, owing to strong intimations that the managements of both Northern Pacific and Union Pacific are determined to act conservatively in regard to dividends, and to accumulate ample surpluses rather than make premature disposition of their large and increasing earnings.

"In the last few days more attention has been paid to the industrials, the gas stocks, and securities of a local character. The manipulation in Sugar, as often happens in that stock, stands by itself. Among the stocks which have come to the front Brooklyn Rapid Transit is prominent, advancing on the settlement of the dispute with the city about the use of the Bridge, and on increasing earnings. Gas stocks, particularly Consolidated Gas, act as if real progress was being made toward the promised consolidation.

"The activity of the bond list indicates the presence of investors in the market in full force. High-grade bonds are either exhausted in supply or sell only at prohibitory figures. The demand has accordingly turned to the lower grade issues, many of which, owing to the increase in railroad earnings, are really entitled to a better standing in point of intrinsic merit."

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

A dividend will be paid on June 17 amounting to $1.75 per share on the preferred stock of the Spirits Distributing Company.

A dividend of three-quarters of 1 per cent. will be paid on the capital stock of the United Traction and Electric Company on July 1.

On July 15 dividends will be paid by the Minneapolis and St. Louis Railroad Company as follows: Two and one-half per cent. semi-annual on the first preferred stock of the company and 2 per cent. semi-annual on the second preferred, at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York.

Owing to default in payment of interest on the first mortgage bonds of the Council Bluffs City Water Works Company and also of the sinking fund provisions, a committee, composed of William W. Skiddy, Chairman; Henry Zuckerman, Harry Hooper, Emerson Howe, Robert Dix, and Charles A. Missing, has been chosen to protect the interests of the first mortgage bondholders. Bondholders are to deposit their bonds at the earliest possible date with the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, receiving on execution of the agreement negotiable receipts for their bonds.

DIVIDENDS.

Western Union Telegraph Company.
New York, June 8th, 1898.
DIVIDEND NO. 119.
The Board of Directors have declared a quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. upon the capital stock of this company, payable at the office of the Treasurer on and after the 15th day of July next to shareholders of record at the close of the transfer books on the 20th day of June inst.
The transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock on the afternoon of June 20th inst., and reopened on the morning of July 1st next.
A. R. BREWER, Acting Treasurer.

New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Company.
Office of the Treasurer, New York, June 8, 1898.
A dividend of four per cent. on the capital stock of the NEW YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY will be paid by the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Company, lessee, (under the provisions of the contract between the two companies,) at this office, on the first day of July next. The transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on Wednesday, the 15th inst., and reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. July 2d next. E. V. W. ROSSITER, Treasurer.

The Fifth Avenue Bank of New York,
June 10th, 1898.
A regular dividend of 20 per cent. and an extra dividend of 5 per cent. (both free of tax) have been declared on the capital stock of this bank, payable July 1st, 1898. Transfer books will be closed from noon of June 22d until July 1st, 1898. FRANK DEAN, Cashier.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

DIVIDENDS.

ST. LOUIS AND SAN FRANCISCO RAILROAD COMPANY.
A dividend of TWO PER CENT. has been declared on the FIRST preferred stock of the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Company, to stockholders of record at the close of business on June 22, 1898. The first preferred stock transfer books will close at three P. M. on June 22, 1898, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on July 6, 1898.
Dated New York, June 2, 1898.
FREDERICK STRAUSS, Assistant Secretary.

The above dividend of two per cent. will be payable on July 6, 1898, to holders of the Voting Trustees' certificates for FIRST preferred stock of the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Company, of record on the books of the Voting Trustees, at the close of business on June 22, 1898. The transfer books of the Voting Trustees' certificates for first preferred stock will close at 3 P. M. on June 22, 1898, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on July 6, 1898.
Checks will be mailed.
Dated New York, June 4, 1898.
J. KENNEDY TOD & COMPANY, Agents.

ST. LOUIS AND SAN FRANCISCO RAILROAD COMPANY.
A dividend of ONE PER CENT. has been declared on the SECOND preferred stock of the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Company, to stockholders of record at the close of business on June 22, 1898. The second preferred stock transfer books will close at three P. M. on June 22, 1898, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on July 6, 1898.
Dated New York, June 2, 1898.
FREDERICK STRAUSS, Assistant Secretary.

The above dividend of one per cent. will be payable on July 6, 1898, to holders of the Voting Trustees' certificates for SECOND preferred stock of the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Company, of record on the books of the Voting Trustees, at the close of business on June 22, 1898. The transfer books of the Voting Trustees' certificates for second preferred stock will close at 3 P. M. on June 22, 1898, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on July 6, 1898.
Checks will be mailed.
Dated New York, June 4, 1898.
J. KENNEDY TOD & COMPANY, Agents.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS. AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

THIS WEEK IN CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, June 12.—The debate upon the Newlands resolution providing for the annexation of Hawaii will continue in the House this week until Wednesday afternoon, when at 5 o'clock the vote will be taken. Meantime conference reports upon the Sundry Civil, Indian, and District of Columbia Appropriation billls may be presented and considered, but, owing to the great desire to speak on Hawaii, these reports most likely will be delayed until after Wednesday. It is expected the General Deficiency bill will be taken up Thursday and will be disposed of quickly. Aside from the appropriation bills and the pending Hawaiian measure, the Quarantine bill is the only matter of much importance remaining for consideration in the House.

The first days of the week in the Senate will be devoted to miscellaneous matters on the calendar and the last days of it to the Hawaiian question, if present plans are pursued.

The Hawaiian question is attracting more attention than any other matter now before Congress, and upon its disposition largely depends the date of final adjournment of the session. Senator Frye is determined to get the House resolution up in the Senate as soon as it passes the House, and asserts his ability to hold the Senate in session for a reasonable time, or until the matter can be disposed of. It is conceded on all hands that there is a majority in the Senate favorable to annexation, but some of those who are friendly to annexation admit the difficulty of maintaining a quorum of its friends, and expect the opponents of annexation to refuse to assist them in maintaining a working Senate.

Among other measures which there will be an effort to have considered during the week are the bill for the incorporation of the International American Bank, Senator Pettigrew's bill regulating the accounts of the public-land States, and the Quarantine bill. The conference committee report on the Indian Appropriation bill is likely to receive attention, and it is understood that if opportunity offers some time will be devoted to private pension bills and to House bills on the calendar.

Senator Morgan hopes to have a favorable report on the Nicaragua Canal bill to present to the Senate some day this week.

RECORD YEAR FOR EXPORTS.

WASHINGTON, June 12.—The farmers of the United States are drawing upon other parts of the world for more money in the fiscal year which ends with this month, than in any preceding year in the history of the country. Even the high-water mark of 1892, when our exports of agricultural products amountetd to $799,328,232, will be surpassed by the record of the year which closes with this month. The preliminary reports of May exportations, which have reached the Bureau of Statistics, make it quite apparent that the agricultural exports of the year will be considerably in excess of $800,000,000, the total for the year being likely to reach $835,000,000. Never before have the exports of agricultural products reached the $800,000,000 line, and never but twice have they been as much as $700,000,000, the two occasions in which they passed the $700,000,000 line being in 1881 and 1892. Compared with the last fiscal year the increase in exports of agricultural products will be fully $150,000,000, and compared with the preceding year the increase will be over $250,000,000, while the total will be fully 50 per cent. in excess of that of the fiscal year 1895.

In breadstuffs alone the exports of the year will amount to nearly $1,000,000 for each business day, and will be more than $100,000,000 in excess of last year's exports of breadstuffs. Nearly all articles classed as breadstuffs have participated in this increase. Of wheat the value of the exports for the fiscal year 1898 will be more than double those of the fiscal year 1897; while the increase in flour will be nearly 50 per cent., and of corn nearly 50 per cent. in value. May exports of corn were larger than those of any other month in the history of the country, while the total exports of corn for the year will for the first time pass the 200,000,000-bushel line, the total in only three preceding years having reached the 100,000,000-bushel line. Cornmeal, oats, and oatmeal and rye show a striking increase, the gain in oatmeal being more than 60 per cent. over last year, and that of oats 100 per cent., while in rye the grain is also phenomenally large.

In "provisions," in which term are included beef, hog, and dairy products, there is also a marked increase, the total exports of provisions for the year being likely to reach $160,000,000 in value. Most of this increase, however, is in hog products, exportations of bacon, which were $34,187,147 in value last year, being likely to reach $44,000,000 this year, and lard, showing a similar increase, the figures of last year, which are $29,126,485, being likely to reach $37,000,000 this year. Live beef seems to be gaining in popularity with our foreign customers, the exports of beef cattle having increased materially, while those of beef, either fresh, canned, or salted, have failed to show any increase, in most cases a decided falling off being noticeable. The exports of beef cattle, however, have greatly increased, the number during the first ten months of the fiscal year being 379,663, against 310,478 in the corresponding months of last year; the value in the ten months of 1898 being $32,352,833, against $28,866,703 in the corresponding months of last year, while fresh beef in the same period fell from 242,168,034 pounds in ten months of 1897 to 227,434,373 pounds in the corresponding ten months of 1898, salted beef showing a fall of 35 per cent. for the year and canned beef dropping from 46,349,006 pounds in the ten months of 1897 to 34,011,129 pounds in the ten months of 1898.

The classifications which the Bureau of Statistics makes of the exportations of domestic merchandise are, products of agriculture, manufactures, mining, forestry, fisheries, and miscellaneous. For the fiscal year, which ends with this month, agriculture and manufactures show a marked increase, while all other of the classes show a slight decrease.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	$1.10
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.38¼
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.30½
Flour, Minnesota patents	6.10
Cotton, middling	.06 9-16
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.06⅝
Sugar, granulated	.05⅝
Molasses, O. K. prime	.30
Beef, family	12.25
Beef, hams	22.75
Tallow, prime	.03⅝
Pork, mess	10.75
Hogs, dressed 160 lb	.05½
Lard, prime	6.00
Butter, Western creamery	.16½
Iron, Northern No. 1 foundry	11.75

CHICAGO, June 11.—Flour—Minnesota, hard, $5.75@$6; soft, $5.50@$5.75; easy Winter patents, $5.40@$5.50; straights, $5@$5.25; clears, $5@$5.10; Spring specials, $6.50; No. 2 Spring wheat, 86@87c; No. 3 Spring wheat, 80@90c; No. 2 red, 93½c; No. 2 corn, 33c; No. 2 yellow corn, 33¼c; No. 2 oats, 25¼c; No. 2 white, 28½@29c; No. 3 white, 27¼@28c; No. 2 rye, 45c; No. 2 barley, 33@34c; Northwest, $1.16½; No. 1 flaxseed, $2.75@$2.80; mess pork, per bbl., $9.65@$9.70; lard, per 100 lb, $5.65@$5.70; short ribs sides, (loose,) $5.25@$5.60; dry salted shoulders, (boxed,) 5@5¼c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $5.80@$6.

COTTON.

There was a decidedly better market for cotton Saturday. Prices improved, the volume of business increased, and the character of the business was better. It included a larger proportion of investment buying than has been seen here for some time past. Shorts became interested, if not alarmed. The situation presented some new features; notably indications of renewed manipulation in the Summer months, more particularly in August, which out-advanced the other months most of the session. July was also particularly strong—the latter was on a demand from the shorts chiefly, while August advanced on systematic buying by the same set of firms who last week became conspicuous through their treatment of the August option, at that time giving rise to claims of a contemplated squeeze. The market closed very steady, with the gain 1@7 points on yesterday's closing figures; the improvement was chiefly on the Summer months. Sales, futures, reached 52,900 bales. Spot cotton closed: Middling uplands, 6 9-16c, and middling Gulf, 6 13-16c. Sales, 500 bales export.

Spot cotton at Southern markets, middling, quoted: Galveston, 6c; New Orleans, 6 1-16c; Memphis, 6c; Augusta, 6¼c; Charleston, 6c; Houston, 5 15-16c; St. Louis, 6c; Wilmington, 6 1-18c; Norfolk, 6⅝c; Baltimore, 6⅝c.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
June	6.48	6.53	6.48	6.52@6.53
July	6.49	6.53	6.49	6.53@6.54
August	6.51	6.57	6.50	6.57@....
September	6.32	6.33	6.30	6.33@6.34
October	6.31	6.33	6.30	6.32@6.33
November	6.29	6.32	6.29	6.31@6.32
December	6.32	6.34	6.32	6.34@....
January	6.34	6.37	6.33	6.37@6.38
February	6.36	6.38	6.36	6.39@6.40
March	6.39	6.43	6.39	6.42@6.43

LIVERPOOL, June 11.—Spot cotton quiet; sales, 6,000 bales; speculation and export, 300 bales; American, 5,000 bales; receipts, 20,000 bales; American, 20,000 bales; middling uplands, 3 9-16d. Futures opened quiet; partial 1-64d advance; closed steady; net 1 2-64d advance on near months; unchanged on distant months. December-January, 329b; January-February, 329b; February-March, 329½b; March-April, 330b; June, 332½s; June-July, 332½s; July-August, 332½b; August-September, 332@333; September-October, 331½s; October-November, 330b; November-December, 329b.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
July	93½	94½	92¾	92¾
Sept.	79¼	80	78 7-16	78½
Dec.	77¾	78⅛	76¾	76¾
Corn—				
July	..	..	..	37⅝
Sept.	38⅝	37⅞	38⅝	38⅝
Oats—				
July	..	..	..	29⅞

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
July	87½	88⅛	85⅛	86
Sept	74⅝	75⅝	73¾	73⅞
Dec.	73½	74 1-16	72⅛	72⅞
Corn—				
July	33 5-16	33⅝	32⅞	33
Sept	34 3-16	34 3-16	33⅝	33¾
Oats—				
July	24 3-16	24¼	23¾	24¼
Sept.	22⅛	22⅛	21½	21⅞

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.

A careful over-night analysis of the Government report apparently convinced bear traders here and abroad that there would be an abundance of wheat to go around this season. Acting on this theory, at any rate, a vigorous attack was instituted against prices Saturday, under which they ruled weak and heavy, closing 1⅜@2½c net lower. On the curb September declined further, from 78¾ to 78⅝c, closing at 78⅝c asked. Foreign houses, supplied with weak and lower cables, operated freely on the bear side once more, after several days' absence. Liverpool closed ⅝@1¼d net lower, and the Paris markets 10@50 points off, the latter on flour. There was very little support. The most important of bull items was crop news, which included reports of continued wet weather in the harvesting districts and adverse developments in Texas, where shocked grain was alleged to be sprouting. Such advices, however, were too vague for important consideration, and counted little against the aggressive operations of the bear element. No. 2 red closed at $1.10, export grade.

DULUTH, Minn., June 11.—No. 1 Northern, cash, $1.10 bid; July, $1.13 bid; September, 75¾c bid.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 11.—No. 1 Northern, $1.04@$1.05; No. Northern, $1@$1.02; July, $1.04@$1.05.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., June 11.—June, $1.13½; July, $1.13½; September, 74⅝c; December, 71⅝c; No. 1 hard, $1.14¼; No. 1 Northern, $1.12¼.

Corn.

No. 2 corn closed at 38¼c, free on board, afloat.

Oats.

No. 2 oats closed at 30½c; No. 3 oats, 30c; No. 2 white, 32c; No. 3 white, 31c; No. 2 white clipped, 33½c; track mixed, 30½@31c; track white, 31@38c.

Miscellaneous.

RYE—No. 2 Western quoted at 53½c, free on board, afloat; State rye, 48c, nominal, cost, insurance, and freight, track, and 53c, free on board, afloat. BARLEY—Feeding, 36½c, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo.

Flour and Meal.

Spring patents, $5.90@$6.30; Winter straights, $5.10@$5.25; Winter patents, $5.50@$5.90; Spring clears, $4.70@$4.85; extra No. 1 Winter, $4.50@$4.75; extra No. 2 Winter, $4.25@$4.40; no grade, $1.90@$1.95. RYE FLOUR—$3.25@$3.70. CORNMEAL—Kiln-dried, $2.25@$2.35, as to brand. BAG MEAL—Fine white, 85@90c; fine yellow, 85c; coarse, 75@80c. FEED—40, 60, and 80 lb, Winter, in bulk, spot, 70c; Spring, bulk, spot, 65@70c; to arrice, 62½@65c; middling, bulk, 80@85c; rye feed, 65@70c; city feed, 75@80c; hominy chop, 70c; oil meal, $25@$26; screenings, 30@75c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., June 11.—Flour, first patents, $5.55@$5.75; second patents, $5.40@$5.50; first clears, $4.55@$4.75; second clears, $3.55@$3.75.

PROVISIONS.

PORK—Mess, $10.50@$11; family, $12.50@$13; short, clear, $12@$13.75. BEEF—Mess, $10.50@$11; family, $12@$12.50; packet, $11.50@$12; extra India mess, $17.50@$18. BEEF HAMS—$22.50@$23. DRESSED HOGS—Bacons, 5⅝c; 180 lb, 5⅝c; 160 lb, 5½c; pigs, 5⅝@5¾c. CUTMEATS—Smoking bellies, 6¾@7c; 10 lb, 6¼c; 12 lb, 5¾c; 14 lb, 5½c; pickled shoulders, 4½c; pickled hams, 7½@7¾c; Western green, 16 lb, 7⅛c; Western, S. P., 7c. TALLOW—City, 3¾c; country, 3⅜@3¾c. LARD—$6; city lard, $5.50; refined, South America, $7; Continent, $6.30; Brazil kegs, $8; compound, city, 4⅞@5c; Western, 5@5¼c. STEARINE—5¾c; city lard stearine, 7c.

LIVERPOOL, June 11.—Close: Extra India mess, 75s; prime mess, 68s 9d. Pork—Prime mess, fine Western, 55s; prime mess, medium Western, 50s. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lb, 32s. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lb, 30s; short rib, 20 to 24 lb, 32s 6d; long, clear middles, light, 35 to 38 lb, 31s 6d; long, clear middles, heavy, 40 to 45 lb, 31s 6d; short, clear backs, 16 to 18 lb, 31s; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lb, 32s. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 14 lb, 24s. Lard—Prime Western, 30s 3d. Cheese—American finest white and colored, (old and new,) 35s 6d. Tallow—Prime city, 20s 6d. Cottonseed oil—Liverpool, refined, 16s 9d. Turpentine—Spirits, 24s 9d. Resin—Common, 5s.

COFFEE.

There was an inactive and nominal market for Brazilian coffee futures throughout the session. According to bids made on the opening call prices were unchanged to 5 points higher, but there were no transactions to base quotations upon. Nobody had any orders, and the room traders themselves were equally destitute of business energy. Sales for the entire session reached only 4,750 bags, nearly all of which changed hands at the close. The market was finally steady at net unchanged prices.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
June	..	..	..	5.65@5.70
July	5.75	5.75	5.70	5.65@5.70
August	5.75	5.75	5.75	5.70@5.75
September	5.80	5.80	5.80	5.75@5.80
October	5.85	5.85	5.85	5.80@5.85
November	..	..	..	5.80@5.85
December	..	..	..	5.85@5.90
January	..	..	..	5.90@5.95
February	..	..	..	5.95@6.00
March	6.05	6.05	6.05	6.00@6.05
April	..	..	..	6.05@6.10
May	..	..	..	6.10@6.15

FOREIGN MARKETS.—Santos—Good average Santos, 7$500. Stock, 317,000 bags. Hamburg ¼@½ pfennig net higher. Sales, 8,000 bags. Havre ½f net higher. Sales, 5,000 bags. January, 38.00; February, 38.00; March, 38.25; April, 38.25; May, 38.50; June, 38.75; July, 37; August, 37; September, 37.50; October, 37.25; November, 37.50; December, 37.75. Rio—No. 7 Rio, 7$350; exchange, 7 13-16d. Cleared for the United States, 2,000 bags; stock, 228,000 bags.

SUGAR.

Centrifugal, 4 5-16c; Muscovado, 3⅝c; molasses sugar, 3½c.

OILS.

Prime crude, 20½c, nominal; prime crude, free on board, mills, 17@18c; prime Summer yellow, 25c; off Summer yellow, 24@24½c; butter grades, 28@29c; prime Winter yellow, 31@32c; linseed, American raw, 44@45c; American boiled, 46@47c; Calcutta raw, 54c; lard oil, choice, 49@51c.

WOOL.

Current quotations of carpet wools, based on Wool Exchange official classification, are as follows: Carpet—Aleppo, washed, 23@23½c; Angora, 14@14½c; Bagdad, black, 20@21c; Bagdad, fawns, 20@21c; Bagdad, whites, 22@23c; Bokhara, colors, 13½@14c; Bokhara, whites, 15@16c; camel's-hair, Russian, 13@13½c; China, ordinary, 11@14c; China, combing, 15@17c; Cordova, 14@14½c; Donskoi, Autumns, 17c; Donskoi, combing, 23@25c; Donskoi, colors, 20@23c; Donskoi, lambs, 16@18c; Scotch, 16@17c; Valparaiso, 13@14c. East India and Asiatic—East India, Joria, and Vicaneer, 24@27c; East India, Kandahar, 22@25c; East India carpet filling, choice, 17@18c; East India carpet filling, low, 12@15c; Georgian, B. O., 16@17c; Georgian, B., 14@16c; Georgian, B. S., 13@15c; Karadi, choice, 17@18c; Karadi, ordinary, 15@17c; Khorassan, colors, 14½c; Khorassan, white, 18@19c; mohair, Turkish, 42@46c; Mossul, washed, 17@19c; Mossul, unwashed, 14c; Oporto, 19c; Salonica, 12@13c.

METALS.

Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry, $11.75; iron, Southern, No. 2 soft, $10.15; steel rails, $18; pig iron warrants, $6.65; lake copper ingot, $12; tin, $15.05; lead, $3.75; spelter, $4.62½.

NAVAL STORES.

Tar, regulars, $1.85@$1.95; tar, oil barrels, $3.37½@$3.50; pitch, $1.85; spirits turpentine, 27½@28c; resin, common to good strained, $1.42½@$1.45; E, $1.50@$1.55; F, $1.65@$1.67½; G, $1.70; H, $1.80; I, $1.85; K, $1.95; M, $2; N, $2.10; WG, $2.20; WW, $2.30.

CHARLESTON, June 11.—Turpentine, 23½c; resin unchanged.

SAVANNAH, Ga., June 11.—Spirits turpentine, 25c; resin unchanged.

WILMINGTON, N. C., June 11.—Spirits turpentine, 24½@25c; resin, $1 and $1.05; crude turpentine, $1, $1.60, and $1.70; tar, $1.20.

LIVE STOCK.

BEEVES—None for sale. CALVES—Veals, common to choice, $4@$6; city-dressed veals, 8@9½c. SHEEP AND LAMBS—Sheep, $3.50@$4.85; yearlings, $5@$5.50; lambs, $6@$7. HOGS—$4@$4.30; Southern and Western pigs, $3@$4.25.

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendar for Monday, June 13.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe and Wheeler, JJ.—Opens at 11 A. M. in Room 124 Post Office Building. Civil causes; jury.
150—United States vs. Dwyer.
154—Ceragio vs. 3d Av. R. R.
155—Rainiro vs. same.
157—Watts vs. Whitman.
160—Citizens' Bank vs. same.
1—J. H. Mohlman Co. vs. London & Lan. Fire Ins. Co.
22—Carrol Fur Mfg. Co. vs. Am. Credit Ind. Co.
44—Wirgler vs. Flanagan.
55—Vaccarino vs. Man. Ry. Co.
116—Fisher vs. McNaught.
117—Fisher vs. same.
118—Wetherall vs. same.
119—Sargent vs. same.
120—Marshall vs. same.
42—Roach vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
49—Britner vs. Lehigh Val. R. R. Co.
50—Crabtree vs. Macy.
57—Ficcaro vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co
58—Same vs. same.
104—Terry vs. Am. Museum of Nat. Hist.
105—Same vs. same.
107—Scarello vs. Passaic Quarry Co.
113—Rankin vs. O'Donnell.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens in Room 66, Post Office Building, at 12 M.
127—Macy vs. Perry.
133—Trivold vs. same.
59—Gibbs vs. Forbes.
142—Spataro vs. S. S. Edwin.
144—Irwin, McBride & Co. vs. S. S. Strathallan.
146—In re Central R. R. of N. J.
147—Minford vs. barkentine Rita, &c.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Adjourned until June 14 at 1 P. M.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.
1—Ward vs. Bridgham.
2—In re Bonner.
3—Shepard vs. Shepard.
4—Larned vs. Witte Water Placer Co.
5—Thorn vs. Lock.
6—Spofford vs. Pearsall.
7—Merges vs. Opperman.
8—Opperman vs. Opperman.
9—New Brunswick Rubber Co. vs. Largerman.
10—Sentz vs. Betz.
11—People, &c., vs. Brenner.
12—Becker vs. Brouwer.
13—Nathan vs. Kings Co. Furniture Co.
14—Clark vs. same.
15—Dawson vs. same.
16—Heywood Bros. & Wakefield vs. same.
17—In re Martin.
18—Holpin vs. York.
19—Flynn vs. same.
20—Jerome vs. Thorpe.
21—Wimpfheimer vs. Am. Credit Indemnity Co.
22—Lugar vs. Henry.
23—Hebrew Mutual Benefit Society vs. Bray.
24—Di Santo vs. Adda.
25—Barnett vs. Alexander.
26—Levinson vs. Janowitz.
27—In re Reeves.
28—In re Cassidy.
29—Wiley vs. Jenkins.
30—Kyle vs. Kyle.
31—Elting vs. Dalton.
32—Mechanics & Traders' Bank vs. Bush.
33—Silva vs. Whiteman.
34—Hardt vs. Garver.
35—Haring vs. Cattaberry.
36—Byrd vs. Jacobs.
37—Casserly vs. Kelly.
38—Williamson vs. Con. Filter Co.
39—Hassey vs. Schultz.
40—Rogers vs. Hamilton.
41—Brauer vs. Chase.
42—Post vs. Nadeau.
43—Lindenstein vs. Eq. Life Assur. Society.
44—Meineke vs. Meineke.
45—Day vs. Coler.
46—In re Anderson.
47—Crawford vs. Sims.
48—Fleischman vs. Wallach.
49—Bryan vs. Fisk.
50—Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Co. vs. Fife.
51—Manning vs. Mercantile Trust Co.
51—In re Knauer.
53—Kremer vs. Goldstein.
54—McCrellis vs. Daniels.
55—Comins vs. Coler.
56—Willis vs. N. Y. Times Co.
57—Haag vs. Matheson.
58—People, &c., vs. Smith.
59—In re Smith.
60—Frendenfels vs. Jansen.
61—Armstrong Cork Co. vs. Powell.
62—Lindsley vs. Peters.
63—McKean vs. Nat. Life Association.
64—People ex rel. Luersen vs. Cram.
65—Atkinson vs. Lowenthal.
66—Stevens vs. D'Amora.
67—Cooper vs. Cooper.
68—O'Reilly vs. Reilly.
69—Holahan vs. Moore.
70—People, &c., vs. Attanasio.
71—Sickles vs. Meade.
72—Polanskey vs. Goldman.
73—Johnson vs. Sumers.
74—Dunham vs. Stayton.
75—Johnston vs. Robinson.
76—Weill vs. Sauter.
77—Moskovitz vs. Moskovitz.
78—People, &c., vs. Hasper.
79—Rose vs. Whitehead.
80—People, &c., vs. Keller.
81—Same vs. Fanning.
82—In re True.
83—Bandler vs. Bandler.
84—Emerald & Hiddenite Mining Co. vs. Tannenbaum.
85—Hartman vs. Hartman.
86—Hazard vs. Hazard, Hazard & Co.
87—In re Talmage.
88—In re Whitman Saddle Co.
89—Zinsser vs. Zinsser.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Daly, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Motions.
1—Bodine vs. Brown.
2—McMahon vs. Board of Police.
3—Meyer vs. Bode.
4—Pritchard vs. Marvin.
5—In re Nutting.
6—In re Talmage.
7—In re Talmage.
8—Schlosser vs. Schlosser.
Demurrers.
765—Mattline vs. Mut. Reserve Fund Life Assn.
778—Hall vs. Milliard.
788—Johnson vs. Simers.
792—Palser vs. King.
Preferred Causes.
6898—Coffin vs. McLaughlin.
7043—Seymour vs. Mills.
7037—Cassileth vs. Cassileth.
7127—Lanier vs. Milliken.
7085—Jacobs vs. Edelson.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day calendar to be called in Part IV. room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be assigned to the several parts of Special Term for trial. Law and fact.
5833—Holomany vs. Nat. Slavonic Society.
6653—Close vs. Kjelgaard.
6719—Heavy vs. Heavy.
6042—Miller vs. Leo.
6503—Stafford vs. Carrigan.
6727—Di Lorenzo vs. von Raitz.
6648—Cary Mfg. Co. vs. Merchants' Ins. Co.
6676—Same vs. Western Assurance Co.
6677—Same vs. British-Amer. Assur. Co.
6050—W. A. Gaines & Co. vs. Leslie.
6336—Haines vs. Haines & Co.
6702—Sherwood vs. Devine.
6684—Lang vs. Nobel.
6317—Lewisohn Brothers vs. Anaconda Copper Co.
6432—Farrell vs. Farrell.
4561—Doll vs. Coogan.
6701—Hall vs. McDowell.
6632—Western Union Tel. Co. vs. Shepard.
6664—Barnett vs. Freudenthal.
6611—Olsson vs. Mullen.
5451—Jenkins vs. Hammerschlag.
1966—Walker vs. Rosswig.
6646—McAllister vs. Stumpp & Walter Co.
6667—Shepard vs. Mayor, &c.
6764—McElheny vs. Whitman.
6553—Rubin vs. Rubin.
5409—Haight vs. Lockwood.
6318—Leon vs. Leon.
6319—Same vs. same.
5461—Nehibas vs. Nehibas.
Highest number reached in regular call, 6774.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Russell, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions to be sent from Special Term, Part I.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Cohen, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—(Criminal branch.)—Fursman, J. Assistant District Attorneys McIntyre, Byrne, and Honey for the People. Opens at 10:30 A. M.
1—Lewis Pullerson.
2—Joseph Zaccaro.
3—Thomas Walsh.
4—Timothy Collins.
5—Pietro Indelli.
6—Philip Ryan.
7—Metropolitan Traction Co.
8—Third Av. Railroad Co.
9—Robert Hoey, John Brown, Thomas Cosgrove.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Part XII. for People. Opens at 10:30 A. M.
16446—Heavenrich vs. Heavenrich.
15985—Vereinigte Pinselfabriken, &c., vs. Rogers.
15355—Third Nat. Bank vs. Travelers' Ins. Co.
16294—Rudnick vs. Dreyfus.
16100—Rosenthal vs. Tamsen.
15867—Rice vs. Moss.
14637—Wolff vs. Jones.
15659—Frees vs. Wolfrath.
14784—Boston Nat. Bank vs. Kilgen.
15469—Hobert vs. O'Sullivan.
16581—Smith vs. Ingersoll & S. Rock Drill Co.
15706—Mestretta vs. Beam.
16428—Eimer vs. Distler.
13869—Phila. & R. Coal & Iron Co. vs. Wood.
16544—Mirkin vs. Hamburg-Am. Packet Co.
15922—E. P. Gleason Mfg. Co. vs. Pomeroy.
15398—Sarfety vs. Reddy.
16028—Murray vs. Benson.
16582—Beatty vs. M'frs. & Publishers' Printing Co.
16594—Mawson vs. Mawson.
16300—Townes vs. Chronighe.
16408—Fritz vs. Opry.
16414—Picker vs. Andrews.
16444—Ahlers vs. Boney.
16415—Mathie vs. Wall.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day calender to be called in Part III. room at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Parts III., IV., V., and VI. for trial.
10809—Gallagher vs. Terry.
9118—Grant vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
768—Deering vs. Riley.
9337—Loughrey vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
9318—Garfield Nat. Bk. vs. Faber.
9082—Wigton vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
4533—Hughes vs. Penn. R. R. Co.
8327—Reynolds vs. Snaith.
11819—Freeman vs. N. Y. City Bap. Mis. Soc.
8977—Emmerich vs. Openhym.
8978—Vernon vs. same.
8979—De Miet vs. same.
8980—N. Y. Steel and Copper Co. vs. same.
10387—Conlon vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
8665—Wetmore vs. Hillen.
5047—Kaskel vs. Meineke.
10811—Price vs. Burnham.
11423—Brainerd S. & H. Quarry Co. vs. Van Schaick.
11424—Same vs. Van Schaick.
11425—Same vs. same.
9362—Vieu vs. Dupe.
9044—Miller vs. Openhym.
10349—Foley vs. Golden.
9869—Foley vs. Cross.
9797—White vs. Thiel.
Highest number reached on regular call, 11856.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—McLennan, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Bookstaver, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day calendar to be sent from Part VII. room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Parts VII., VIII., IX., X., and XI. for trial.
9832—Lindenborn vs. Sloan.
11277—Hess vs. N. Y. Press Co.
8914—Cohn vs. D. Mayer Brewing Co.
11413—Muldoon vs. Mayor, &c.
9565—Farmella vs. Minden.
10709—Guttman vs. Man. Ry. Co.
6272—Ward vs. Mayor, &c.
10504—Kennedy vs. Hoops.
9108—Carberry vs. 3d Av. R. R.
8924—Dunning vs. McCahill.
11503—Carey vs. Union Trust Co.
11393—Scharrath vs. Lanelli.
8566—Teenan vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.
5561—Preschel vs. Miner.
10742—Kister vs. Man. Ry. Co.
8892—Maul vs. Cohen.
8504—Thompson vs. Mayor, &c.
7767—Hirschman vs. Cohn.
9572—Casey vs. Jones.
11546—Gallagher vs. Hirsh.
10561—Lynch vs. Lasch.
10172—Hand vs. Hilton.
9103—Corley vs. N. Y. & Harlem R. R. Co.
10388—Thomas vs. Schwarzkoff.
4687—Lindner vs. Sullivan.
10006—Menke vs. Sun Print. & Pub. Assn.
5297—Ullmann vs. Sexton.
5298—Haberman Mfg. Co. vs. same.
8260—McGoldrick vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Chester, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from preferred calendar for trial. Case on.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Arnold, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.
At 2 P. M.—1382—Contested will of Annie Sutherland.
Wills for Probate.
At 10:30 A. M.
Victor Durant,
Mary McGill,
Ann Foley,
Henrietta Ledermann,
Clarissa Langan,
Henry Greenbaum,
Fanny Knaud,
Adolph Bach,
Carlos Warner,
Frederick S. Gywer.
At 11 A. M.
Matilda M. Z. Greene.
At 2 P. M.
Mary E. Batman,
Isaac S. Moran.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Fitzgerald, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Held in Surrogate's Court, Trial Term, ground floor, in County Court House. No day calendar.

CITY COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Fitzsimons, C. J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held on first floor of Brownstone Building, Chambers Street.—Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Conlan, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.
1072—Way vs. 42d St., &c., R. R. Co.
619—Arden vs. Mansfield.
987—Kirby vs. Met. St. R. R. Co.
724—Cohen vs. Lynch.
534—Wilkins vs. Man. Ry. Co.
306—Gilman vs. Helfer.
937—Marthaler vs. Heilbrun.
1043—Oberman vs. Balback.
833—Kiernan vs. Man. Ry Co.
3453½—Higgins vs. John Hancock Mutual Life Ins. Co.
4035—Spiegel vs. Rosenberg.
1742—Cooper vs. Earle.
1119—Eisler vs. Richman.
473—Hamburg vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.
800—Hanna vs. Locke.
474—Lake vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
476—Carfano vs. Solomon.
1016—Zeltner vs. Bott's' & Mfg. Ass'n.
1077—Browns vs. Stewart.
110—Weil vs. Kearn.
111—Dunham vs. same.
656—Conway vs. Stevens.
572—Nicholson vs. Diagraph Co.
649—Bretz vs. Doherty.
576—Jackson vs. Royal Benefit Socy.
713—O'Connell vs. Campbell.
55—Peiser vs. Strauss.
424—Crane vs. Harvey School Furniture Co.
213—Nelson vs. Inglis.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Schuchman, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.
5237—Woods vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1125—Ellison vs. Stevens.
1127—Marks vs. Goldberg.
1128—Folsom vs. Winters.
1131—Fairchild vs. Van Horn.
1133—Jackson vs. Rauft.
1136—Briesen vs. Jacques.
1143—Botany Worsted Mills vs. Ally.
1144—Same vs. same.
1146—Bendit vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
1149—Richardson vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1156—Deady vs. Scanlon.
1181—Fennelly vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1204—Brown vs. Flannery.
1212—Rothschild vs. Darragh.
1219—Inkelas vs. Goodstein.
5271—Koster vs. Farmer.
1226—Levy vs. Horton.
1245—Cohen vs. Schwartz.
1320—Barber vs. George Ringler & Co.
1321—Haslacher vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
1322—Paturzo vs. Man. Ry. Co.
1323—Tierney vs. Kinstler.
1324—Oddo vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1325—Dietrich vs. same.
1326—Carter vs. Gillin Printing Co.
1327—Dunn vs. Dunn.
1328—Stevens vs. Van Raalte.
1329—Hesse vs. Union Ry. Co.
1330—Charkston vs. Jaffe.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—O'Dwyer, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.
796—Lubliner vs. Raphael.
921—Metzner vs. Koenig.
5202½—Pohalski vs. Tamsen.
241—Meyer vs. Dahlman.
1008—Mott vs. Birdseye.
913—Ettinger vs. Russah.
807—Gale vs. Hechmann.
508½—Hand vs. Shaw.
5014½—Hand vs. Pennock.
97—Philip vs. Brunner.
484—R. M. Gilmour Mfg. Co. vs. Stettler.
2342—Lowenthal vs. Herrman.
257—Levy vs. Eckert.
776—Berwin vs. Meyer.
683—Drew vs. Granger.
905—Strauss vs. Murray.
632—Vallens vs. Michaels.
1048—Murtha vs. Rosendorf.
711—Petrone vs. Saracco.
5082½—Copp vs. Colorado Coal & Iron Co.
981—Muller vs. Man. Ry. Co.
694—Mayer vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
4828—Grazinowsky vs. List.
330—Kirwan vs. Barnes.
1331—Goldfort vs. Moss.
1332—Maher vs. Leith.
1333—Newmann vs. Schnitzler.
1334—Goldstein vs. Jordan.
1335—Stewart vs. Simon.
1336—Coste vs. Mattlage.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Olcott, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. All cases must be tried when reached. Calendar clear. Short causes.
4834—Liebowitz vs. Robinson.
5317½—Hutkof vs. Moje.
5209—Volk Hat Co. vs. Lemon.
5048—Davidoff vs. Wolff
4930—Betjemann vs. Voss.
5170—Mack vs. Austen.
5194—Stern vs. Goldman
5213—Bassford vs. McIntyre.
5076—Chase vs. Dahlke.
5231—Feldman vs. Echenfelder.
5270—H. Herrmann Lumber Co. vs. Bram.
4523—R'y Adv. Co. vs. Sire.
5258—Mechanics & Traders' Bank vs. Stiner.
4960—Am. Grocery Co. vs. Moebus.
5084—Stiner vs. Brauer.
4908—Heimerdinger vs. Oceanic Steam Nav. Co.
5078—Simons vs. Stiner.
5218—Gill vs. McClenehan.
4699—Duffy vs. Brettell.
5156—N. Y. Distilling Co. vs. Fitzgerald.
5132—Schofield vs. Osnowitz.
3258—Forrest City Bank vs. Hickey.
313—Weidenfeld vs. Ludwyck.
2831—Kaminski vs. Mills
5055—Doppler vs. Cooke.
3348—Bernheimer vs. Purcell.
5299—Thorn vs. Curran.
5098—Moschowitz Bros. vs. Clark.
5166—Bresnan vs. Mintz
4243—Adler vs. Lowitz.
5187—Paulding vs. Parsons.
5040—Wald vs. Gottlieb.
5152—Schneeman vs. Eldt.
5242—Rosenwald vs. Goldstein.
5131—Maillard vs. Blottner.
4517—Sommer vs. Hyams
3852—Sherry vs. Bissell.
4934—Standard Nat. Bk. vs. Clarke.
5148—Reilly vs. Coleman
5319—Fraser vs. Wells.
5227—Caney vs. Westcott
4639—Randall vs. McIntyre.
Highest number reached in regular call, 1336.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Osborne and Herrman for the People.
1—Jacob Schwartz, John Sery.
2—The Internat. Soc. of Hotel Employes, (A Corporation of America.)
3—Frank Farrell.
4—Fred Fisher, Joseph F. Ullman.
5—Joseph F. Ullman, Alexander F. Ullman, Frederick Fisher, Archibald M. Chandler, Frederick Bradley, Peter Dowling, Harry Edwards.
6—Thomas E. Sutton.
7—Alfred Sommer.
8—Bernard J. Reilly.
9—Joseph Wainwright.
10—John D. Smith.
11—Frank Reilly.
12—Francesco De Sapio.
13—Fannie Spatter.
14—Arthur Ryesdorph.
15—Gussie Smith.
Pleadings.
1—Frank J. Sampson.
2—William F. Sears.
3—Joseph Clifford.
4—William Stephenson.
5—Charles M. Jelliff.
6—Marcellus H. Barliati.
7—Mitchell Weiss, Max Meirowitz.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys McClelland and Hennessy for the People.
1—William R. Foster, Jr.
2—Dennis Smith.
3—Vance James, Michael McGowan.
4—Ella Martin.
5—Joseph Beinkes.
6—Denis Chaplin.
7—John J. Daly, Gerald Griffen.
8—Felix Muehenthal.
9—Paul Singer.
10—James Ryan.
11—William Murray.
12—William J. Carner.
13—Tony Belletiri.
14—Gong Lung.
15—Charles Kiernan.
16—Hollis E. Cooley.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—McMahon, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Townsend and Gray for the People.
1—Samuel Helonowitz.
2—Anthony Berkowitz.
3—Viola Weletsky.
4—Susan Dufour.
5—Salvino Ferris.
6—Charles W. Caccia.
7—Adolphus Royal.
8—John Reilly, Anthony Donohue, John Lynch.
9—Louis Weinberg.
10—Gerald Welch.
11—Peter Ward.
12—Harry Johnston.
13—James Farley.
14—Joseph Sinkowitz.
15—William Miller.
16—Louis Goddu.
17—Bernard Rosenstein.
18—Peter Ward, Michael Higgins.
19—Matthew O'Brien.
20—John Nugent.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Blake and Gordon for the People.
1—Robert L. Kluna.
2—John W. Cox.
3—Thomas Cecil.
4—James Martin.
5—William Cohen.
6—Charles J. Conroy.
7—Grace O'Hara.
8—John W. Cox.
9—Stephen N. Flynn, George E. Moore.
10—John Casey.
11—Frank J. Clark.
12—Francis F. X. Eggleston, Jerome H. Ries, George Clayton, Jean A. Cavzec.
13—Henry Nobel, Thomas Brady, William Rode, Frederick Nobel.
14—Gustave Hummel, Patrick Lavin.
15—Siegfried Reubel.
16—Edward E. Conrad.
17—Joe Chee.
18—Max Brook.
19—William J. Cahill.
20—Robert Ryan.
21—Peter McAvoy.
22—Albert F. James.
23—Charles K. Duschness.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Daly, J.—Thompson vs. Kimball—Lewis L. Delafield. Knoblauch vs. Woytisek—Daniel Daly. Montgomery vs. Petry & Co.—Duncan Edwards. Conner vs. Dexter—Lorenzo Semple. Consolidated Kansas City Smelting and Railroad Company vs. Great National Mexican Steamship Company—William B. Hornblower.

SUPREME COURT—Lawrence, J.—Philadelphia Trust Safe Deposit and Insurance Company vs. Kelly—Charles D. Burrill.

Receiver Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Daly, J.—George K. Thompson vs. Francis H. Kimball—Thomas B. Odell.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

Monday, June 13.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division, Second Judicial Department—Goodrich, P. J.; Cullen, Bartlett, Hatch, and Woodward, JJ.—Enumerated day calendar.
295—Matter of 3d Av., City of Mount Vernon.
268—Matter of Talmadge.
190—Wright vs. O'Rourke.
275—Haight vs. Barnes.
250—B. C. R. R. vs. Neff.
302—Squire vs. Greene.
303—Kealy vs. Nassau R. R.
304—Taylor vs. Nassau R. R.
305—King vs. Bierschenk.
307—Fleming vs. Chosen Friends.
308—Matter of Citizens' Water Works.
309—Linehan vs. C. I. & B. R. R.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term Trials—Day Calendar—Hirschberg, J.
Demurrers.
643—Feeley vs. Willis & Dady.
677—Corning vs. Barrett.
684—Breslau vs. Alschwang.
560—Bristor vs. Kretz.
561—Hubbard, J., vs. Richardson.
562—McCormick vs. McCormick.
563—Doane vs. Doane.
566—Hallett vs. B'klyn, Queens Co., &c., R. R. Co.
576—Hadden vs. Kings Co. Traction Co.
General Calendar.
359—Forbell, Jr., vs. Suringer.
621—Parker vs. Pullman & Co.
622—Flynn vs. Flynn.
656—Martin vs. Hudson.
660—Crooke vs. Sea B. R. R. Co.
417—Zipp vs. Barker.
641—Bloom vs. Willis & Dady.
584—Haight vs. Haight.
467—Angel vs. Protestant Church of Williamsburg.
658—Diehl vs. Lane et al.
659—Gogarty vs. Ferry.
661—Jackson vs. Brook. El. R. R. Co.
664—Conley vs. McNamara.
669—Martin vs. Provost.
670—Turner vs. Turner, Jr.
671—Sieber vs. Scharen.
672—Graham vs. Graham.
673—Hulbert vs. Fowler.
675—Burkard vs. Walsh.
676—Rogers vs. Rogers.
678—Hayne vs. Sealy.
679—Schlieman vs. B'klyn El. R. R. Co.
680—Linnett vs. Prospect Park Brewery.
682—Gastmeyer vs. Conen.
683—Gardner vs. Brennan.
686—Smith vs. Elliott.
482—Gorth vs. Weissmantel.
481—Elmore vs. Elmore.
519—McNamara vs. Conley.
502—Burger vs. Graves.
503—Jones vs. Graves.
491—Hooker vs. Hooker.
172—Heyman vs. Suder.
559—Castagneto vs. Castagneto.
382—Gastmeyer vs. Cohen.
145—Overton vs. Duryea.
484—Robbins vs. Bull.
453—Barry vs. Guenard.
552—De Bevoise vs. De Bevoise.
657—The People vs. Kings Co. Trac. Co.
91—McNulty vs. Gaynor.
414—Gustafson vs. Gilmour.
578—Seitz vs. McClevahan.
579—Terry vs. Littlefield.
580—Ahearn vs. Waller.
586—Stoiber vs. Olive.
590—Burtis vs. Waler.
591—Balleisen vs. Harley.
495—McCord vs. Kent.
497—McCord vs. Kent.
498—McCord vs. Kent.
604—McCord vs. Kent.
605—Gotthell vs. Hunter.
611—McCormick vs. McCormick.
612—Brady vs. Parker.
616—Hadden vs. Kings Co. Traction Co.
617—Cline vs. Flynn.
619—Gibson vs. Palmer.
419—Baxter vs. Archer.
625—Union Co-operative Building Ass'n vs. Ma...
629 to 635—Fitzpatrick vs. Moses.
636—Ryan vs. O'Sullivan.
637—Anglim vs. Anglim.
639—Seidlemair vs. Schenner, &c.
650—Mercantile Trust Co. vs. Kings Co. El. R. R. Co.
652—New York Building, Loan, and Banking Co. vs. Stackhouse.
654—Rose vs. Brook. El. R. R. Co.
318—Haller vs. Jourdan.
545—Dare vs. Dare.
For Inquest.
599—Smith (action No. 1) vs. Axelroth.
600—Smith (action No. 2) vs. Axelroth.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day calendar—Part I.—Smith, J.; Part II.—Van Wyck, J.; Part III.—Garretson, J.; Part IV.—Keogh, J.
5826—Lamb vs. Prudential Ins. Co.
4044—Sauer vs. B., Q. C. & Sub. R. R.
275—P. P. & C. I. R. R. vs. C. I. & B. R. R.
3209—Rosswog vs. B. H. R. R.
3256—Lynch vs. Nassau R. R.
4243—Corbett vs. Warren.
4098—Kennedy vs. Morrison.
1992—Jenkins vs. B. H. R. R.
3846½—O'Neill vs. White.
3189—Cotton vs. B. H. R. R.
1813—Heim vs. B. H. R. R.
1677—Werner vs. Atlantic Av. R. R.
3859, 3860—Nichols vs. Atlantic Av. R. R.
4209—Weissman vs. Dry Dock & E. B'way R. R.
3468—Shepherd vs. B. H. R. R.
4642—Michel vs. Hillmeyer.
3241—Farrell vs. Latham.
2419—Van Fleet vs. B. H. R. R.
1530—Cashion vs. B. H. R. R.
2146—Thomashek vs. 3d Av. R. R.
2392—Olsen vs. Piercy et al.
3062—Flynn vs. Nassau R. R.
817—Moore vs. Pedersen et al.
1789—Gibbons vs. Bush Co.
3707—Hamilton vs. Waldron.
4193—Furbish vs. De Fere.
5408—Hahn vs. Malcom Brewing Co.
3274—Bennett vs. B. H. R. R.
4591—Bou vs. Woodworth.
3210—Joule vs. Met. St. R. R.
3863—Rudiger vs. Met. St. R. R.
2856—McTernan vs. Western Union Tel. Co.
3306—Taylor vs. Investment Corporation.
5348—Ledwith vs. McArdle.
4002—Lyons vs. Seamen's Bank.
3791—Coyne vs. Eastern Distilling Co.
5182—Nadal vs. Fichten.
2929—Cady vs. Press Pub. Co.
Highest number reached on regular call 5367.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Abbott, S.—The Wills of Elizabeth Shea, John W. Culver, and Isaac Trimble.
The Accounting and Guardianship of Lawrence O'Toole and Nancy E. Palmer.
The Estates of John V. Richardson, Mary O'Neil, Phebe A. Hubbell, and Catharine E. Carberry.
Revocation Letters Testamentary of Samuel Morris.
Contested Calendar at 10:30.—32—Accounting of Margaret Hunter.

COUNTY COURT—Part I.—Hurd, J.—Criminal calendar.
John Velter, murder.

COUNTY COURT—Part II.—Aspinall, J. Criminal Calendar.
Max Schnider, burglary; John McGarvey, grand larceny; William A. Buchall, burglary; John McGrath and William Clark, robbery.

Supreme Court, Queens County.

TRIAL TERM—Gaylor, J.—Opens at 9 A. M. for causes on the ready calendar. The reserve calendar will be called at 10 A. M. Held at the Surrogate's Court Room, Jamaica, L. I.
41—Meyer vs. N. Y. & Queens Co. R. R.
43—Williamson vs. Jones.
46—Krause vs. N. Y. & Queens Co. R. R.
52—Kadlicek vs. Union Railway Co.
53—Banta vs. Mann.
54—Probst vs. N. Y. & Queens Co. R. R.
5[illegible]—Cooley vs. Trustees N. Y. & B. Bridge.
60—Davis vs. Metropolitan St. R. R. Co.
68—Keenan vs. Aldag.
69—Walsh vs. American Lumber Co.
70—Kramer vs. Hoffstatter.
72—Montrass vs. N. Y. & Queens Co. R. R.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be held for the day.
23½—Grace vs. N. Y. & Queens Co. R. R.
73—Norvicky vs. L. I. Electric R. R.
74—Peabody vs. Satterlee.
75—Holland vs. N. Y. & Queens Co. R. R.
76—Baum vs. Klein.
80—Butler vs. N. Y. & Queens Co. R. R.
81—Hass vs. Beebe.
82—Miller vs. B'klyn, Queens Co, & Sub. R. R. Co.
83—Sutchek vs. N. Y. & Queens Co. R. R.
85—Baldwin vs. same.
126—Remsen vs. Bryant.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., partition sale, Sylvester L. H. Ward, referee, 195 and 197 Franklin Street, south side, 61.5 feet east of Washington Street, 37.3 by 75 by 37.6 by 75.7, five-story brick building, together with title to an alley, 3 by 50.6, along its easterly side; 339 Washington Street, east side, 50 feet north of Harrison Street, 25.5 by 60.9 by 25.4 by 60.5, leasehold, five-story brick building, with stores.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Rollin M. Morgan, referee, 545 West One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, 283.4 feet east of the Boulevard, 16.8 by 99.11, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $2,061; subject to another mortgage or $9,075.

Fatally Burned by Lamp Explosion.

NEWARK, N. J., June 12.—Augusta Souga, a domestic employed in the family of Philip Apter of 195 Springfield Avenue, died at the City Hospital this morning from the effects of burns received last night as the result of an explosion of a lamp. She was just leaving the room of one of the Apter children, after putting the child to bed, when a gust of wind caused the lamp to explode, scattering the burning oil over the woman.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE,
56 EAST 69TH ST.,
Size 23x45x67.11,
Four-story and basement high-stoop brownstone
DWELLING.
Has just been entirely renovated and handsomely decorated; equipped with handsome gas fixtures.
ERASTUS HAMILTON,
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REAL ESTATE,
10 Wall and 9 Pine St. 1 Madison Av.
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MONEY TO LOAN
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AT 4, 4½, AND 5 PER CENT.
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HOUSES
$75
MONTHLY.
Ten rooms—others fourteen rooms at proportionate rents. Very desirable, handsomely appointed, and decorated. Good sanitary arrangements,
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Now open for Inspection.
ERASTUS HAMILTON,
252 W. 138th St. Telephone 647 Harlem.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Beautiful, luxuriant, Southern home, ten hours from New York, in the pines and holly, on salt water, with its delicacies of oysters, fish, crabs, and a large diamond-back terrapin farm; all equipped and furnished; immediate possession given; no better place for one in delicate health or limited in means; price $16,000.00. Apply to ORRIS A. BROWNE, Cape Charles, Va.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

THE WYCHMERE COTTAGES,
Cape Cod, (Harwichport, Mass.;) Sheltered Sound; cool, breezy; fine bathing; circular. J., 71 East 87th St.

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GRAND DAILY EXCURSION (Except Sunday)
BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS
"NEW YORK" and "ALBANY."
From Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex). 8 A. M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier. 8:40 "
" New York, West 22d St. Pier.... 9 "
Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

Pianos to Rent for the Country.
Briggs, Chickering, Jacobs, Fischer, &c. Small uprights for Summer Cottages. Also pianos of these well-known makes slightly used, for sale at reduced prices. GREAT BARGAINS. Pianos taken on storage during Summer months.
C. H. DITSON & CO.,
867 Broadway, N. Y. City.

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The New York Times
Saturday Review
of Books and Art,
a newspaper in itself; 16 pages, and occasionally 24, devoted entirely to books and art.
Selected classified lists of books printed several times a year as a guide to readers, with occasional lists on special topics of the day.
Books reviewed often from advance sheets; all the important books reviewed.
Reports of sales of books at auction in New York, Boston, and London compiled by experts.
A weekly review of events in the Art World.
Regular letters from London, Paris, Boston and other cities.
News notes on new books gathered in regular visits to publishers.
The best and cheapest literary publication in America.
The New York Times.
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LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, County of New York.
In the matter of the application of GEORGE M. WHEELER, one of the Directors of the Bohemia Hotel Company, for a voluntary dissolution of the corporation.
Notice is hereby given that pursuant to an order of this court made in the above-entitled proceeding, bearing date the 10th day of May, 1898, I, the undersigned receiver of the Bohemia Hotel Company, will sell at public auction, by Samuel Kreiser, auctioneer, on the premises No. 43 West Twenty-ninth Street, in the City and County of New York, on the 8th day of June, 1898, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, all the personal property of the Bohemia Hotel Company, free and clear of all liens and incumbrances, together with the interest of the said corporation in the lease covering said premises, its good will, chattels, fixtures, chairs, tables, stock of liquors, beers, wines, and merchandise, and all personalty of every kind, nature, and description whatsoever.
The property to be sold will be divided into lots so far as practicable, and a detailed statement and description of such division into lots may be inspected at the office of the attorneys for the receiver, No. 30 Broad Street, in the County of New York.
Special attention is directed to the terms of the order and to the terms of sale as to the manner of sale.—Dated New York City, May 23, 1898.
JOHN J. FARRELL, Receiver.
GUGGENHEIMER, UNTERMYER & MARSHALL, Attorneys for Receiver, No. 30 Broad Street, New York City and County.
The foregoing sale is hereby adjourned to June 15, 1898, 12 M., at the above place.—Dated New York, June 8, 1898.
JOHN J. FARRELL, Receiver.
GUGGENHEIMER, UNTERMYER & MARSHALL, Attorneys for Receiver, No. 30 Broad Street, N. Y. City and County.

SUMMER RESORTS.

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ADIRONDACKS.
"In Heart of the Adirondacks."
BLUE MOUNTAIN LAKE.
PROSPECT HOUSE.
OPENS IN JUNE.
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HOTEL KAATERSKILL,
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CAPACITY, 1,200.
Altitude, 3,000 feet. 4 hours from New York. Opens June 25th.
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Charming location, fishing, boating, and bathing. Booklet of views, &c., of
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BY THE OCEAN AND SOUND.
"Long Island," an illustrated descriptive book, and "Summer Homes," a book describing hotels and boarding houses on Long Island, free upon application, at 113, 950, 1,313 Broadway; ticket offices foot of East 34th St. and James' Slip, foot New Chambers St., New York; 333 Fulton St., Eagle Summer Resort Bureau, and Flatbush Av. station L. I. R. R., Brooklyn, or send (6) cents in stamps for "Long Island," or (4) cents for "Summer Homes," to H. M. SMITH, Traffic Manager, L. I. R. R., Long Island City, New York.

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HOLLYWOOD, WEST END, N. J.
Beautified. Renovated. Enlarged.
The handsomest, most exclusive, and best appointed hotel on the Jersey coast. New sanitary appointments. New golf course.
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AND SCARBORO
Will open June 23rd.
GEO. A. P. KELSEY, Prop.
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LONG BRANCH.
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Ocean front. Opens June 25. Select family and transient hotel. Special rates for July. Illustrated booklet.
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Normandie, (near Seabright,) New Jersey, fronting on the ocean and Shrewsbury River, will open Wednesday, June 29th, under the management of WM. S. HEWES. Office Hotel Normandie, New York.

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Plans and rates at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, N. Y., June 13th and 14th, from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
I. S. HINKSON.

Miscellaneous.

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For the Summer months can be had
AT MODERATE COST
in the Mountains of Orange, Sullivan, Ulster, and Delaware Counties, N. Y., on the main line and branches of the New York, Ontario and Western Ry., a region of great beauty and absolute healthfulness, 2,000 feet above the sea. Pure Air, Pure Water, Pure Milk. Send 6 cents for postage to the undersigned, or call and get free at offices below the handsome Illustrated Book, "SUMMER HOMES," of 160 pages. It gives list of Hotels, Farm and Boarding Houses, with their location, rates, attractions, etc.
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IN BROOKLYN: 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., 98 Broadway, 801 Manhattan Av., Eagle Office.
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First-class accommodations; 90 minutes from Grand Central Depot, Harlem R. R.; eight fast trains daily each way. Send for circular. Address C. V. LANSING, Manager.

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INSTRUCTION.

COLLEGE PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT OF the Ethical Culture Schools, 669 Madison Av., opens Oct. 3; terms, $200; a few free scholarships. PERCIVAL CHUBB, Principal.

THE Misses Ely's School for Girls.
REOPENS OCTOBER 5TH.
Riverside Drive, 85th and 86th Sts., New York.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

DESIRABLE ROOM OR ROOMS, WITH ALL conveniences, for one or two gentlemen; house west side, near 93d St. L. station and Central Park. Address S. E., Box 101 Times Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—HOUSEWORK.—By two girls; one as chambermaid and seamstress, other general housework in small family, together or separate. Call, Monday and Tuesday, at 205 West 63d St., 2d floor, front.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl, with first-class city references, as chambermaid; willing to assist with waiting or fine washing. 416 West 53d St., care of Anderson.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a respectable North German girl as chambermaid and seamstress, or for growing children. Kindly call at 350 East 87th St., ring Borgman's bell.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a competent young girl as chambermaid and waitress; best city references. Can be seen Monday from 10 to 1 at present employer's, 40 West 37th St.

A LADY CLOSING HOUSE WISHES TO PLACE girl with three years' reference as chambermaid. Call Monday or Tuesday, 302 Madison Av.

Cooks.

A LADY WISHES TO PLACE HER COOK and her laundress, both of whom she can highly recommend. Can be seen on Mondays at 3 West 35th St., from 10 to 1 o'clock.

COOK.—A lady is desirous of placing her cook, whom she can thoroughly recommend. Apply 24 West 12th St., Monday and Tuesday morning from 10 to 12 o'clock.

COOK.—A lady wishes to find a situation for her cook, whom she can recommend. Can be seen Monday, June 13, between 11 and 12, at 7 West 38th St.

COOK.—A lady desires situation for her cook whom she can well recommend; may be seen at present employer's, 31 East 37th St.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By experienced German woman as cook and laundress; city reference. 441 East 85th St., Wagner's bell.

COOK.—By a competent cook; best city references. Can be seen Monday, from 10 to 1, at present employer's, 40 West 37th St.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as cook in private family; can be seen at present employer's. Call Monday, 16 East 41st St.

COOK.—By first-class cook; understands her business; bread and pastry; city references; no cards. Piednoel, 168 East 98th St.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By competent woman; cleaning, washing, or ironing. Inquire Tuesday or Wednesday, 25 East 37th St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—First class; good cutter and fitter; go out by the day or short distance in the country. 108 West 47th St.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS or COMPANION.—By young French lady as governess or companion; best references. R., Box 270 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By North German as nurse to growing children and sewing; good city references. 1,466 5th Av., second flat.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a young Norwegian as first-class seamstress; willing to assist chamberwork; city reference. Norway, 746 9th Av., care Mrs. McCarthy.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS or PARLORMAID.—By first-class waitress or parlormaid for Summer months; best reference. Can be seen at present employer's, 17 East 32d St.

WAITRESS or CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent Protestant girl; private family; city or country; personal reference. 37 West 38th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—By experienced Englishman; age 38; height 5 ft. 9 in.; lived in good family; last employer can be seen and will recommend. Butler, Box 323 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

BUTLER.—Thoroughly competent; best references. Seen at employer's, 22 East 32d St.

BUTLER.—English; present family going abroad. E. M., care of Rippe, 101 Clinton Place.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—By coachman, gardener, and useful man; thoroughly understands care of horses, cariages, lawns, milk; seven years' highest references from last place, personal or written; wages moderate. T., Box 210, 154 6th Av.

COACHMAN.—First-class; leaving on account of family breaking up; employer can be seen. Hay, 43 East 50th St.

COACHMAN.—Single; experienced; care fine horses; useful; references; wages, $25 month. 169 West 25th St., harness store.

COACHMAN.—Thoroughly competent; 8 years' city references. Wright, 336 East 66th St.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—By first-class gardener as head man on gentleman's place by July 1 or later; German; middle-aged; married; best of references. H. W., Manassas, Va.

Valets.

VALET.—By an all-round valet; experienced nurse, masseur, waiter, and cook; excellent references and diploma. H. Iden, 203 West 60th St.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED—Competent woman as chambermaid and laundress; country; city references required. Call between 10 and 5 Monday, Room 33, Fifth Avenue Hotel.

WANTED—A young man of enterprise and ability to solicit advertisements for a leading New York paper. S., Box 101 Times Office.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BAIRD, CLARA ESTELLE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CLARA ESTELLE BAIRD, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Thomas Allison, No. 59 Liberty Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 10th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of March, 1898. JAMES BAIRD, Administrator. THOMAS ALLISON, Attorney for Administrator, No. 59 Liberty Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, New York. mh28-1aw6mM

CLARK, ROBERT.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROBERT CLARK, late of the City and County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Douglas Mathewson, No. 265 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the sixteenth day of November next.—Dated New York, the ninth day of May, 1898. MARY E. CLARK, CATHARINE A. WINNIK, CHARLES E. WINNIK, Executrices and Executor. DOUGLAS MATHEWSON, Attorney for Executrices and Executor, No. 265 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City. my9-1aw6mM

FLAGG, WILLIAM J.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Jared B. Flagg, Edward O. Flagg, May Flagg, Martha A. Potts, Josephine A. Pulsford, Evan G. Sherman, William A. Sherman, Josephine Keller, George Keller, Christoph Keller, Mary Keller, George Allston Flagg, Georgine L. Judkins, Emanuel Flagg, Eben Flagg, Alice C. Vanderbilt, David E. Gwynne, Abraham E. Gwynne, Edith Gill, Cettie Shepard, Eliza B. S. King, Arthur C. Sherman, Willis Fisher, Marjorie Fisher, and Rosalie A. Jaffrey, the heirs and next of kin of WILLIAM J. FLAGG, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, William A. Sherman, of the City of New York, has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of WILLIAM J. FLAGG, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore, you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 28th day of June, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 3d day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight. [L. S.]

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
JOHN A. & A. S. MAPES, Attorneys for Petitioner, 220 Broadway, New York City.
my9-1aw6wM

THOMAS, CAROLINE R.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CAROLINE R. THOMAS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Messrs. Boardman & Boardman, at No. 155 and 157 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the first day of December next.—Dated New York, the 13th day of May, 1898. EDWARD C. BARNUM, JOHN A. HANCE, Executors of the last will and testament of Caroline R. Thomas, deceased. BOARDMAN & BOARDMAN, Attorneys for Executors, 155 and 157 Broadway, New York City. my16-1aw6mM

SURROGATE NOTICES.

KEARNY, EDWARD.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDWARD KEARNY, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 45 W. 86th Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 12th day of July, 1898, next.—Dated New York, the 23d day of December, 1897.
ROBERT WATTS,
GEORGE H. KEARNY,
Executors.
KELLOGG, ROSE & SMITH, Attorneys for Executors, 120 Broadway, N. Y. City.
d27-1aw6mM

LAWRENCE, CORNELIA C.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Cornelia S. Martin, Marie Antoinette Heye, Minnie H. Craufurd, Annie C. Lockwood, Alexander M. Lawrence, Maud E. Lawrence, Camilla Patterson, Union Trust Company of New York, and to all persons interested in the estate of CORNELIA C. LAWRENCE, late of the City of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the 28th day of June, 1898, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Henry S. Lawrence, as sole surviving executor of the last will and testament of Cornelia C. Lawrence, deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the City and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the 2d day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight [L. S.]

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
SULLIVAN & CROMWELL, Attorneys for Executor, 45 Wall St., New York, N. Y.
my16-1aw6wM

LEAVITT, DAVID.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DAVID LEAVITT, late of the City of Dresden, Saxony, Germany, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 44 and 46 Wall Street, Manhattan Borough, New York City, N. Y., on or before the 30th day of September, 1898.—Dated New York, March 14th, 1898. SHELDON LEAVITT, GEORGE C. KOBBE, Executors. JOHN E. ROOSEVELT, Attorney for Executors, 44 Wall Street, Manhattan Borough, N. Y. City.
mh14-1aw6mM

MARTIN, MARY J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY J. MARTIN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, the office of Man & Protheroe, No. 56 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 12th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 8th day of January, 1898. KATHARINE T. MARTIN and ALRICK H. MAN, Executors. MAN & PROTHEROE, Attorneys for Executors, 56 Wall Street, New York City.
ja10-1aw6mM

MARTIN, MICHAEL.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MICHAEL MARTIN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Booraem, Hamilton & Beckett, No. 100 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 9th day of April, 1898. FRANCIS MARTIN, Administrator. BOORAEM, HAMILTON & BECKETT, Atty's for Administrator, 100 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York ap11-1aw6wM

McKEAN, WILLIAM CHAMBERS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM CHAMBERS McKEAN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Francis Jordan, No. 18 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the twenty-second day of September next.—Dated New York, the 12th day of March, 1898. CHARLES WHITEHEAD, GEORGE E. DIMOCK, Executors. FRANCIS JORDAN, Attorney for Executors, No. 18 Wall Street, New York City, New York. mh14-1aw6mM

NEW, JACOB.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JACOB NEW, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, the office of Mulqueen & Mulqueen, No. 253 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of August, 1898.—Dated New York, January 29th, 1898. ESTHER NEW, EDWARD A. NEW, EMANUEL MANSBACH, Executors. MULQUEEN & MULQUEEN, Attorneys for Executors, 253 Broadway, New York City.
ja31-1aw6mM

PRYIBIL, PAUL.—In pursuance of an order of Hon Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PAUL PRYIBIL, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business of the estate, at the offices of Deyo, Duer & Bauerdorf, No. 115 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 3d day of January, 1898. ALBERT PRYIBIL, WILLIAM HOFFMANN, PHILIP HOFFMANN, Executors. DEYO, DUER & BAUERDORF, Attorneys for Executors, No. 115 Broadway, N. Y. City.
ja3-1aw6mM

SINGER, ISABELLE BLANCHE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ISABELLE BLANCHE SINGER, Duchesse Decazes et de Glucksbierg, late of the City of Paris, France, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Coudert Brothers, his attorneys, No. 100 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of July next.—Dated New York, the 13th day of December, 1897. HENRY CACHARD, Executor.
COUDERT BROTHERS, Attorneys for Executor, 100 Broadway, New York City. d13-1aw6mM

KING, SALLY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SALLY KING, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Lardner, Loughran & Smyth, No. 115 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of August next.—Dated New York, the 11th day of February, 1898. THOMAS McCASLAND, Administrator. LARDNER, LOUGHRAN & SMYTH, Att'ys for administrator, 115 Broadway, N. Y. f14-1aw6mM

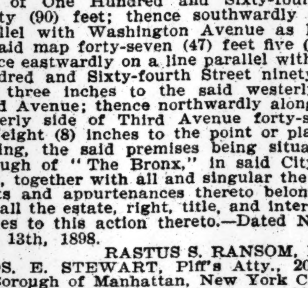
REFEREES' NOTICES.

THIRD AVENUE AND 164TH STREET.—Supreme Court, County of New York.—LIZZIE McGOVERN, individually and as executrix of the last will and testament of Peter Hynes, deceased, against PETER H. HYNES, individually and as executor of the last will and testament of Peter Hynes, deceased.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the seventh day of May, 1898, I, the undersigned, will sell at public auction by Thompson & Pryor, auctioneers, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, City of New York, (Borough of Manhattan,) on Thursday, the ninth day of June, 1898, at twelve o'clock noon, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows: All that certain piece or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-third Ward, in the City of New York, (formerly Town of Morrisania, County of Westchester, and State of New York,) being part of the lot known and designated by the number 14 (fourteen) on the map of the village of Morrisania made by Andrew Findlay, Surveyor, dated West Farms, August 10th, 1848, and now on file in the office of the Register of said County of Westchester, the premises being bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Third Avenue, (formerly Fordham Avenue,) being the corner formed by the intersection of the said westerly side of Third Avenue with the southerly side of One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, (formerly Second Street;) thence running westwardly along said southerly side of One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street ninety (90) feet; thence southwardly on a line parallel with Washington Avenue as laid down on said map forty-seven (47) feet five (5) inches; thence eastwardly on a line parallel with said One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street ninety-five (95) feet three inches to the said westerly side of Third Avenue; thence northwardly along the said westerly side of Third Avenue forty-seven (47) feet eight (8) inches to the point or place of beginning, the said premises being situate in the Borough of "The Bronx," in said City of New York, together with all and singular the hereditaments and appurtenances thereto belonging, and also all the estate, right, title, and interest of the parties to this action thereto.—Dated New York, May 13th, 1898.

RASTUS S. RANSOM, Referee.
THOS. E. STEWART, Plff's Atty., 203 B'way, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
THOS. F. GRADY, Deft's Atty., 146 B'way, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the premises above described:



The said premises are subject to a mortgage on which there remains due and unpaid the principal sum of $35,000, with interest from February 10th, 1898, which will be satisfied out of the proceeds of sale, or said sum due upon said mortgage, with interest as aforesaid, will be credited to the purchaser or purchasers of said premises as so much of the purchase money.

The approximate amount of assessments and water rents, liens upon the said property, is $930.00-100. RASTUS S. RANSOM, Referee.

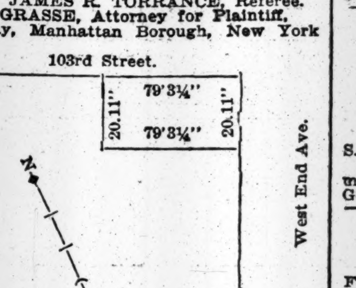
The foregoing sale is hereby adjourned to the 21st day of June, 1898, at the same hour and place.—Dated June 9, 1898.
RASTUS S. RANSOM, Referee.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—FRANCES ELLIOTT HOLT LEWIS, plaintiff, against WILLIAM J. DEVLIN and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date twenty-third day of May, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesrooms, now located at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 23d day of June, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot or piece or parcel of land located in the City of New York in Section 7, Block 1890, on the land map of said city, which is bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at the southwesterly corner of West End Avenue and One Hundred and Third Street, running thence southerly and along the westerly side of West End Avenue twenty (20) feet and eleven (11) inches; thence westerly and parallel with One Hundred and Third Street and a portion of the distance through a party wall seventy-nine (79) feet three and one quarter (3¼) inches; thence northerly parallel with West End Avenue twenty (20) feet and eleven (11) inches to the southerly side of One Hundred and Third Street; thence easterly along the southerly side of One Hundred and Third Street seventy-nine (79) feet three and one quarter (3¼) inches to the point or place of beginning. Subject to the covenant against nuisances contained in a certain deed of conveyance from Sophia R. C. Furniss and others, trustees, to Robert S. Ely, conveying the premises and other property, dated December fifteenth, 1881, recorded in Liber 1,637 of Conveyances, Page 17.—Dated New York, May 24th, 1898. JAMES R. TORRANCE, Referee.
HENRY GRASSE, Attorney for Plaintiff, 167 Broadway, Manhattan Borough, New York City.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $31,575.00, with interest thereon from 23d day of May, 1898, together with costs and allowances amounting to $389.90, with interest from 23d May, 1898, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $961.35 and interest.—Dated New York, May 24th, 1898.
JAMES R. TORRANCE, Referee.
je2-2aw3wTh&M&je23.

SUMMONSES.

N. Y. SUPREME COURT.—Trial desired in New York County.—THOMAS PATON, plaintiff, against JAMES SEYMOUR SCOTT, defendant. Summons, with notice.

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated N. Y., April 25th, 1898.
STRONG, HARMON & MATHEWSON,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
Office and Post Office address, 45 William St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

Notice—Take notice that upon your default to appear or answer the above summons, judgment will be taken against you for the sum of forty-eight hundred and sixty-six dollars, and with costs of this action.
STRONG, HARMON & MATHEWSON,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
Office and Post Office address, 45 William St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the above-named defendant, James Seymour Scott: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Martin L. Stover, Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 18th day of May, 1898, and filed with the complaint herein in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House in the City and County of New York, on the 18th day of May, 1898.—Dated N. Y., May 19th, 1898.
STRONG, HARMON & MATHEWSON,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
Office and Post Office address, 45 William St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

NOTICE
TO PRINTERS.
Orders for Linotype Machine composition for pamphlets, newspapers, and similar publications, promptly filled by
THE NEW YORK TIMES.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

Hudson River by Daylight.
PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS
"NEW YORK" and "ALBANY."
Finest and fastest river steamers in the world.
Daily except Sunday.
Leaves Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex.) 8 A. M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier...8:40 "
" " West 22d St. Pier....9 "
For ALBANY, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, and Hudson.

Albany Evening Line.
The popular steamers ADIRONDACK and DEAN RICHMOND will leave Old Pier 41, N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted,) making direct connections with trains North, East, and West.

RAMSDELL LINE FOR NEWBURGH, CALLing at West Point, Cold Spring, and Cornwall—Fishkill (by ferry.)—Leaves Pier 24 North River, foot Franklin St., week days, (except Saturday,) 5 P. M.; Saturdays 3 P. M.; landing at 132d St., N.R., 3:30; Sundays, 9 A. M.; 132d St., N.R., 9:30.

Hudson River Steamer Mary Powell.
Leaving Desbrosses St. 3:15 P. M., (Saturdays 1:45 P. M.,) West 22d St. 3:30 P. M., (Saturdays 2 P. M.,) for CRANSTONS, WEST POINT, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, NEW HAMBURGH, MILTON, PO'KEEPSIE, RONDOUT, and KINGSTON.

NEW HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Sunday Excursion, $1.00. Fast steamers leave Pier 25 E. R., week days, 3 P. M. and 12 midnight. Sundays, 9:30 A. M. and 12 midnight; week day steamers arrive in time for trains to Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, and points North.

CATSKILL, HUDSON, AND COXSACKIE BOATS
LEAVE EVERY WEEK DAY AT 6 P. M., FROM FOOT OF CHRISTOPHER ST., N. R.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.

Majestic, June 15, Noon	Britannic, July 6, Noon
Cymric, June 21, 6 AM	Majestic, July 13, Noon
Germanic, June 22, Noon	Germanic, July 20, Noon
Teutonic, June 29, Noon	Cymric, July 27, Noon

The new WHITE STAR LINE Cargo and Livestock twin-screw Steamer Cymric, 12,552 Tons, having exceptionally fine accommodations for a limited number of Saloon and Steerage passengers, will sail from New York Tuesday, June 21st, at 6 A. M., from Pier 38, North River, foot of King Street, to Liverpool DIRECT; and Wednesday, July 27th, at noon, when she will call at Queenstown. Saloon Rates $60 and up. Steerage on Cymric, Germanic, Britannic, $25.50; Majestic and Teutonic, $27.
For passage, freight, and general information apply to WHITE STAR LINE,
Pier 45, North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.
NEW YORK—LONDON.
ALL TWIN SCREW STEAMERS.
MANITOBA....June 18
MINNEWASKA....June 25
MOHAWK....July 2
MOBILE....July 9
MASSACHUSETTS....July 16
ALL MODERN STEAMERS, FITTED WITH BILGE KEELS, WHICH PREVENT ROLLING.
STEAMERS SAIL FROM PIER 39 NORTH RIVER, FOOT OF WEST HOUSTON ST.
APPLY 1 BROADWAY.

CUNARD LINE.
TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier 40 N. R., foot of Clarkson St.

Campania, J'ne 18, 3 PM	Servia, July 5, 9 AM
Umbria, June 25, 10 AM	Etruria, July 9, 10 AM
Lucania, July 2, 2 PM	Campania, July 16, 2 PM

VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents,
4 BOWLING GREEN, NEW YORK.

JAPAN-CHINA.
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
Between San Francisco, Shanghai, Yokohama, and Hongkong:
Steamers leave San Francisco.
BELGIC, via Honolulu....June 18, 1 P. M.
PERU, via Honolulu....June 28, 1 P. M.
COPTIC, via Honolulu....July 7, 1 P. M.
CITY RIO JANEIRO, via Honolulu....July 16
GAELIC, via Honolulu....July 26, 1 P. M.
For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD
FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.

Lahn, Tu., June 14, 10AM	Lahn, Tu., July 12, 10AM
K.F'drich, June 21, 2 PM	K.F'drich, July 19, 2 PM
Trave, Tu., June 28, 10 AM	Trave, Tu., July 26, 10AM

Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Tues., July 5, 2 P. M.
TWIN SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
Prinz Regent Luitpold....Thurs., June 16, noon
Friedrich der Grosse....Thurs., June 23, 9 A. M.
GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.

Ems....June 18, 2 PM	Ems....July 23, 9 AM
Kai.W.II., July 9, 10 AM	Aller....Aug. 6, 9 AM

OELRICHS & CO., 2 BOWLING GREEN.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN
TWIN SCREW EXPRESS LINE
DIRECT TO PARIS, LONDON, HAMBURG

A.Victoria, June 16, 9 AM	F. Bism'ck, July 28, 9 AM
F. Bism'ck, June 30, 9 AM	A. Victoria, Aug. 11, 9 AM

Twin Screw Service, N. Y.—Hamburg Direct

Phoenicia, June 18, 4 PM	Palatia, July 2, 3:30 PM
Penna., June 25, 9 AM	Pretoria, July 9, 9:30 AM

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 Broadway, N.Y.

AMERICAN AND RED STAR LINES.
NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—SOUTHAMPTON
NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—ANTWERP.
The steamers performing these services are either British or Belgian.
Every Wednesday and alternate Saturday at noon.

Noordland ....June 15	Southwark....June 29
Friesland ....June 22	Westernland....July 6
*Chester....June 25	Berlin....July 9

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY,
Piers 14 & 15, North River. Office, 6 Bowl'g Green.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE
FOR ROTTERDAM AND AMSTERDAM,
VIA BOULOGNE-SUR-MER.
THE NEW TWIN SCREW S. S.
ROTTERDAM.
FIRST CABIN $80 AND UPWARD.
Sailing Sat., June 18, 10 A. M.
S. S. Obdam, Saturday, June 25, 10 A. M.
Moderate prices, great comfort, superior accommodations. Apply for handbook and terms to Gen. Pass. Agency, 39 Broadway, New York.

ANCHOR LINE.
GLASGOW VIA LONDONDERRY.
From Pier 54 N. R., foot West 24th St.

Furnessia, June 18, Noon	Anchoria, July 9, Noon
Ethiopia, June 25, Noon	Furnessia, July 16, Noon

City of Rome, July 2, Noon, and Sept. 10.
Cabin, City of Rome, $60. Other Strs., $50.
Second Cabin:
Rome, $42.50. Furnessia, $37.50. Other Strs., $35.
Steerage Passage:
Rome, $25.50. Furnessia, $24.50. Other Strs., $23.50.
For new illustrated Book of Tours, etc., apply to HENDERSON BROTHERS, agts., 7 Bowling Green.

NEW YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON.
Wilsons & Furness-Leyland Line, Ld.

Boadicea....June 18	Winifreda....July 2
Alexandra....June 25	Victoria....July 16

New 10,000-ton modern steamers. Superior accommodation for saloon passengers. Elegant music. Smoking and dining saloons.
SANDERSON & SON, Agents, 29 Broadway.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
UNINTERRUPTED SERVICE.
Shortest Sea Trips Out of New York.
Delightful tours to Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Newport News, Petesburg, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Va., and Washington, D. C. Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 North River every week day, except Saturday, at 3 P. M. and Saturday at 4 P. M. W. L. GUILLAUDEU,
Vice Pres't & Traffic Mgr.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA
RAILROAD.
STATIONS foot of West Twenty-third Street and Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets.
☞ The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is ten minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station.
7:50 A. M. FAST MAIL.—Pullman Buffet Parlor Car New York to Pittsburg, Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.
8:50 A. M. FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.
9:50 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.
1:50 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Nashville, (via Cincinnati,) Chicago, St. Louis.
5:50 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Cleveland, Chicago. For Toledo except Saturday.
7:40 P. M. SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis.
7:40 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. Connects for Cleveland except Saturday.
8:20 P. M. MAIL AND EXPRESS.—Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car New York to Altoona, East Liberty, Pittsburg, and points West, daily except Sunday. No coaches.
WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.
7:50, 8:20, 9:20, 9:50, (Dining Car,) 10:50, (Dining Car,) A. M., 12:50, 1:50, (3:20 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night. Sunday, 8:20, 9:20, 10:50, (Dining Car,) A. M., (3:20 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night.
SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 4:20 P. M., 12:05 night daily.
ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express, 9:20 A. M. and 8:50 P. M. daily.
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—4:50 P. M. daily.
FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—7:50 A. M. week days and 7:40 P. M. daily.
ATLANTIC CITY.—1:50 P. M. week days, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets 2:10 P. M.) Through Vestibuled Train. Buffet Parlor Cars, Passenger Coach, and Combined Coach.
CAPE MAY.—12:50 P. M. week days.
Long Branch, Asbury Park, (Interlaken, Sundays,) Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant, (from West Twenty-third Street Station,) 8:50, 11:50 A. M., 2:20, 3:20, 4:50, 11:15 P. M. Sundays, 9:20 A. M., 4:50 P. M., (from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets,) 9:10 A. M., 12:10, 2:30, 3:40, 5:10, 11:50 P. M. Sundays, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.
FOR PHILADELPHIA.
6:10, 7:20, 7:50, 8:20, 8:50, 9:20, (9:50 Penna. Limited,) 9:50, (Dining Car,) 10:50, (Dining Car,) 11:50 A. M., 12:50, 1:50, 2:50, 3:50, 4:20, 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 5:50, (Dining Car,) 7:40, 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night. Sundays, 6:10, 8:20, 8:50, 9:20, 9:50, (Limited,) 9:50, 10:50, (Dining Car,) A. M., 1:50, (Dining Car,) 3:50, 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 5:50, (Dining Car,) 7:40, 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night.
Ticket offices Nos. 461, 944, 1,196, 1,323, 111, and 261 Broadway; 1 Astor House, West Twenty-third Street Station, and stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Pennsylvania Annex Station, Brooklyn; Station Jersey City. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.
Telephone "1274 Eighteenth Street" for Pennsylvania Railroad Cab Service.
J. B. HUTCHINSON, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, General Pass'r Agent.

Central Railroad of New Jersey
Anthracite coal used exclusively.
Four tracks. "Electro Pneumatic" Signals.
Stations in New York, foot of Liberty St. and South Ferry, Whitehall St.
Trains leave foot of Liberty St.
On and after May 29, 1898.
For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, &c., 4:00, 7:15, 9:10 A. M., (12:00 M. to Easton,) 1:30, (4:40 to Easton,) 5:45, (7:30 to Easton,) P. M. Sundays, 4:30, (7:00 to Easton,) A. M., 1:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M.
For Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton, 4:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:30 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M.
For Reading and Harrisburg at 4:00, 4:30, 8:00, 9:10, (10:00, 11:30, to Reading,) A. M., 1:45, 4:30, 5:00, 5:45, (9:00 to Reading,) P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30, (11:30 to Reading,) A. M., 1:00, 1:45, 5:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.
For Sunbury, Lewisburg, and Williamsport at 4:00, 8:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, 9:00 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30 A. M., 1:00, 1:45, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.
ALL RAIL ROUTE.
FOR LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, &c.
For Red Bank, Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and points south to Point Pleasant, 4:30, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 4:00, 4:45, 5:38, 6:15 P. M. Sundays, (stops at Interlaken for Asbury Park and Ocean Grove,) 9:00, (10:15 Red Bank only,) A. M., 4:00 P. M.
For Atlantic Highlands, 4:30, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 4:30, 6:15 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.
For Lakewood, Toms River, Barnegat Park, and Barnegat, 4:30, 8:30 A. M., 1:30, 4:30 P. M. Sundays, 10:15 A. M.
For Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1:30 P. M.
For Monmouth Beach, Seabright, and Highlands of Navesink, 4:30, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 4:45 P. M.
SANDY HOOK ROUTE.
FOR LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, &c.
From Pier 8 N. R., foot of Rector St.
For Atlantic Highlands, Highlands of Navesink, Normandie, Rumson Beach, Seabright, Monmouth Beach, and Long Branch, 4:30, 10:15 A. M., (1:00 Saturday only,) 3:45, 5:00 P. M. Sundays, 9:30 A. M., 1:00 P. M.
For Elberon, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and points south to Point Pleasant, 10:15 A. M., (1:00 Saturdays only,) 3:45, 5:00 P. M. Sundays, (stops at Interlaken for Asbury Park and Ocean Grove,) 9:30 A. M.

ROYAL BLUE LINE.
FOR PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, AND WASHINGTON.
From foot of Liberty St.
Week days, 4:30, 8:00, 10:00, (11:30 Dining Car,) A. M., 1:00, 1:45, 3:30, (5:00 Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Sundays, 4:30, 10:00, (11:30 Dining Car,) A. M., 1:45, (5:00 Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Additional trains for Philadelphia, week days, 9:00 A. M., 4:00, 4:30, 7:30, 9:00 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.
BOATS LEAVE SOUTH FERRY, WHITEHALL ST.
Week days, 7:10, 7:55, 8:25, 8:40, 8:55, 9:08, 9:20, 9:35, 10:00, 10:15, 10:45, 11:08, 11:30, 11:55 A. M., 12:25, 12:45, 1:00, 1:25, 1:45, 1:55, 2:25, 2:55, 3:30, 3:40, 3:55, 4:25, 4:35, 4:55, 5:25, 5:55, 6:10, 6:25, 6:55, 7:30, 7:50, 8:25, 9:10, 9:55, 10:55, 11:40 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Sundays, 7:00, 8:55, 10:00, 11:30 A. M., 12:00 M., 12:55, 1:45, 2:30, 3:00, 3:55, 4:20, 4:55, 5:25, 6:00, 6:30, 7:25, 8:25, 9:20, 9:55, 10:55 P. M., 12:15 mdt.
Tickets and parlor car seats at foot of Liberty St., Whitehall St., 113, 172, 261, 434, 944, 1,284, 1,323 Broadway, 737 6th Av., 31 East 14th St., 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 251 Columbus Av., New York; 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 98 Broadway, Williamsburg. The N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotels or residences to destination.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."
NEW YORK
CENTRAL
& HUDSON RIVER R. R.
THE FOUR-TRACK TRUNK LINE.
9 HOURS TO NIAGARA FALLS.
All through trains stop at Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.
Trains leave Grand Central Station, Fourth Avenue and 42d Street, as follows:
8.30 A. M.—Daily, except Sunday. Famous EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS, LIMITED. Fastest train in the world. Due Buffalo 4:45, Niagara Falls 5:32, Toronto 9:00 P. M. Detroit, 11:10 P. M. Train is limited to its seating capacity.
8.45 A. M.—FAST MAIL.—Daily, for Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and Cleveland.
10.00 A. M.—NORTH SHORE LIMITED. Daily. 24-hour train to Chicago, via Michigan Central; due Buffalo 8:40, Niagara Falls 9:30 P. M., Chicago 9:00 A. M. Sleeping and Parlor cars only.
10.30 A. M.—DAY EXPRESS, except Sunday. For Buffalo and all important New York State points.
1.00 P. M.—SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED and CHICAGO SPECIAL. Daily—For Columbus, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis, and Chicago.
3.30 P. M.—TROY AND ALBANY SPECIAL, except Sunday—For Garrison, (West Point,) Poughkeepsie, Albany, and Troy.
5.00 P. M.—LAKE SHORE LIMITED. Daily—24-hour train to Chicago, via Lake Shore; due Cleveland 7:15 A. M. Connects for Cincinnati, due 5:15 P. M., due Toledo 10:05 A. M., Chicago 4:00 P. M. Sleeping and parlor cars only.
6.00 P. M.—WESTERN EXPRESS. Daily—For Niagara Falls, Toronto, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati.
6.25 P. M.—NORTHERN EXPRESS. Daily—For Troy, Plattsburg, Burlington, Montreal, and, except Saturday nights, for Ottawa.
8.45 P. M.—BUFFALO AND SOUTHWESTERN SPECIAL. Daily—For Montreal, via Adirondack Division; and for Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and St. Louis.
9.00 P. M.—SPECIAL LIMITED MAIL. Daily—Sleeping car only for points on Fall Brook, via Lyons, and for Rochester and Buffalo.
9.15 P. M.—PACIFIC EXPRESS. Daily—For Oswego, Ogdensburg, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago, and, except Saturdays, for Auburn Road, Cape Vincent, and Clayton.
12.10 Night—MIDNIGHT EXPRESS. For Chicago. Every night except Sunday nights. Sunday nights, Chicago sleepers leave at 9:15.
HARLEM DIVISION.
9:15 A. M. and 3:27 P. M.—Daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield. Sundays only at 9:20 A. M. Wagner Palace Cars on all through trains. Trains illuminated with Pintsch Light.
Ticket offices at 113, 261, 413, and 942 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 235 Columbus Av., 61 West 125th St., Grand Central Station, 125th St. Station, and 138th St. Station, New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St. and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.
Telephone "2790 Thirty-eighth Street" for New York Central Cab Service.
Baggage checked from hotel or residence by the Westcott Express Company.
EDGAR VAN ETTEN, General Superintendent. GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Pass. Agent.

WEST SHORE R.R.
Trains leave W. 42d St. Station, N. Y., as follows and 15m. earlier from foot of Franklin St.:
1:00 P. M. Daily, for Albany, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Detroit, Chicago, and St. Louis.
6:30 P. M. Daily, for Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.
7:45 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.
8:15 P. M. Daily, for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.
Time Table at principal hotels and offices.
C. E. LAMBERT, General Passenger Agent,
5 Vanderbilt Av., New York.

LEHIGH VALLEY SYSTEM.
Stations foot of West 23d St., (Penn. R. R.) Cortlandt, or Desbrosses St.
*Indicates time from West 23d St. Other figures show time from Cortlandt or Desbrosses St.
*6:10, 6:20 A. M. daily, (Sundays *6:45, 7 A. M.,) for EASTON and intermediate stations.
*7:50, 8:20 A. M. daily for WILKESBARRE, SCRANTON, (week days,) ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and the West, and principal local points; dining car and chair car to Buffalo.
*11:50, 12:00 noon daily, except Sunday.
"BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS."
Arrives Buffalo 9:55 P. M. Pullman Vestibule Day Coaches and Parlor Cars. Dining-Car Service. Meals a la carte. Connects at Buffalo with through sleepers to Detroit and Chicago.
*12:50, 1:00 P. M. daily for EASTON, MAUCH CHUNK, WILKESBARRE, SCRANTON, (week days,) and coal branches. Chair car to Mauch Chunk.
*3:50, 4:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for WILKESBARRE, PITTSTON, SCRANTON, and principal intermediate stations. Connects for all points in coal regions. Pullman Buffet Parlor Car for Wilkesbarre.
*4:50, 5:20 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for EASTON and intermediate stations. Chair Car to Easton.
*4:50, 5:15 P. M. Sundays only for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate stations.
*5:50, 6:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for EASTON and principal intermediate stations.
*6:50, 7:00 P. M. daily for BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleeper vestibule train N. Y. to Chicago. Sleepers to Buffalo and Toronto.
*7:40, 8:00 P. M. daily, except Sunday, stopping only at SOUTH PLAINFIELD, EASTON, BETHLEHEM, MAUCH CHUNK, SAYRE, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BATAVIA, BUFFALO, and TORONTO. Pullman Sleeper for Buffalo. None but sleeping-car passengers carried. No baggage carried.
*8:20, 8:30 P. M. daily for WILKESBARRE, ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman Sleeper to Chicago.
Additional local trains daily, except Sunday, for SOUTH PLAINFIELD, BOUND BROOK, and intermediate points leave as follows: *10:20, 10:50, *10:20, 10:30, (Sundays only,) A. M., *2:20, 2:30, *3:50, 4:10, *5:50, and 6:30 P. M.
Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 113, 261, 273, 355, 944, and 1,323 Broadway, 31 E. 14th St., 156 E. 125th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex, Brooklyn.
N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence through to destination.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN
Stations in New York foot of Barclay and Christopher Streets.
VESTIBULED TRAINS, PULLMAN BUFFET CARS, PINTSCH LIGHT.
8:00 A. M.—BINGHAMTON MAIL. Stops at principal stations.
10:00 A. M. (café car)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, OWEGO, ITHACA, ELMIRA, UTICA, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Palace Cars. Connecting at Buffalo with trains for Chicago and points West.
1:00 P. M. (daily)—CHICAGO and BUFFALO VESTIBULED EXPRESS for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, &c. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars to Elmira. Through sleeping cars and day coach to Chicago, arriving at 4:15 P. M. next day.
4:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, WILKESBARRE, and PLYMOUTH EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars.
7:00 P. M. (daily)—CHICAGO and BUFFALO VESTIBULED LIMITED EXPRESS for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BUFFALO. Through Buffet Sleeping Car to Chicago.
8:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO EXPRESS. Pullman Sleeper for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BATH, MT. MORRIS, and BUFFALO, arriving Buffalo 8 A. M.
9:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, OWEGO, ITHACA, ELMIRA, SYRACUSE, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Sleepers.
TICKETS AND PULLMAN ACCOMMODATIONS at Henry Gaze & Sons, Ltd., 113 Broadway; 14 Park Place, 429 Broadway, and 942 Broadway. Tickets at Ferry Stations, 111 Fourth Av., cor. 12th St.; 61 West 125th St., 235 Columbus Av., New York; 338 and 723 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, Brooklyn. Time tables, giving full information, at all stations.
Westcott's Express Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

ERIE RAILROAD
Through trains leave New York, foot of Chambers St., as follows and five minutes earlier from West 23d St.:
9:00 A. M.—Vestibuled Express daily for Binghamton, Waverly, Elmira, Buffalo, Bradford. Arrives Buffalo 8 P. M. Parlor Car to Buffalo.
2:00 P. M.—Vestibuled Limited Fast Mail daily. Solid train to Chicago. Arrives Cleveland 7:45 A. M., Chicago 5:00 P. M. Sleepers to Chicago, Cleveland, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.
7:30 P. M.—Buffalo and Cleveland Vestibuled Express daily. Arrives Buffalo 7:05 A. M., Bradford 7:17 A. M., Jamestown 7:00 A. M., Cleveland 12:30 P. M. Sleepers to Buffalo and Cleveland, making direct connection for Detroit, Chicago, and the West. Café Library Car.
8:45 P. M.—Solid train to Chicago. Sleepers to Hornellsville, Chicago, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.
Tickets, Local Time Cards, and Pullman accommodations at 111, 113, 261, 401, and 957 Broadway, 127 Bowery, 156 East 125th St., and 273 West 125th St., Chambers and West 23d St. Ferries, New York; 333 and 860 Fulton St., 98 Broadway, Brooklyn; 200 Hudson St., Hoboken, and Jersey City Station. New York Transfers Company calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences to destination.

BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R.
Leave New York, Whitehall Terminal, South Ferry, and foot of Liberty Street.
*Daily. †Except Sunday. §Sundays.
CHICAGO, *4:30 A.M., *1:45 P.M., *12:15 night.
PITTSBURG, *4:30 A. M., †3:30 P. M., §1:45 P. M., *12:15 night, (4:30 A. M. trains from Liberty St. only.)
CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, *10:00 A. M., *5:55 P. M.
WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, †7:55, *10:00, (Diner,) *11:30 A. M., (Diner,) †1:00 P. M., *1:45, (Diner,) †3:30, (Diner,) *4:55, (Diner,) *5:55 P. M., and *12:15 night. NORFOLK, 11:30 A. M.
NEW ORLEANS, *4:55 P. M., (through sleeper.)
All trains are illuminated with Pintsch Light.
Offices: 113, 172, 261, 434, 1,284 B'dway, 31 E. 14th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 839, 344 Fulton St., Brooklyn; Whitehall Terminal. Baggage checked from hotel or residence to destination.

HOTTEST DAY THIS SEASON

The Population of the City Turns Out in Quest of Relief-Giving Breezes.

RUN ON TROLLEYS AND BOATS

Every Available Car Pressed Into Service—Parks and Recreation Piers Crowded—Great Throng in Central Park.

With the thermometer up in the eighties for the greater part of the day, and the humidity in the air making the heat almost intolerable, the residents of this city yesterday began in earnest their quest for cool breezes and places where some relief could be had from the oppressive atmosphere of the city streets. It was by several degrees the warmest day of this season, and those that only a week or so ago complained loudly of the cold and inclement weather of a Spring that they said "got badly mixed in its dates" would have given a good deal for a temporary repetition of the same conditions.

All who could get away for a day's outing went, and the unfortunates whose circumstances or duty compelled to stay in the city had but one thought, and that was how to keep cool. The usual Summer promenaders, hat in hand, coatless, and using for fans everything that could generate air, were conspicuous along Broadway and Fifth Avenue, the most favored routes to Central Park. There, along every shady avenue and in every spot that afforded protection from the sun's hot rays, hundreds of people lounged, sweltering and puffing with faces aglow with the heat. Around the few fountains, people stood in line waiting for an opportunity to quench their thirst, and for a few moments find relief which could be had nowhere else.

Street cars, the open ones especially, had more than their share of patronage. The opportunity to enjoy almost interminable rides for the sum of 5 cents was taken advantage of by thousands of persons during the afternoon hours, when staying in the house was not to be thought of. The crowd was thickest at the Brooklyn Bridge, where every car was filled to its utmost capacity, the lines going furthest and fastest being the ones most in demand. The open cars bound for Coney Island, Bath Beach, and Flatbush did a rushing business all day, and the passengers began to swarm in such numbers that every available car in the stables had to be pressed into service, regardless of its condition.

The ferryboats leaving at the foot of Twenty-third and Thirty-fourth Streets were also put to an enormous strain, every boat carrying as many passengers as it could accommodate, including large numbers of wheelmen, to whom the smooth roads of Long Island offered a particularly attractive outing. Wheelmen were besides much in evidence on the asphalted streets of this city, notwithstanding the fact that the heat on these streets was, if anything, more intense than elsewhere.

The value of small parks and recreation piers was made doubly apparent yesterday by the large number of people who found their way to them, and seats were at a premium. In the overcrowded districts on the east side, and the furthest end of the west side, the tenants of the tenement houses forsook their cramped quarters early in the day, and the river fronts were lined with men, women, and children, who enviously watched every boat carrying excursionists to the different Summer resorts in the vicinity of the city.

THE DAY AT CONEY ISLAND.

Estimated that 125,000 Persons Went There—Gambling in Full Swing.

Fully 125,000 persons flocked to Coney Island, which has resumed the appearance it presented in the palmiest days of McKane's rule.

The crowd was a most orderly one, from a police standpoint, as no arrests were made during the day. As usual, Capt. Dunn had a detail of 100 policemen from the various city precincts, while Capt. Reynolds of the Detective Bureau sent several of his men.

They had little to do, however. Capt. Dunn had announced that he would not hold any persons arrested for intoxication and that the same leniency would be observed in the case of all offenders whose guilt could not be proved conclusively. The guardians of law and order therefore made no attempt to restrain the operations of the objectionable element, which under the new régime is once more becoming a feature of this resort.

Every available inch of space along Surf Avenue, the Bowery, and the walks was occupied by a stand of some sort, and "fakirs" and gambling sharps boldly and openly fleeced their gullible customers throughout the day. No fewer than fourteen gambling plants in operation were counted on Surf Avenue, Sea Beach Walk, and the Iron Pier Walk, and they did a continuous and most lucrative business.

The concert and dance halls were crowded by persons who sought shelter from the broiling sun. The great bulk of the visitors, however, made their way to the sands, where the heat was tempered by a breeze from the ocean.

The Richmond Beaches.

Both the beaches on Staten Island were well patronized yesterday. At Midland Beach the boardwalk and the sand were crowded all day. Band concerts were given in the afternoon and evening. Richmond Beach was equally popular, and the hotels did a big business. Since last season the resort, which was formerly known as South Beach has been almost entirely rebuilt. During the day several thousand bicyclists visited the island, where the roads are now in excellent condition.

Prostrated by the Heat.

Five persons were prostrated by the heat yesterday and received medical attention. They were: Barrett Shayne, seventeen years old, of 85 Essex Street, overcome in Central Park, taken to Presbyterian Hospital; Charles Frost, 68 Mangin Street, prostrated at Grand and Orchard Streets, taken home; Charles Schlitzler, fifty-nine years old, of 24 Fourth Avenue, prostrated at foot of East Twenty-fourth Street, taken to Bellevue Hospital; Charles Goldberg, thirty-two, no home, prostrated in front of 53 Allen Street, taken to Gouverneur Hospital; unknown man, thirty-five years old, prostrated at Thirty-first Street and Broadway, taken to Bellevue Hospital.

DRIVER CHASED BY BICYCLISTS.

His Carriage Knocked Down a Wheelwoman and He Tried to Escape.

The fraternity between bicycle riders was illustrated in an incident which occurred at 4:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon on Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn. Alice Geegan, a nineteen-year-old bicyclist, of 681 Degraw Street, was riding along the street, which was fairly well filled with wheelmen, when a horse and carriage came dashing across her path so suddenly that before she could swerve aside she had been knocked down. The girl lay apparently insensible, and the driver hastily whipped up his horse and attempted to escape.

There were no policemen around, but the wheelmen in the neighborhood promptly constituted themselves a posse, and started in pursuit. It was not their object to overtake the driver, but simply to keep him in sight. Drive as fast as he would, the wheelmen kept close behind him until a policeman appeared, when they stopped the carriage and arrested the driver. He refused to give his name, and was locked up in the Grant Street Station House. Subsequently he was found to be Patrick Owen of 97 Tillary Street, a driver for John H. Farrell, an undertaker of 274 Jay Street.

Miss Geegan was found to be suffering from a scalp wound and shock, and was taken home in an ambulance.

Hollenbeck Dies from His Wound.

Handen Hollenbeck of 401 East Seventieth Street, who quarreled with his folks on June 9, and a few hours afterward on the same day shot himself in the left breast, died at Bellevue Hospital yesterday afternoon. Hollenbeck was married. The quarrel arose out of his lack of employment.

WAR VETERAN MADE HAPPY.

A Patriotic Pawnbroker Refuses to Keep a Flag Pledged by an ex-Color Sergeant.

A story was told to a reporter the other day which shows that the present war has aroused interest in the welfare of the veterans of the civil strife a generation ago and rescued at least one of them from a condition of destitution. It proves, also, that a pawnbroker may have a tender heart, despite the deep-rooted popular belief to the contrary.

A faded American flag of large dimensions hanging in front of an unpretentious barber shop in an obscure Brooklyn street furnished the theme of the story, which was told by the proprietor and sole workman of the shop while he was shaving the reporter. The barber related his experience with an earnestness that ought to have carried conviction, and, in reply to a mild expression of incredulity, pointed to the flag outside and said: "That proves it, don't it?"

Thirty-five years or so ago, according to the barber's story, he enlisted in a New York volunteer regiment, and in the course of time he became Color Sergeant and carried the flag which now decorates the front of his shop through many long marches and desperate engagements. When he was mustered out he was permitted to bring the colors home with him, and for many years it lay folded away in a trunk among other cherished possessions, except when it was hung out at rare intervals on patriotic holidays.

For a long time the veteran enjoyed a fair degree of prosperity, and supported his family in comfort, but finally misfortune overtook him, and he was reduced to poverty. First he lost his own shop, and after a time he became unable to obtain employment of others because he was considered too old. Matters went from bad to worse, and one by one the possessions of the family were sold or pawned to obtain the necessities of life, until the poor quarters occupied by the veteran and his wife had been stripped of almost everything of value.

That was the case a few weeks ago, when one morning the wife was forced to announce that there was neither money nor food in the house. Then the veteran thought of the old flag in the trunk, and said that perhaps it might be pawned for a dollar or two. The wife remonstrated against parting with the precious keepsake, but there seemed to be no escape from it, and finally the flag was rolled up in a brown paper, and the old man sadly started for the pawnshop with the parcel under his arm.

The pawnbroker's clerk, who was alone in the place when he arrived, did not set a high value upon the flag. It was badly faded, he said, and he found many flaws in the texture of the bunting. The veteran held out stoutly for a loan of two dollars, but came down a few cents at a time as the clerk continued to point out defects. At last a bargain was struck, and the old man pledged the flag for 75 cents and hastened home to send his wife out for provisions.

The wife was absent a good while, because it requires deliberation to expend 75 cents with the grocer and the butcher when that is the entire capital between a family and starvation. While she was away the veteran paced up and down the bare living room and regretted that he had parted with the flag for a sum which could provide food for only a day or two, at best. While he was deliberating between this feeling and one of pleasant anticipation of the coming meal, there was a rap at the door, and on opening it the old man was confronted by the pawnbroker, who held in his outstretched hand the identical brown paper package which lately had been carried to his shop. The men were not strangers, for many other articles had gone from the veteran's home to the same destination.

"Here is your flag," said the pawnbroker to the astonished man. "Hang it out in front of the house. I cannot keeep it. These are war times, and the flag of the country must not be put in pawn. You owe me 75 cents. I will trust to your honor to pay."

The veteran and his wife enjoyed their dinner that day, but before they ate it they draped the old flag under their window. And that was not the end of the story, for the shop which the flag now adorns was fitted up with second-hand furniture by the kind-hearted and patriotic pawnbroker and the veteran installed as proprietor. The pawnbroker is a regular customer, and life has begun to look bright again to the Color Sergeant and his wife.

MRS. S. L. WOODFORD HERE.

Came with Miss Woodford on the Bretagne—Other Arrivals from Abroad.

Gen. Stewart L. Woodford was at the French Line pier yesterday morning for the purpose of meeting and greeting his wife and daughter, who came as saloon passengers on the steamship La Bretagne from Havre. At the time of Gen. Woodford's return from Spain, Mrs. Woodford and her daughter stopped over in Paris.

There was also among the passengers of La Bretagne Gaigneron de Marolles, President of the Court of Appeals, at St. Pierre et Miquelon.

Among the passengers who arrived yesterday on the steamer Cymric from Liverpool and Queenstown were Mr. and Mrs. John G. Beresford. Mrs. Beresford was formerly Miss Emily Iselin.

A passenger who came on the Norwegian steamer Celon from Mexican ports was A. Betancourt, a Cuban who was arrested in Havana by order of Gen. Blanco and deported from Cuba. He went to Mexico and came here by the first steamer. He intends to return to Cuba to fight the Spaniards.

THE RODEPH SHOLOM SCHOOL.

The Closing Exercises in the Temple Are Well Attended.

The closing exercises of the Religious School of the Temple Rodeph Sholom, at Sixty-third Street and Lexington Avenue, took place yesterday afternoon in the Temple, which was well filled with the friends and acquaintances of the pupils. More than 100 pupils were present.

One of the features of the programme was the essay of Sidney Bernheim on "The Jew as a Patriot." Master Bernheim contended that no matter what country a Jew might be born in, so long as he lived in that country he was loyal and patriotic. He instanced the loyalty and patriotism of the American Jews during the civil war. Another feature was the salute to the flag. Twelve boys and one girl acted as escort and color bearers. They marched to the platform, and the rest of the school afterward grouped about them. Then patriotic songs were sung.

After the conclusion of the literary and musical numbers a gold medal was presented to Nanette M. Beekman for general excellence, a gold medal to Eva Heyman for excellence in Hebrew, and a silver medal to Florence Robison for second best in Hebrew. A number of other medals and diplomas were awarded to other pupils. The Rev. Dr. Rudolph Grossman is the Superintendent of the school, and S. Heyman is Principal. The School Board, consisting of C. M. Lamline, W. B. Ast, J. S. Gans, S. Greenwald, J. Kahn, and Charles Jacobi, was on the platform.

ST. PETER'S PAROCHIAL SCHOOL.

Cornerstone of the New Building Laid in Jersey City.

The cornerstone of the parochial school of St. Peter's Roman Catholic Church, Jersey City, was laid yesterday afternoon by the Rev. Edward I. Purbrick, Provincial of the Maryland-New York Province of the Jesuits, Bishop Wigger being unavoidably absent. The ceremonies were preceded by a parade from the church to the schoolhouse, 2,000 persons participating. There were the larger pupils of the school, the various societies connected with the church, the Ancient Order of Hibernians, the parish priests and visiting clergymen, Mayor Hoos, members of the Jersey City Board of Education, and a number of city officials. After the cornerstone was laid, the Rev. Charles J. Kelly, rector of the Church of Our Lady of Grace, Hoboken, delivered a sermon on the value of education.

The new school will be three stories high and will be of granite and red brick, with brownstone and terra cotta trimmings. It will include a clubroom for the young men of the parish, with billiard rooms and bowling alleys in the basement. On the upper floor will be a hall and stage. When the building is completed the present parochial school, which adjoins it, will be remodeled so as to form a wing of the new school. The boys' school will be in the west wing, and the girls' school in the east. The building will cost $55,000 and will be completed about Oct. 1.

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OUR DUTY IN THE ORIENT

Dr. MacArthur Says We Should Hold the Philippines and Give Them Liberty.

HE TELLS OF WRONGS THERE

This Nation, He Says, Has Now Reached Its Majority, and Never Can Return to Childhood—Its Power Demonstrated.

The Rev. Dr. Robert S. MacArthur preached last night in Calvary Baptist Church, West Fifty-seventh Street, on "Our Patriotic and Religious Duty to the Philippine Islands." He said, in part:

"A new day has dawned for the American Nation. Our great Republic has come to self-consciousness as never before in its history. It has reached its majority and it never can go back again to childhood.

"We have lived more the last two months as a nation than ordinarily we would live in half a century. The Republic has already taken her place amid the great powers of the world. Few men among us two months ago dared dream of the possibilities which to-day are actualities. Many public men shrink from the new responsibilities and obligations which we have assumed.

"These new obligations are numerous and perplexing. Many declare that they are contrary to the spirit of our history, and that they will unduly tax our ability.

Equal to Any Task.

"But the Nation that has organized a new Government on this side of the ocean; that has struggled with and mastered slavery; that has triumphed over Mormonism, is equal to-day to any task in any part of the world which Divine Providence shall lay upon it.

"We dare not be an isolated people. Those who advocate this policy are false to the genius of American history. We have a mission to the less-favored nations of the world. Every stripe in our flag is a herald of liberty, and every star shines for the illumination of humanity.

"We have no right selfishly to build a wall of indifference to other nations. This policy the Chinese have pursued, and China has become a dead sea—even a stagnant ocean.

"Patriotism has no meaning in China. The flag of China has no significance. We enter upon a war to deliver Cuba from the cruel dominations of Spain, but Divine Providence has given us our first victory in Manila Bay.

"The condition of the Philippine Islands is in many respects worse than that of Cuba. Spain never even discovered the interior of many of the islands. Her system of taxation was cruel almost beyond belief.

Some of the Wrongs.

"The Governor Generalss plundered the people to the extent of millions during each term of office. The stealings of public officials were as common as they were enormous. Church and State combined to leave the people in ignorance and to rob them alike of money and manhood. The cry of the distressed people has risen even to the God of Justice among the nations. The black hole of Manila surpassed in horrors the black hole of Calcutta.

"The days of public executions are gala days, when the elite turn out as to a great festival. Bands play, colors fly, and the ships in the harbor are dressed as for a holiday. When the signal is given that the last poor wretch is shot the gayly dressed crowds cheer with the utmost enthusiasm. Ladies stand in their carriages, so as to miss no part of the ghastly performance.

"God, Who has put those islands in our hands, will hold us responsible for their proper control and their true civilization. Those islands, with their fertile soil and their not unfavorable climate, might be made the very garden of paradise. We cannot give them to any European nation having possessions in the Orient without exciting the jealousy of all the other nations.

"We must hold them for a time, at least. We must restore order. We must send missionaries of a true Christianity. We must give them the blessings of civil and religious liberty."

FATHER McGINLEY'S JUBILEE.

Celebrates His Silver Anniversary and Receives a Purse of $2,000.

The Sunday services attending the silver jubilee of the Rev. Father McGinley, pastor of the Roman Catholic Church of St. Rose of Lima, Cannon Street, began yesterday morning with a solemn high mass at 11 o'clock. Prior to the mass the procession, headed by the cross bearer, started from the school hall, 290 Delancey Street, and followed by all the affiliated societies, together with the church officers, marched to the church.

Father McGinley was the celebrant of the mass. The Rev. Father McLaughlin, pastor of the Church of the Transfiguration, this city, was deacon, and the Rev. Arthur J. Kenney, sub-deacon. The Rev. Daniel J. Feehan acted as Master of Ceremonies. Other priests present were Mgr. Duffy of Brooklyn, a classmate of Father McGinley; the Rev. Charles Parks, cousin of the Rev. Charles Parks, Chaplain in the navy; the Rev. Father O'Hare of St. Anthony's Church, Greenpoint; the Rev. Francis Murphy, rector of St. Francis Xavier's Church, Manhattan.

The Very Rev. Dean Penny, a classmate of Father McGinley, preached the sermon. He took for his text the words of the Saviour at the Last Supper, "Lo, the Father hath sent Me, so, also, do I send you."

His peroration consisted of a glowing tribute to Father McGinley's fidelity and untiring zeal for his parish and parishioners. He asked for the prayers of the congregation that Father McGinley might be spared many more years to continue his useful labors on this earth.

A special musical programme, including selections by several well-known soloists, had been prepared for the occasion. A string band, numbering ten pieces, furnished the music, which was under the direction of the organist, Prof. Antonio Straub.

After the mass, Archbishop Corrigan gave the Papal benediction. At the benediction, which was at 4 P. M., the Archbishop confirmed a class numbering 570 children.

The evening services, which were held in the church, began at 8 o'clock. W. J. McKenna, Chief Clerk of the District Attorney's office, presented to Father McGinley a purse of $2,000, with a handsome set of



A very cool part of cool clothes, is fit. How hot it makes you if you know your clothes don't fit.

We don't make to order, but we make to fit.

Another cool part is the wear. How hot you become if you have to nurse them.

Your money back, here, if anything goes wrong.

Another cool part is the ease with which our kind can be bought. No ten days' delay—perhaps ten minutes will suffice.

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resolutions engrossed. Father McGinley responded with a speech of thanks. Speeches were also made by the Presidents of the different societies. The services last night ended the jubilee celebration.

A SERMON ON THE FLAG.

The Patriotic Words in the Address of the Rev. E. S. Tipple.

The Rev. E. S. Tipple preached last night at the St. James's Methodist Episcopal Church, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and Madison Avenue on "'The Flag.'" "Its meaning is liberty," said he. "In every age despotic Kings have seen this ominous word written by unseen hands on the tottering walls of their palaces and the crumbling of their cities of tyranny.

"Christ preached liberty; the struggles of centuries have been for liberty; the silken folds of our flag have been baptized in the blood of those who cared more for liberty than their lives. Woven into our flag, into the texture of the Stars and Stripes, is Patrick Henry's cry: 'Give us liberty or give us death.'"

AN ANGLO-AMERICAN UNION.

The Rev. Frank M. Goodchild Speaks in Favor of It.

As a prelude to his sermon, the Rev. Frank M. Goodchild, last night at the Central Baptist Church, in West Forty-second Street, spoke on an alliance with England, which, he said, he favors because of her close relations with America. He said as an ally England would be invaluable, and the two nations together could keep the peace of the world.

"There has been a great change in the attitude toward England in the past few weeks," said the preacher. "The English accent is being cultivated; we cheer their flag along with 'Old Glory.' After all of these years the mother country is showing her affection to her daughter, and she seems glad of the affection bestowed upon her.

"England stood by us in the civil war. Her working people stood with us for the great principle for which we were striving. In a recent interview, Dr. Chauncey Depew said that in his opinion there will be no English alliance. He was quoted while in France, but when he gets to England he will have a good word to say about the Britons. He said the French were our natural brothers and sisters. We are Anglo-Saxon with England—the French are Latin.

"France has been a wonderfully good friend to America, and she gave us Lafayette. She is only a friend of ours—not a relative. Neither is Russia.

"There is no other nation like England for an alliance. We have like ideas and we have read the same literature. We are democratic in our Government. Several of the National airs of America and England have the same music, but different words. These two countries are to lead others in the future. England as an ally will be invaluable to America as we would be to her. Standing together we could keep the peace of the world."

A NEW UP-TOWN CHURCH.

Structure to Take the Place of St. Jerome's on Alexander Avenue.

Ground will be broken in a few days for a new church, to take the place of St. Jerome's Roman Catholic Church, at the corner of One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street and Alexander Avenue, of which the Rev. Father Tandy is rector. The new edifice is to cost about $100,000, and when completed will be one of the finest churches in the Borough of the Bronx.

For several years past the present church, which is very old, has been inadequate to meet the demands of the growing congregation. Plans for the new structure have been prepared by Dehli & Howard, architects, of 1,193 Broadway. The church will be of brick and Dorchester stone, and will have a frontage of 80 feet on Alexander Avenue and a depth of 156 feet. One tall bell tower and two smaller towers will surmount the front of the building. In the basement will be the Sunday school rooms, heating apparatus, &c. The church proper will have a seating capacity of about 1,000 in the body, and a gallery, which will run back to the transepts, will accommodate about 400.

The erection of the new church will necessitate the moving of the Academy of the Ursuline Sisters, a three-story and basement brick structure now directly in the rear of the present church. It will be moved further east on One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, and additions will be made to it.

MAN TO GO OVER NIAGARA.

Robert Leach Tests His Barrel in the Whirlpool Rapids.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., June 12.—Robert Leach of Watertown this afternoon tested the barrel in which he intends going over the Horseshoe Falls by a trip through the Whirlpool Rapids. Leach is thirty-six years old, and weighs about 125 pounds. His barrel is well ballasted with iron and lead, and when he is in it he is supported by a netting.

About 3 o'clock he entered the craft, and was towed out to the centre of the river about 1,000 feet above the rapids. After he had been cast loose from the small boat his barrel swung around in an eddy, and it was necessary for the boat to again tow him to the main current, entering which he was soon being tossed on the whitecapped waves of the rapids.

The barrel rode wave after wave, frequently disappearing from sight for a little time, making the thousands of spectators tremble for Leach's safety. When just above the whirlpool the barrel was caught in an eddy on the Canadian side, and Leach was taken out uninjured. He says he is satisfied with the barrel, and after making more trips through the rapids he will go over the Falls in it.

DR. NEUMAN TO SWIM ABROAD.

Chicago Man Will Compete for the English Championship.

CHICAGO, June 12.—Dr. Neuman of the Chicago Athletic Association's swimming team has been invited to participate in the English championship long-distance swimming race, to be held in the River Thames July 23. The course is to be five and three-quarter miles.

He said to-day he had quite determined to enter the contest, and will soon leave for England. The championship for which he will contend was won in 1895 and 1896 by Tyers. It was taken a year ago by Jarvis. Dr. Neuman is generally considered one of America's best swimmers.

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PAY OF STATE SOLDIERS

The Delay Again Denounced by Chaplain Peters of the Ninth Regiment.

LAW OF JUSTICE VIOLATED

He Repeats that the Suffering of Volunteers' Families Is Because of the Negligence or Incompetence of the State Authorities.

The Rev. Dr. Madison C. Peters, at the Bloomingdale Reformed Church last night, said:

"The Bible plainly teaches that to hold back the wages of the poor and the needy is not only a plain violation of the law of justice, as well as the law of benevolence, but it is written: 'The hire of the laborers which is of you kept back crieth out, and the cries are entered into the ear of the Lord.' There is no use preaching without an aim, and those who get vexed do so because they are shot.

"Last Sunday I appealed to your accustomed generosity to aid me in supporting the destitute families of the brave volunteers, and the unpleasant duty devolved on me to tell you that this suffering among so many families was due to the negligence or the incompetence (and they can choose either horn of the dilemma) of the State authorities to pay the men the wages due and promised them nearly a month ago.

"When at Camp Townsend I saw the suffering of the men without making a public protest, for military reasons. Our armories are barracks and would have served perfectly as camps. Our soldiers, through weeks of constant rain, slept on the damp ground, many of them had not even a blanket. Many of the volunteers were men who had been out of work and went to camp poorly clad. I stand here to pledge you my word and honor as a man that upon personal investigation, I found many men without socks and without underclothes, and almost without shoes, and but for the many kind-hearted women and patriotic citizens who sent clothes to the State camps, our brave volunteers would have gone to the front a ragged army.

Charity for Brave Men.

"Here were the men, brave men when our Nation needed a rampart of honest hearts and patriotic arms, men who, when the Nation called, went forth promptly from homes fondly cherished and friends dearly loved, sublimely braving every hardship, ready to go forth and give the Nation the price of their blood—recipients of charity—the Empire State troops, a State which generously voted its Commander in Chief $1,000,000 to properly equip the soldiers. But I restrained my indignation, painting things hopefully for the boys, promising them that these things needful would come soon.

"When I found I could not leave my work I promised the men of the Ninth Regiment that I would see to it that none of their loved ones would be in want for bread, and when the wives, children, and parents of these men came to my house every hour of the day with babes in their arms and no bread in the house and the landlords bullying them, while the bread-winners were defending the Nation, then I determined to throw military red tape aside and speak for the hungry wives and children who were being turned out of doors, and the man who knows the facts and sees the suffering I saw and is silent is not worthy to stand in any pulpit, much less an American pulpit.

"This is America, not France. Free speech is the sacred right of an American pulpit, a right which even a Chaplaincy does not take away. The Administration that is not strong enough to hear the truth about itself and willing to profit by it is an Administration unworthy an American State. As God is my Judge, I am not criticising for the sake of criticising. This is too serious a time to make our soldiers victims of amateur officers."

To Lecture To-night.

Dr. Peters will lecture in his church to-night on "Why Are We at War with Spain?" Admission will be free, but a collection will be taken to provide for some needy families of the soldiers and also to send boxes containing good things to eat to the boys at Chickamauga. Dr. Peters last night declared his belief in the old military proverb, "An army travels upon its belly."

Dr. Peters is Chaplain of the Ninth Regiment, with the rank of Captain. There was some talk among militia officers last week of a court-martial of the Chaplain, on account of his previous attack upon the Governor, who is his Commander in Chief. When this talk was brought to the attention of Dr. Peters he said:

"Let them bring me before a court-martial and there will be other facts brought out that will put the blame where it belongs. A court-martial is for the ascertainment of the truth. That is what I want to find out, both as a taxpayer and Chaplain of a regiment. If the Governor will make out an itemized statement of the expenditures of the million-dollar appropriation, I will investigate each item in it, and if I find it has been properly expended I will make an apology from my pulpit."

Brooklyn Electrician Disappears.

Vincent Middlemass, an electrician, twenty-nine years old, of 72 Dupont Street, Brooklyn, has been missing since a week ago last Saturday, and yesterday the police were asked to assist in a search for him. He has a wife and three small children, and was employed in the Greenpoint power house of the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company. In the latter part of May his sight and head became affected from contact with the broken end of a live trolley wire. The day before his disappearance his sight was so weak that he went to the office of the company, where he related his condition and asked for privilege to lay off with pay until he was better. It is said by Mrs. Middlemass that the company refused the request, and this made him despondent. Mrs. Middlemass is of the opinion that he has committed suicide.

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CANNON BLEW OFF HIS HAND.

It Exploded at the Corpus Christi Feast Celebration as Aged Mr. Schatz Was About to Fire.

For years it has been the custom of St. Elizabeth's German Catholic Church, Woodhaven, at its celebration of the Corpus Christi Feast, to have an old cannon touched off by John Schatz, one of the oldest and best known members of the church, who lives at Rockaway Road and Shore Avenue. Mr. Schatz is seventy-six years old, and has always taken great pleasure in having this post of honor assigned to him. During the processional yesterday he was standing by the cannon ready to play his usual part.

At the proper moment he leaned forward to touch off the old gun, when there was a terrific explosion and a shriek of agony from the old man. The procession halted, wavered, and broke in panic, while every one rushed forward to where Mr. Schatz was writhing on the ground beside the broken cannon. His face was blackened with powder, and his right hand was hanging from the wrist by a few shreds.

A local physician was hurriedly summoned, and he advised that Mr. Schatz be taken to Brooklyn and placed in a hospital. Father Ernst, the pastor, wrote a note to the authorities of St. Mary's Hospital, commending his aged parishioner to their best care, and then the wounded man was placed in a grocery wagon and started off at a gallop for Brooklyn.

The old man bore the jolting and swaying of the wagon as best he could until East New York was reached, when, unable to stand the pain longer, he shrieked out to the driver to stop—that he could go no further. A glance at his white and distorted face convinced them that he spoke the truth. They tenderly lifted him down and carried him into the Liberty Avenue Police Station, from which a call was sent to St. Mary's for an ambulance. Surgeon Gormley, who responded, dressed the stump of the old man's hand and took him to the hospital, where the hand was amputated. Owing to Mr. Schatz's advanced age, it is doubtful whether he will recover.

WANTS DEAD WIFE'S PROPERTY.

Her Brother Sues Husband on the Ground of Insanity at Marriage.

A suit to annul the marriage of a woman who has been dead for three years will soon come up for trial at Patchogue, L. I. The plaintiff is the dead woman's brother, William D. Fricke of Pacific Street, Brooklyn, and the defendant, her husband, is John L. Cook, a farmer of Bridgehampton. The case was transferred on Saturday last from Brooklyn to Patchogue by Justice Smith of the Supreme Court.

Fricke alleges that his sister was insane and therefore incompetent to contract a marriage. She died in 1895, leaving an estate worth $55,000, and if the marriage is annulled Fricke will get the money. The marriage took place in 1892.

Fricke alleges that his father, William D. Fricke, was insane and committed suicide while in that condition. His sister showed signs of following in her father's footsteps as early as 1880, when she was thirty years old. Becoming worse, she was declared insane by the physicians at Bellevue Hospital. He was advised to place her in an asylum, but instead sent her to the home of a friend, Abraham Rose, at Bridgehampton. One of her delusions was that she had power to heal disease by laying on of hands. In 1882 she married Capt. Andrew Jennings of Bridgehampton, who died three years later, leaving her a large estate. In 1892 she married Cook.

Convention of Pocahontas Council.

The third annual session of the Great Council of the Degree of Pocahontas of the State of New York will convene to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock in Gramercy Lyceum. Past Pocahontas Julia A. Meyer, Chairman of the Committee of Associated Councils of Greater New York, will preside. The body is composed of representatives from 100 councils throughout the State. They will be welcomed to the city by Mayor Van Wyck, or a city official delegated by him. He will be responded to by Great Pocahontas Ida M. Irwin of Rochester. Addresses will be made by the various Great Chiefs, all women, and Past Great Sachems Peter J. Dobbs, George T. Williams, and William N. Higbie, and Great Sachem Joseph F. Beylan of the Improved Order of Red Men. The opening ceremonies will be public.

Mrs. Tingley's Crusade Anniversary.

The second anniversary of Mrs. Tingley's crusade of the world with the Theosophical Society members was celebrated last night by the local branches of the Universal Brotherhood and Theosophical Society in America, at 144 Madison Avenue. During the crusade of 1896, the Theosophists were presented with the colors of each country they visited, and last night these flags of nations formed the decorations of Aryan Hall. Mrs. Tingley addressed the large gathering present, reviewing the crusade, and there were several other speakers.

Fell Four Stories and Killed.

Frederick Elder, fifty-five years old, who lived on the fourth floor at 98 Lawrence Street, seated himself after dinner yesterday afternoon on the sill of his front window. Something in the street attracted his attention. He turned too quickly, losing his balance, and fell to the street. An ambulance took him to the Harlem Hospital, but he died on arrival there.

A Patriot Children's Day.

There was a patriot children's day service last night in the Church of the Puritans, at One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, near Fifth Avenue. The pastor, the Rev. Dr. Charles J. Young, talked to the children that crowded the church, and several little ones recited patriotic poems. The altar was richly decorated with flowers and the body of the church with American flags.

O'Neill's

Sixth Ave., 20th to 21st St.

Specials in Dress Goods.

Better than gold dollars at fifty cents.

42-inch all wool Black Grenadine in cream and black, value 50c. —Special 25c

1,700 yards 50-inch superior quality all wool Storm Serge in two shades of navy and black, value 90c.—Special . 65c

38 and 45 inch high lustre Mohair Brilliantine in navy and black, value 65c.—Special . 50c

54-inch black heavy lustre Mohair Sicilian, value 90c.—Special 59c

45-inch extra fine quality black Mohair Brilliantine, value $1.00—Special 75c

50-inch extra heavy lustre Mohair Brilliantine in black, value $1.15.—Special. . . . 89c

45-inch extra fine quality and very high lustre black Mohair Brilliantine, value $1.40.—Special $1.00

Here's bestness at the price of cheapness.

We deliver all purchases, excepting bicycles and sewing machines, free at any railroad station within 100 miles of New York.

H. O'NEILL & CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

5TH AVE. THEATRE. B'way & 28th St. EDWIN KNOWLES..Manager
Twelfth week of the engagement of
Mrs. FISKE.
Pronounced success of Sardou's Comedy,
DIVORCONS.
Every evening at 8:30. Matinée Sat. only at 2.

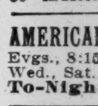
THE COOL Casino | Theatre & Roof! Adm. 50c. | THE COLOSSAL COMIC OPERA FESTIVAL! 4th Week!
FRANCIS WILSON, with PAULINE HALL, LULU GLASER, and HENRY E. DIXEY. | "The Greater" ERMINIE!
Roof Opens Nxt. Sat. Evg—"Rice's Summer Ngts"

KEITH'S Continuous Performance 25c., 50c. Noon to 11 P. M.
Robert Downing—last week—INGOMAR
Brilliant success of PAPINTA
ROSSOW MIDGETS. PATRICE.
Fleurette and the 4 Fleurs De Lys.
Hughey Dougherty. Biograph War Views.

LAST TWO PERFORMANCES.
TO-NIGHT, Closing Perf. at the Garrick Thea.
Tues. Ev'g. 300th & Last Perf., with Souvenirs, at Empire Thea.
Maude Adams — The Little Minister.

LYCEUM 4TH AV. & 23D ST. EVGS. 8:30.
DANIEL FROHMAN......Manager
Matinées Thursday & Saturday, 2:15.
Kelcey-Shannon Company in Clyde Fitch's new play THE MOTH AND THE FLAME.

WORLD IN WAX. New To-Day: Barbette of Olympia in Action at Manila. Orchestral Concerts. | EDEN Musee | WORLD IN WAX. New To-day: Heroes of Army and Navy. CINEMATOGRAPH. War Pictures.


SAM T. JACK'S THEATRE, BROADWAY & 29TH ST.
2 BIG SHOWS EVERY DAY, 2 AND 8.
Mlle. Troja, Jennie Yeamans, Emma Cavus.

LENOX LYCEUM Madison Av. & 59th St. Rudolf Aronson...Mgr.
TO-NIGHT Popular Promenade Concert by the BANDA ROSSA
50 Musicians....Admission, 25c.

AMERICAN Theatre & Roof G'd'n. 25c.. 50c.. 75c.
CASTLE SQ. OPERA CO.
Evgs., 8:15. Mats. Wed., Sat., 2 P. M. MADELEINE.
To-Night! 200th Performance! Souvenirs!

KOSTER & BIAL'S MUSIC HALL. ROOF GARDEN. Adm. 50c.
COOK'S TOUR—100 PEOPLE—STAR CAST.
CHARMION, ROGERS BROS., and Others.

Herald Sq. Thea. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed., Sat., 2:15.
LAST WEEK DIPLOMACY. THE GREAT STOCK CO. Good orchestra seat 50c.

MANHATTAN Broadway & 33d St. Evs 8:30. Wed. & Sat. Mat. 2:15.
WAY DOWN EAST Souvenirs TO-NIGHT.

COLUMBUS. Columbus The. Stock Co. JIM THE PENMAN.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE. | Matinées Wed. & Sat. THE MASCOT.

Baseball, Polo Grounds, To-day, 4 P.M.
Brooklyn vs. New York. Admission, 50c.

THE TURF.

Brooklyn Jockey Club Races.
May 28, 30, June 1, 2, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16.
6 Races Each Day at 2:30 P. M.
Monday, June 13, the MYRTLE STAKES.
Field Stand 50 Cents.
Special trains via L. I. R. R. direct to grand stand from 34TH ST., E. R., N. Y., leave at 12:40, (1:00 Parlor Car,) 1:20 P. M.
BROOKLYN TRAINS leave BROOKLYN BRIDGE, via 5th Av. Elevated and P. P. and C. I. R. R., every 10 minutes from 12 noon.

THOUGHT DAUGHTER STOLEN.

The Little Girl Was Lost, and a Railroad Man Took Her in Charge.

An excited German woman ran up to Officer Vose about 6:30 o'clock last evening, at the South Ferry entrance, foot of Whitehall Street, and told him that her ten-year-old daughter, Louisa Schaup, had just been kidnapped on the elevated railway station overhead. At the same moment, the little girl, crying as if her heart would break, stood on the station platform, moaning, "Mamma! Mamma! I want my mamma!"

The station was crowded with passengers, and one of the train guards on his way home questioned the child, who told her name and said she lived at 107 Fourth Avenue. Just as Policeman Vose appeared on the platform with Mrs. Schaup, a train pulled out, with the lost child and the obliging guard who had volunteered to take her home. Then it was learned that the Schaup family live on Fourth Avenue, Riverside, Paterson, N. J.

Police Headquarters was notified by Sergt. Ohm of the Old Slip Station, to whom Vose reported the case, and a general alarm was sent out to all the precincts in the city.

Up to this time it was believed the child had been spirited away by a strange man with dark hair and a heavy black mustache and black piercing eyes, but this idea was dispelled by one of the colored porters on the station platform, who was the only employe that saw the guard start off with the little girl.

The guard only learned of his error when he reached 107 Fourth Avenue, and then took his charge to the East Fifth Street Police Station, and her parents recovered her shortly after 9 o'clock.

Man Killed on Long Island Railroad.

George Chesney, a man about thirty-five years old, was run over and killed early yesterday morning by a Long Island Railroad train at the corner of Atlantic and Grand Avenues, Brooklyn. Chesney was identified by a policeman with whom he had at one time been acquainted, and who said that his parents live on Penn Street, Pittsburg, Penn. Steps have been taken to notify them. The engineer, Frederick Bender, was arrested.

The New York Times.

WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT.

COPYRIGHTED. NEW YORK, MONDAY, JUNE 13, 1898. EIGHT PAGES.

STOCK EXCHANGE SUMMARY.

	Shares.
Stocks week ended June 11...	2,822,978
Same week last year.....	1,523,986
Stocks to date this year.....	47,867,955
Corresponding date last year.	20,710,524

Bonds for the week.....	$19,613,700
Same week last year.....	10,253,300
Bonds to date this year.....	388,590,420
Corresponding date last year.	182,859,610

Money rate range for week: Collateral loans on call, 1¼@1½; at three months, 3; at six months, 3½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 3@3½ per cent.

RAILROAD TRAFFICS.

Conditions that Have Brought About the Heavy East and West Bound Freight Movements.

Several unusual conditions have combined to cause an extraordinary movement of freight from the West to the Atlantic seaboard during the past few months. In some recent weeks the quantity of grain and provisions forwarded from Chicago has been unprecedented, and up to the first of the present month the volume of east-bound traffic was so heavy that the trunk line railroads had about all that they could conveniently handle. And yet the principal railway managers are not giving vent to any expressions of jubilation. Per contra, some of them have the temerity to allege that they have had only their trouble for reward.

There can be no denial of the fact that exceedingly low rates for railroad freights have prevailed in the matter of east-bound traffic. Since Jan. 1 the standard grain rate of 20 cents per hundredweight has been cut, surreptitiously and openly, until the lowest figures yet known for the large amount of business done have been reached. Immense quantities of grain have been moved at 10 cents per hundredweight, and complacent suspicion has gone abroad that contracts have been made as low as 8 cents.

Why Rates Have Been Cut.

These low rates have resulted from a disorganized every-road-for-itself scramble for business on the part of the trunk lines. Operating as a powerful incentive to this scramble has been the enormous foreign demand for American breadstuffs, and still another stimulating factor has been the unusually early opening of lake navigation. The grain-laden fleet of boats started down the lakes from Chicago on April 1 this Spring—just one month earlier than last year. Not in a great many years have the great lakes been free of ice so early in the season. Had it not been for fear of an ice pack in the Straits of Mackinaw the boats would probably have begun running on March 25.

The all-rail movement of grain and provisions east bound began in the latter part of February, however, and in March reached its greatest volume. It was then that railroad freight rates touched bottom, and the export traffic soared to its highest point. In the first week of March the shipments of freight of all kinds from Chicago to New York aggregated more than 223,569 tons, an excess of 90,000 tons over the east-bound shipments for the corresponding week of 1897. During the month of March more than 1,000,000 tons of freight were moved from the West to the Atlantic seaboard, this total being nearly double the shipments for the corresponding period of the previous year. This big transportation movement gave employment to thousands of hands that had been idle and acted as a healthful stimulus to the general trade of the country. Railroad men believe that if there had been no war to disturb natural commercial conditions March and April would have developed a business boom of comprehensive proportions.

Heavy Spring Traffic.

Since the opening of lake navigation the all-rail shipments from Chicago to the East have naturally fallen below the March figures, although each week's shipments within the past two months show an increase of from 50 to 100 per cent. over the east-bound shipments in the same periods last year. Besides the remarkable movement of wheat, corn, and oats there has been a very large quantity of beef and other provisions brought forward. For most of the railroads this has been the largest Spring haul known. Even the facilities of the New York Central Road have been taxed to their utmost at times in the handling of this east-bound traffic. An officer of the New York Central is authority for the statement that this Spring witnessed the heaviest east-bound grain movement that that road has ever participated in. If the opening of lake navigation had been as late this year as last there would have been a congestion of grain at Buffalo, it is believed, for in natural obedience to the urgent foreign demand efforts would undoubtedly have been made to bring down in one month from the upper end of the great lakes the enormous quantity of grain that has been moved since April 1. Therefore the early opening of the lakes is regarded as a peculiarly fortunate thing for the transportation lines as well as for commercial interests generally.

Included in this abnormal movement of freight from the West there has been an immense quantity of dressed beef and other provisions, besides the grain and flour; also a great deal of live stock. Grain, however, has been the feature, and the export demand for corn and wheat has kept up with remarkable urgency. So active has been the market for wheat for export that several flouring mills in the West have closed down because the wheat owners found that they could get a better profit on the wheat than on the flour. Nevertheless a very large quantity of flour has been brought to this market and a large proportion of it has been absorbed for home consumption. This freight movement has had the effect of keeping every car wheel in the West revolving. For the past two months corn, wheat, flour, oats, and live stock have poured into Chicago in a ceaseless stream, stimulating business activity in innumerable quarters. Although special contracts have been secured from the transportation lines by all important shippers, the railroads that have had a share of this traffic are able to report increased earnings. The distribution of the circulating medium throughout the West has operated to the advantage of the Eastern manufacturer and merchant in the usual manner, for whenever the Westerner can afford it he makes haste to patronize the tempting markets of the East.

Comparative East-Bound Figures.

The following table, prepared by an officer of the Joint Traffic Association, shows in compact form the shipments of freight in tons, east bound from Chicago, for the first five months of this year, as compared with the corresponding period of last year. In each month's showing the shipments of the last week are included in the total for that month:

	1897.	1898.
January—		
1 to 7	98,443	140,360
8 to 14	113,588	143,265
15 to 21	124,202	129,087
1 to 31	512,205	585,165
February—		
1 to 7	132,560	146,034
8 to 14	149,294	168,642
15 to 21	150,131	219,655
1 to 28	581,935	746,245
March—		
1 to 7	133,597	223,569
8 to 14	141,193	287,856
15 to 21	127,966	221,205
1 to 31	587,635	1,007,186
April—		
1 to 7	113,076	162,231
8 to 14	106,506	123,354
15 to 21	97,307	118,411
1 to 30	441,981	594,032
May—		
1 to 7	86,377	160,745
8 to 14	74,633	156,983
15 to 21	78,613	158,417
1 to 31	354,985	674,728

According to the above table the aggregate tonnage east bound from Chicago from Jan. 1 to May 31, 1898, inclusive, was 3,600,000, as compared with 2,478,714 tons for the corresponding period last year. In recent weeks the east-bound tonnage has been about double the shipments of 1897. While this fact is partly accounted for by railroad men on the ground that shippers who hold special contracts with the transportation lines have been hurrying their freight along in view of the announced restoration of rates to take effect this week, there are various indications of a pronounced improvement in general business conditions. The temper of the Eastern markets is found sufficiently inviting to bring on a steady flow of Western products. During the week ended May 31 the east-bound all-rail shipments out of Chicago were 102,071 tons, as against 49,198 tons in the corresponding week of 1897 and 40,198 in 1896.

Following is a short table also made up from the official records of the Joint Traffic Association showing by months the east-bound freight shipments from Chicago forwarded by all roads during the past four years:

Month.	1895. Tons.	1896. Tons.	1897. Tons.	1898. Tons.
January	398,493	592,773	512,205	585,165
Febuary	417,711	562,893	581,935	746,245
March	471,793	626,461	587,635	1,007,186
April	435,147	485,785	441,981	594,032
May	351,585	424,837	354,958	1,150,880
June	337,102	442,796	373,443	.....

West-Bound Traffic.

Very satisfactory conditions have prevailed with regard to west-bound freight traffic since early in the Spring. While there has been no such abnormal movement of freight as has characterized the east-bound traffic, the shipments out of New York over nearly all of the trunk lines have thus far exceeded in volume the shipments during the Spring and Summer months last year. The principal commodities sent West have been dry goods, machinery, hardware, cement, soda ash, sugar, coffee, teas, &c. No apparent cutting or fluctuations in west-bound freight rates have occurred to detract from the satisfaction that the railway managers naturally feel over the increasing activity of the New York shippers. In the parlance of the average Traffic Manager, "rates have been maintained strictly" by all of the trunk lines. The fact that shipments of merchandise have been made, and are now being made, in fairly large quantities at the full transportation rates indicates that trade is in a healthful state and that the buyers of goods want them right away.

A large proportion of the freight that moves out of New York westward is of local character and is not credited to through traffic, consequently no general tables are made up showing the shipments of west-bound freight. Each road to a certain extent keeps its own records, and naturally those records are jealously guarded from competitors' eyes. Commissioner J. F. Goddard of the Trunk Line Association explains his inability to give the same comprehensive information regarding the west-bound freight movement as the Joint Traffic Association furnishes with regard to the east-bound shipments by saying:

"The records we have in this office include only traffic between certain specific points and represent but a small portion of the total west-bound traffic forwarded from New York. For this reason, aside from any explanations which might accompany such statement as we were able to prepare, it would be misleading to the general public and of little if any general usefulness owing to its limited character."

Better General Business.

Inquiry among the traffic officers of the individual trunk lines elicits the uniform response: "We are doing better than last year on west-bound freight." All of the railroads have been able to send back fairly well laden a large proportion of the cars that brought Western produce to the Atlantic seaboard. The New York Central and the Erie have each hauled more freight out of New York within the last two months than they did in the corresponding period a year ago. There has been a great deal of local traffic handled by these lines as well as by the Lehigh Valley, the Lackawanna, the Ontario and Western, and the West Shore. Some of the recent weekly reports show increases in local freight traffic over last year of from 10 to 20 per cent. The small cities and towns in the interior of this State are to all appearances drawing more heavily on the New York market for supplies. The farmers are buying more and country stores are stocking up. Shipments of machinery, too, are more numerous this year than they were last. Railroad men say that they find general business conditions in better shape now than they were a few months ago. Merchants are regaining confidence, and the fears engendered by the outbreak of war have in many localities been reduced to a minimum. Merchandise that was stacked up in unvisited salesrooms in this city five or six weeks ago is gradually finding its way to the railroad freight depots preliminary to being sent forward to localities where business activity is beginning to assert itself. There is not an important railroad freight officer in trunk line territory who is not as busy as he can be from morning until night.

Restoring East-Bound Rates.

The announcement that the Joint Traffic Line managers have determined to restore east-bound freight rates to the standard basis this week has been attended with doubting conjectures regarding the binding effect and the limitations of existing grain transportation contracts. Intimations akin to positive declarations have emanated from Chicago to the effect that future contracts for the carrying of grain from Chicago to New York have already been made at very low rates. New York railroad men assert that these Chicago reports are made out of whole cloth. The New Yorkers affect to doubt the existence of any prospective transportation contracts. Traffic Manager Goodman of the New York Central, who keeps pretty close watch of the freight situation, said a day or two ago: "These contract stories from Chicago are all talk. I do not know of any transportation contracts holding over or of any new low-rate contracts. The New York Central certainly has no such contracts."

In the belief that they are not infringing any Federal laws the trunk lines operating in this State have arranged for a division of the grain traffic between Buffalo and New York on what is substantially a pooling plan. This is a mutually protective arrangement designed, it is said, to prevent the demoralization of rates which inevitably follows a too sharp competition. The practical operation of this pool will be controlled by a general agent in this city.

The Coming Grain Movement.

When the new crop of grain begins to move in July railroad men look for a resumption of heavy traffic. Exporters of wheat and flour expect that the foreign demand for those commodities will keep up through the Fall and Winter, and even into next Spring. Close observers of agricultural conditions in Europe say that the foreign dependence upon American breadstuffs is bound to increase from year to year, inasmuch as the production of grain in the European countries does not keep pace with the growth of population and the needs of the people. Therefore the railroad freight traffic man, the steamship freight man, and grain shipper each looks cheerfully toward the future.

A lull in east-bound traffic matters is expected from now until the grain movement next month, and the interim will be employed by the Joint Traffic Association managers in getting their rate-preserving machinery in good working order. The old familiar cry "We are bound to maintain rates" will be heard, and Traffic Managers will insist that they mean to make money for their respective railroads this Summer.

Advantages of an Alliance.

In discussing the benefits likely to come out of the better feeling which has sprung up of late between the United States and Great Britain, The London Statist says:

"It is hardly necessary to dwell upon the importance of the British market to American producers. Our readers are ready enough to understand that. What we prefer to dwell upon is the immense importance of the United States supplies to ourselves. Just imagine in what a position we should have been here at home if, for any reason, we had been unable to buy from the United States during the last ten years. Suppose, to take an extreme case, Continental Europe had combined against the United States and blockaded all its ports, so that we could get neither food nor raw material, we should almost inevitably have been brought to the very brink of famine. Two years ago the crops failed in India, Australia, and Argentina. Last year the crops of Southern Russia were deficient, while they were short elsewhere in Europe. The result has been, even with all other markets open to us, an immense rise in the price of wheat. But just imagine what would have been the condition of our working classes if we could have got no wheat from the United States; and furthermore, supposing there was a complete blockade, we could have got no cotton. Those who are old enough to remember the American civil war will have in their recollection how severely Lancashire suffered then. What would be the result now? If, while American supplies of wheat were cut off, American supplies of cotton were likewise denied to us, the mills of Lancashire would be stopped, and the unfortunate people would not have means to buy just when food was at its dearest. There is, then, a very solid material interest prompting the people of the United Kingdom to hold out a brotherly hand to the people of the United States, and prompting the people of the United States, on their side, to grasp that hand warmly. The two countries are not only closely united by ties of blood, but they are essential to one another for trade purposes. Half the foreign trade of the United States would be swept away if the British market was lost. And, over and above all that, they have identical interests abroad."

Stock Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ending June 11, 1898.

Range for Year 1898. Highest.	Range for Year 1898. Lowest.	Closing Sat., June 11. Bid.	Closing Sat., June 11. Ask'd	Net Ch'ge Past Week.	STOCKS. Sales for Week End. June 11, 2,822,978.	Amount Capital Stock Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Date.	Last Dividend. Per Cent.	Week Ending June 11. First.	Week Ending June 11. High.	Week Ending June 11. Low.	Week Ending June 11. Last.	Closing a Year Ago.	Sales For W'k End. J'e 11, 1898.
*187½ February 10.	*97¼ April 29.	100	102	..	**Adams Express**	$12,000,000	June 1, '98.	$2	101	101	100¼	101	148½	153
29½ May 6.	25 May 5.	27½	27¾	+ ¼	American Malting Company	13,750,000	....	..	27⅞	28	27⅛	27½	...	1,360
79½ May 9.	76¾ May 9.	77⅝	78½	− ⅝	American Malting Company preferred	12,540,000	Apl. 15, '98.	1¾	78⅛	78⅛	77	78	...	835
23¼ January 10.	15½ March 25.	21	22	− ⅞	American Cotton Oil	20,237,100	....	..	22¼	22¼	20	21½	12¼	2,270
77¼ February 1.	66 March 14.	74	75	− 1	American Cotton Oil preferred	10,198,600	June 1, '98.	3	75⅛	75⅛	74¼	74¼	57¼	415
23 January 19.	22 May 13.	20	22⅞	..	American District Telegraph	3,845,000	May 16, '98.	1	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	...	100
130 February 14.	117½ January 3.	124	129	..	American Express	18,000,000	Jan. 3, '98.	$3	129	129	129	129	111⅛	5
15⅝ June 9.	6½ January 20.	14¾	15	+ 3⅛	American Spirits Manufacturing	27,807,520	....	..	11⅞	15⅝	11¾	15	11	53,791
88¾ June 11.	16 March 26.	87½	88½	+ 6½	American Spirits Manufacturing preferred	6,951,880	....	..	33	38¾	32½	38½	30¾	19,014
145⅛ June 6.	107½ March 26.	140⅝	140⅞	− 2⅞	American Sugar Refining Company	36,968,000	Apl. 2, '98.	3	144¾	145⅛	135⅝	140¾	124⅝	373,587
116 January 6.	103 March 25.	115	115½	− ¾	American Sugar Refining Company pf.	36,968,000	Apl. 2, '98.	1¾	115½	115½	114¼	114¼	108	977
*93½ June 11.	*88 March 29.	92½	93½	..	American Telegraph & Cable Company	14,000,000	Mch. 1, '98.	1¼	93	93½	92⅝	93½	89½	93
117 April 14.	83¾ January 24.	112	112¼	+ 3¼	American Tobacco	17,900,000	May 1, '98.	2	109	114½	108¾	112	73⅜	167,025
119¾ May 31.	*112 January 26.	118	119½	..	American Tobacco preferred	11,935,000	May 1, '98.	2	118⅝	119	118⅝	119	106	340
40¼ February 7.	34 January 4.	37	37¾	− 1	Ann Arbor preferred	4,000,000	....	..	38	38	37	37	28	366
14¼ June 6.	10¼ April 21.	13⅜	13⅝	− ⅛	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé	102,000,000	....	..	13¾	14⅛	13¼	13½	12¼	30,490
34½ June 11.	22⅞ March 12.	33¾	34	+ ½	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé preferred	120,686,000	....	..	34	34½	32⅝	33⅞	24	124,500
20½ June 11.	12⅜ January 25.	19⅝	20	+ ½	**Baltimore & Ohio**	25,000,000	Nov., '94.	4½	19⅞	20½	19	20	10½	15,231
7⅞ February 3.	5¼ January 10.	7	7¼	− ⅛	Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern preferred	19,670,700	....	..	7	7¼	7	7	...	1,154
5⅛ January 21.	2⅝ March 21.	3⅝	4	+ ⅝	Bay State Gas	50,000,000	....	..	3¼	4⅛	3⅛	3⅞	11⅛	27,182
53¾ June 11.	35 March 12.	52¾	52⅞	+10	Brooklyn Rapid Transit	20,000,000	....	..	43¼	53¾	42¾	52¾	22½	296,512
125 January 24.	106 March 26.	124	125	+ 5⅝	Brooklyn Union Gas	15,000,000	June 1, '98.	3	120	124	120	124	105¾	1,507
14 June 6.	9 June 3.	12⅛	12½	..	Brunswick Dock & City Improvement	4,269,800	....	..	13	14	12⅛	12½	...	7,678
30¼ January 6.	25 March 12.	28	30	..	Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg	6,000,000	....	..	28	28½	28	28½	...	310
67¾ January 8.	*61 May 3.	65	66½	..	Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg preferred	6,000,000	Feb. 15, '98.	1	65¼	66½	65¼	66½	...	550
57⅞ February 5.	44½ March 2.	52	52¼	..	**Canada Southern**	15,000,000	Feb. 1, '98.	1	53⅝	53⅝	51¾	52¾	50⅞	4,715
90½ January 20.	72 April 21.	86	86⅛	+ ½	Canadian Pacific	65,000,000	Apl. 1, '98.	2½	85⅛	86½	85⅛	86	62⅜	1,150
14½ May 28.	11 April 23.	13½	14	− ⅝	Central Pacific	68,000,000	Jan. 3, '98.	½	14	14	13½	13⅝	10	430
24⅞ February 1.	17¼ March 26.	22½	22¾	− ¾	Chesapeake & Ohio	60,533,400	....	..	23½	24¼	22½	22½	17⅜	40,257
166¼ February 11.	*150 March 14.	159	...	..	Chicago & Alton	18,764,800	June 1, '98.	1¾	158	158	158	158	...	5
107¾ June 11.	85⅞ March 26.	106⅝	106¾	+ 1⅛	Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	82,002,800	Mch. 15, '98.	1¼	106	107¾	103⅜	106¾	79⅝	145,128
66 June 1.	*48 April 25.	63¾	64½	− 1¾	Chicago & Eastern Illinois	6,197,800	....	..	65¾	65¾	63	64¼	37¼	4,330
113¼ February 1.	102 January 7.	108¾	110¼	..	Chicago & Eastern Illinois preferred	4,830,700	Apl. 1, '98.	1½	110¼	110¼	108	110	...	2,950
16¼ February 8.	9½ February 24.	14½	14¾	+ ⅛	Chicago Great Western	21,200,145	....	..	14⅝	14⅞	14	14⅝	...	41,583
36¼ January 28.	28 March 15.	32⅞	34	− 1¾	Chicago Great Western preferred A.	11,157,000	....	..	33½	33½	33	33	...	200
25⅝ January 14.	20 April 21.	23⅝	24½	+ ¼	Chicago Great Western preferred B.	7,444,190	....	..	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	...	150
10¼ January 14.	*6¾ April 4.	9½	10	..	Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville	10,500,000	....	..	9¾	10	9¾	10	...	545
33½ January 28.	23 April 16.	29	31	− 1	Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville preferred	3,883,750	....	..	30	31	30	30	...	701
102⅛ June 1.	83¼ April 21.	101	101⅛	+ ¼	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	46,027,261	Apl. 19, '98.	2½	101⅝	102	99¼	101⅛	77¾	144,777
149½ February 16.	140 April 25.	149	150	+ ½	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul preferred	31,818,400	Apl. 19, '98.	3½	149½	149½	149½	149½	135½	345
130½ February 11.	113¾ March 12.	126¾	127	+ ½	Chicago & Northwestern	39,087,383	Jan. 2, '98.	2½	129	129¼	124	127	108¾	10,886
*176 March 2.	163 January 3.	169	...	..	Chicago & Northwestern preferred	22,367,600	Apl. 16, '98.	1¾	170½	170½	170½	170½	157	115
108⅜ June 1.	80 March 25.	106⅞	107	+ ¼	Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	46,156,000	May 1, '98.	1	107½	107⅞	105½	106⅞	69⅜	56,223
9⅝ March 3.	4½ January 3.	8	8½	+ ¼	Chicago Terminal & Transfer	13,000,000	....	..	9	9	8¼	9	...	805
33 February 5.	22½ January 3.	29	30	+ ¼	Chicago Terminal & Transfer preferred	17,000,000	....	..	29	30⅛	29	29½	...	1,735
40⅛ June 8.	25 March 12.	39	39¼	+ 1¼	Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	28,000,000	Aug., '93.	1½	38¼	40⅛	38¼	39¼	24	29,394
87 February 1.	77¼ March 9.	85	88	+ 5	Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis preferred	10,000,000	Apl. 20, '98.	1¼	80	85	80	85	...	665
19¼ January 12.	11¼ March 26.	14⅞	15⅛	− ⅛	Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling	8,000,000	....	..	15¼	15⅜	14¾	15⅛	...	34,263
170 June 7.	170 June 7.	169	...	..	Cleveland & Pittsburg	11,226,050	June 1, '98.	1¾	170	170	170	170	...	200
⅞ January 28.	¼ April 7.	¾	1	+ ¼	Colorado Coal & Iron Development	6,000,000	....	..	¾	¾	¾	¾	...	200
2½ January 7.	2 June 6.	1½	2½	..	Colorado Coal & Iron Development pf.	500,000	....	..	2	2⅛	2	2⅛	...	400
*6 June 6.	*5 June 1.	6	7	..	Colorado Midland	3,420,200	....	..	6	6	6	6	...	14
18 June 7.	*16 June 1.	16½	19	..	Colorado Midland preferred	4,644,800	....	..	18	18	18	18	...	131
26⅝ January 11.	17 March 12.	21¼	22½	− 1⅞	Colorado Fuel & Iron	[illegible]	....	..	23½	23¾	21⅜	21⅜	19¼	970
7½ January 13.	4¾ March 26.	5¾	6½	..	Columbus & Hocking Coal, all instal. pd	4,171,000	....	..	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	4¾	100
8¼ February 10.	5 March 18.	5	6	..	Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo	11,696,300	....	..	5½	5⅞	5½	5½	2⅞	1,050
27½ February 10.	17 January 17.	21½	24½	+ 1	Columbus, Hock. Valley & Toledo preferred	2,500,000	Jan. 2, '97.	2½	23½	24¾	23½	24	...	900
205½ June 9.	167 March 26.	203	204	+14¼	Consolidated Gas	36,730,000	Mch. 15, '98.	2	191	205½	190¼	203¼	161	18,314
37¾ January 24.	27¼ March 25.	37	37¼	+ ⅜	Consolidated Ice	6,500,000	May 17, '98.	1	37	37	36⅝	36⅞	...	772
91 February 15.	81 March 25.	87½	90½	..	Consolidated Ice preferred	3,500,000	Apl. 15, '98.	1½	90	90	90	90	...	10
114½ February 3.	104 April 21.	109	110	− 1¼	**Delaware & Hudson**	35,000,000	Mch 15, '98.	1¼	110	110	110	110	108⅞	381
159 February 3.	144¼ April 21.	...	...	+ 2	Delaware, Lackawanna & Western	26,200,000	Apl. 20, '98.	1¾	155	155	155	155	151¾	300
52¾ February 10.	40 April 21.	51¾	52	+ 2¼	Denver & Rio Grande preferred	23,650,000	Jan. 15, '98.	1	50½	52⅝	50½	52⅝	40	10,696
20 June 10.	8⅞ April 21.	18½	19	+ 3¾	Des Moines & Fort Dodge	4,283,100	....	..	15	20	14¾	18⅝	9	17,350
62 April 8.	45 April 20.	59½	60	+ 1⅜	Detroit Gas	1,645,700	....	..	58¾	60	58½	60	...	1,860
66 March 11.	61¼ May 20.	64½	65	− ¾	**Eastern Elevator**	1,000,000	....	..	65⅛	65⅛	62	64½	...	2,300
111 February 8.	*102½ April 1.	...	...	..	Edison Electric Illuminating of Brooklyn	4,000,000	Apl. 15, '98.	1½	106½	106½	106½	106½	107⅞	20
16¼ February 1.	11 April 21.	13¾	14¼	+ ¼	Erie	112,165,200	....	..	14	14¼	13¾	14	14	1,645
43⅜ February 11.	29¼ April 22.	37	37¼	+ ⅛	Erie first preferred	42,392,300	....	..	37½	37¾	36½	37⅛	34	9,084
21⅜ February 11.	15½ April 22.	18	19½	+ ⅝	Erie second preferred	16,000,000	....	..	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	18½	227
26 May 11.	*20 February 17.	25	28	..	Evansville & Terre Haute	4,000,000	Aug., '93.	7½	26	26	26	26	20	200
16¾ January 31.	10 May 19.	...	12	..	**Fort Worth & Rio Grande**	3,108,100	....	..	11	11	11	11	...	100
39¾ February 7.	29¼ March 12.	38½	39	+ 1⅛	**General Electric**	30,460,000	....	..	38	39⅜	37¼	38¾	33⅛	34,955
179½ June 11.	130 January 12.	178	180	+ 2	Great Northern preferred	25,000,000	May 1, '98.	1½	175	179½	175	179½	...	940
36¼ February 15.	15¾ April 22.	23	24	+ 1¼	**Hawaiian Sugar**	10,000,000	....	..	23	24	21½	24	...	3,261
108⅞ January 31.	96 April 21.	105	105½	− ⅜	**Illinois Central**	52,500,000	Mch 1, '98.	2½	105½	105¾	104¾	104¾	97	1,758
60 June 1.	44½ April 15.	55	57	+ 1½	Illinois Steel Company	18,650,600	July, '96.	1½	56	57½	56	57	37⅝	1,742
10 June 11.	7¼ March 18.	10	10¼	+ ½	Iowa Central	8,480,600	....	..	9¾	10	9½	10	6⅞	1,915
35¼ June 11.	25 April 28.	34½	35¼	+ 2	Iowa Central preferred	5,671,600	Apl. 1, '93.	1	33	35¼	33	35	25	950
24½ February 10.	15 April 26.	17¼	17⅜	+ 1	**Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf**	23,000,000	....	..	16¾	17½	16¾	17½	...	1,320
5½ June 11.	*2½ January 26.	5	5⅞	..	Keokuk & Des Moines	2,600,000	....	..	4	5½	4	5½	...	891
18 February 2.	*13⅛ March 19.	18¼	19	..	Keokuk & Des Moines preferred	1,524,600	Jan. 15, '95.	90c.	16	18	16	18	...	200
52 June 3.	37½ March 25.	50½	51	+ ⅛	**Laclede Gas**	7,500,000	Feb. 15, '98.	1½	50	50⅞	49	50⅞	24½	6,562
94½ January 14.	85 March 12.	91½	92½	+ 1¾	Laclede Gas preferred	2,500,000	Feb. 15, '98.	3	91	92¼	90½	92¼	...	692
18⅝ February 1.	12¼ March 14.	16	16½	+ 1	Lake Erie & Western	11,840,000	....	..	16	16½	15½	16⅝	14½	1,500
76¼ February 8.	66 March 14.	73	73½	− ¾	Lake Erie & Western preferred	11,840,000	May 16, '98.	1¼	74	74¾	72¾	72¾	64	661
194¾ January 29.	170¾ January 4.	...	189	..	Lake Shore	49,466,500	Feb. 15, '98.	3	189	189	189	189	170¼	121
190 May 27.	*180 May 2.	...	191	..	Lake Shore certificates	....	....	..	188	188	188	188	...	120
51 June 1.	40 January 20.	50	52	− ¾	Long Island	12,000,000	Nov. 2, '96.	1	50	51	50	50	40	960
60¼ January 31.	44 April 21.	52⅝	52¾	− 3⅞	Louisville & Nashville	52,800,000	Aug., '93.	2	57⅜	57⅜	52⅜	52½	49¾	75,688
120¼ January 14.	91 March 26.	104¾	105	− 1⅛	**Manhattan Consolidated**	30,000,000	Apl. 1, '98.	1	106¼	106½	104	104⅞	87	46,157
*53 June 10.	45 March 28.	51	55	..	Maryland Coal preferred	1,885,000	Jan. 3, '98.	2	53	53	53	53	...	20
171½ February 14.	125¼ March 26.	159½	160½	+ ¾	Metropolitan Street Railway	30,000,000	Apl. 15, '98.	1¼	159½	162½	158¾	160	...	26,802
1½ May 2.	1 February 10.	1	1½	..	Mexican National certificates	33,350,000	....	..	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼	1½	100
114⅞ February 8.	90½ March 12.	103	104	− 1⅜	Michigan Central	18,738,000	Feb. 1, '98.	2	105	105	102	103⅞	99¼	2,341
30⅞ February 15.	24 March 11.	29	29½	− ½	Minneapolis & St. Louis	6,000,000	....	..	29½	30	29	29	19½	1,845
90½ June 7.	*80 April 11.	90½	92	+ ½	Minneapolis & St. Louis first preferred	2,500,000	Jan. 15, '98.	2½	90½	90½	90½	90½	80½	172
63 June 8.	46 March 26.	62	63	+ ½	Minneapolis & St. Louis second preferred	4,000,000	Jan. 15, '98.	1½	62	63	61¾	62¾	49	1,210
75⅜ May 31.	57 January 20.	73	74¾	+ 1½	Minnesota Iron	16,500,000	Apl. 15, '98.	1½	73½	75	73	74¾	47	3,534
14¼ January 26.	10 April 13.	11¼	11¾	− ⅝	Missouri, Kansas & Texas	52,450,000	....	..	11⅞	12½	11¼	11¼	12⅝	3,000
41 January 28.	28¾ March 12.	34¾	35	− 1⅝	Missouri, Kansas & Texas preferred	13,000,000	....	..	36⅝	36⅞	34½	34¾	30¼	21,150
36¼ May 31.	22 March 12.	35⅞	36	+ ⅜	Missouri Pacific	47,507,000	July 1, '91.	1	36	36¼	35⅛	35⅞	17½	34,866
32½ February 7.	24¾ April 19.	27½	28½	− 1⅛	Mobile & Ohio	5,320,600	Feb. 28, '98.	1	28½	28½	28	28⅜	20	475
175 January 14.	*167½ January 4.	171	174	+ ½	Morris & Essex	15,000,000	Jan. 3, '98.	3½	172	172¾	172	172¾	162½	500
37⅞ January 7.	26¼ March 26.	34½	35½	..	**National Lead Company**	14,905,400	Feb. 15, '98.	1	36	36½	35	35½	28⅜	5,033
109½ February 10.	99 April 22.	106⅞	107½	..	National Lead Company preferred	14,904,000	Mch. 15, '98.	1¾	107⅛	107¾	107	107	95⅝	750
21⅞ May 23.	15 March 25.	19	20	− 1¼	National Linseed Oil	18,000,000	Sept. 16, '95.	1	19	19¼	19	19	13	300
8¼ February 7.	6¼ April 15.	8	8½	+ 1	New Central Coal	5,000,000	....	..	7¼	8	7	8	5½	1,350
98½ January 8.	86½ March 26.	95½	96½	+ ¼	New Jersey Central	22,497,000	May 2, '98.	1	96½	96¾	94½	96	82½	2,673
51 June 3.	14 April 5.	36½	39	−10	New York Air Brake	5,000,000	1896.	6	47¼	47¼	36½	36½	...	5,194
119¾ January 28.	105 March 26.	116¾	117	+ ¼	New York Central	100,000,000	Apl. 15, '98.	1	117	117⅜	115½	116¾	100¾	19,369
195½ February 2.	*182 March 26.	190	...	..	New York, New Haven & Hartford	47,657,500	Mch 31, '98.	2	191¾	191¾	191¾	191¾	170	32
15⅝ January 31.	*11⅝ April 22.	13	13½	− ⅛	New York, Chicago & St. Louis	14,000,000	....	..	14	14	13¼	13¼	13	275
40¼ January 29.	28 March 25.	34	34½	+ ¼	New York, Chicago & St. Louis second pf.	11,000,000	....	..	35	35	34¼	34¼	32⅜	200
17 February 7.	11¼ April 21.	15	16	..	Norfolk & Western	54,421,200	....	..	15⅜	15½	15	15	...	1,272
56¼ February 7.	42½ March 12.	52⅛	52¼	− 2	Norfolk & Western preferred	22,928,650	Feb. 23, '98.	1	54¼	54½	52	52	30¼	8,305
6½ May 12.	4¼ January 15.	6⅛	6⅜	+ ¼	North American	39,733,100	....	..	6⅛	6⅜	5⅞	6⅜	4⅝	6,799
31⅛ June 6.	19 February 24.	29¾	29⅞	− ⅜	Northern Pacific	79,800,000	....	..	30½	31⅛	29⅛	29¾	14⅝	84,562
70½ June 6.	56⅞ March 12.	69¾	69⅞	+ ¾	Northern Pacific preferred	75,000,000	June 3, '98.	1	69¾	70½	69⅛	69¾	42⅜	104,698
*4¼ May 26.	*3 March 8.	4	6	..	**Ontario Mining**	15,000,000	Dec. 31, '97.	75c	4	4	4	4	6⅞	250
18⅞ February 2.	13⅜ April 25.	15⅝	15¾	+ ¼	Ontario & Western	58,113,982	....	..	15½	16	15½	15⅝	14⅝	10,712
31 May 6.	19 January 3.	30	31	+ ½	Oregon Improvement, all instalments paid	7,500,000	Aug. 1, '90.	1	30⅜	30¾	30	30½	20	1,735
54¼ February 1.	35¼ January 7.	52	53	+ ½	Oregon Railroad & Navigation	24,000,000	....	..	52	53¼	52	52½	56½	2,342
74 June 11.	65½ March 29.	73½	74½	+ 2	Oregon Railroad & Navigation preferred	10,998,500	Apl. 1, '98.	1	72	74	72	74	...	868
33⅝ February 17.	19⅜ January 3.	30	32	..	Oregon Short Line	27,435,700	....	..	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	...	10
32⅜ February 4.	21 April 21.	29¼	29¾	− ½	**Pacific Mail**	20,000,000	June 2, '98.	1	29⅞	30¼	29	29⅜	29⅜	7,863
120⅝ February 7.	110¾ March 12.	115¾	116	− ⅜	Pennsylvania Railroad	129,303,250	May 31, '98.	2½	116¾	116¾	115¾	116	105¾	3,283
104¼ May 31.	86½ March 26.	101¾	102	+ ⅝	People's Gas, Chicago	25,000,000	May 25, '98.	1½	101⅝	103⅞	101⅜	101⅞	86⅜	128,554
2¼ May 23.	⅞ January 7.	1½	1¾	− ¼	Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	8,400,000	....	..	1⅞	1⅞	1½	1½	...	500
5¼ February 11.	*3 January 26.	4	6	..	Peoria & Eastern	10,000,000	....	..	4	4½	4	4½	4	60
47½ May 2.	28⅞ January 5.	45	45½	..	Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	24,347,100	....	..	45	45¼	45	45¼	12¾	500
71 February 7.	57 March 23.	65¼	66	+ 1	Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis preferred	22,649,200	Jan. 27, '96.	2	66	66	65½	66	...	330
5¾ June 11.	5¾ June 11.	...	...	..	Pittsburg & Western preferred	5,000,000	....	..	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾	...	200
191 May 31.	165 March 12.	188	189	+ ¼	Pullman Palace Car Company	36,000,000	May 16, '98.	$2	187	188½	186½	188½	163	822
5 June 2.	5 June 2.	5	8	..	**Quicksilver** preferred	4,291,300	1891.	4¾	5	5	5	5	...	800
23⅝ January 6.	15½ March 25.	20	20¼	+ ⅛	**Reading**	69,900,000	....	..	19¾	20⅝	19½	20	22¼	17,628
54⅛ February 3.	36 March 12.	47⅝	48⅛	+ ⅜	Reading first preferred	28,000,000	....	..	47¼	49	47	47⅝	46⅝	36,605
29 January 6.	18⅞ March 26.	24¼	24½	+ ¾	Reading second preferred	42,000,000	....	..	24	25	23¾	24½	28	7,887
27 June 6.	*21½ January 11.	25¾	27	+ ¼	Rio Grande Western	10,000,000	....	..	26¼	27	26¼	26¼	...	700
67 June 10.	50¼ March 15.	65½	66	+ 1	Rio Grande Western preferred	6,500,000	May 1, '98.	¾	65¾	67	65	66	...	1,536
8¾ February 11.	5½ March 7.	7¾	8	+ ¾	**St. Joseph & Grand Island**	4,600,000	....	..	7½	8	7½	8	...	2,800
62¾ June 11.	45 February 24.	62½	63	+ 2¾	St. Joseph & Grand Island first preferred	5,491,000	Dec. 31, '97.	2½	60½	62¾	60	62¾	38½	1,370
23¼ June 11.	13½ April 25.	22½	23½	+ 2	St. Joseph & Grand Island second preferred	3,500,000	....	..	21	23¼	21	22½	11⅜	3,944
8⅜ June 3.	6 March 26.	7⅞	8	− ⅝	St. Louis & San Francisco	26,442,180	....	..	8⅛	8¼	8	8	5½	1,601
65⅝ June 6.	52½ March 12.	64	64½	..	St. Louis & San Francisco first preferred	5,000,000	Jan. 3, '98.	2	65⅝	65⅝	64	64	49½	1,589
32⅛ June 1.	22¼ February 24.	30⅛	30½	− ¾	St. Louis & San Francisco second preferred	14,335,700	....	..	31½	31⅝	30⅛	30¼	16	5,517
5⅝ June 11.	3¾ January 24.	5¼	5½	+ ⅝	St. Louis Southwestern	16,500,000	....	..	5	5⅝	5	5⅝	3⅛	3 066
12⅝ June 7.	7¾ March 12.	11⅝	11¾	+ ¾	St. Louis Southwestern preferred	20,000,000	....	..	11¼	12⅝	11¼	11¾	9¼	12,430
25 January 8.	20½ January 26.	18	24	..	St. Paul & Duluth	4,660,200	July 5, '87.	3	23	23	22	22	21½	79
145½ June 2.	*121½ January 6.	141	146	− 1½	St. Paul, Minnesota & Manitoba	20,000,000	May 1, '98.	1½	144	145	143½	143½	...	1,065
79½ May 25.	65 March 12.	77	77½	− ¾	St. Paul & Omaha	21,403,293	Feb. 21, '98.	2	78½	79	76	77¾	57¾	3 935
155 February 28.	*148 January 5.	150	153	..	St. Paul & Omaha preferred	12,646,833	Feb. 2, '98.	3½	151	151	151	151	143	150
22 January 22.	12 April 13.	17½	18½	− ¼	Southern Pacific	108,232,270	....	..	18½	19	16¾	17¾	15⅜	2,585
9⅞ February 10.	7 April 21.	8¾	9	− ⅝	Southern Railway	119,900,000	....	..	9½	9½	8⅝	8¾	9⅜	4,315
33¼ February 11.	23⅝ March 26.	30	30¼	− 2⅝	Southern Railway preferred	57,290,400	Jan. 20, '98.	1	33	33⅛	30	30⅛	29⅛	28,249
7 May 23.	3¼ January 3.	6⅛	6¼	− ¼	Standard Rope & Twine	12,000,000	....	..	6¼	6¼	5⅞	6¼	6¾	605
28½ January 11.	17 March 12.	24¼	24½	− 1⅞	**Tennessee Coal & Iron**	20,000,000	Jan., '87.	1	26¼	26½	24	24	24	9,022
12⅝ February 15.	8⅞ March 12.	...	...	− ⅛	Texas Pacific	38,706,700	....	..	12⅛	12½	11⅞	11⅞	10	16,448
7¾ June 8.	5 May 27.	...	...	+ 1¼	Texas Pacific & Land Trust	10,370,000	....	..	6	7¾	6	7	...	5,698
194½ February 17.	155 April 21.	175	178	+ 3½	Third Avenue	10,000,000	May 31, '98.	$2	177	177	176	176	152	300
25⅞ June 6.	16⅛ March 25.	24½	24⅝	− ⅝	**Union Pacific**	61,000,000	....	..	25⅝	25⅞	24⅛	24½	...	24,956
63⅜ February 2.	45⅞ March 12.	60⅞	61	− 2	Union Pacific preferred	75,000,000	....	..	63¼	63⅜	60¼	60⅞	...	150,170
10¼ February 18.	5⅞ April 21.	7⅝	7¾	+ ⅜	Union Pacific, Denver & Gulf trust receipts	27,894,900	....	..	7½	8¼	7½	7¾	...	8,265
8⅞ May 24.	5¼ April 25.	7¼	7½	− ¾	United States Leather	61,509,900	....	..	7⅞	7⅞	7¼	7¼	7⅞	4,395
69¼ May 25.	53¾ March 26.	65¾	66	+ 1	United States Leather preferred	60,909,900	Apl. 1, '98.	1¼	65½	66⅞	65	66¼	58	19,643
23⅜ May 18.	14¼ March 12.	20½	21	+ ½	United States Rubber	20,166,600	Feb. 15, '97.	2	20½	21	19⅝	21	12	2,258
80⅝ May 18.	60 March 12.	79⅜	81	+ ⅞	United States Rubber preferred	19,400,500	May 20, '98.	2	78⅛	80	78⅛	80	61	1,433
7⅞ January 12.	6¼ March 25.	7¼	7¾	..	**Wabash**	28,000,000	....	..	7⅞	7⅞	7¾	7¾	5½	510
20½ May 9.	14¼ March 7.	19½	19⅝	− ½	Wabash preferred	24,000,000	....	..	20¼	20½	19	19½	15	14,105
*120 February 14.	*112½ May 5.	117	121	..	Wells-Fargo Express	8,000,000	Jan. 15, '98.	3	118	119	117¼	119	106	120
102⅜ January 8.	87¼ April 25.	92	93	− 1¼	West Chicago Street	13,189,000	May 16, '98.	1½	94⅛	94⅞	92⅞	93	...	4,320
93⅝ January 10.	82¼ March 26.	91½	91¾	− ½	Western Union Telegraph	97,370,000	Apl. 15, '98.	1¼	92¼	92⅜	91¼	91⅝	81¾	13,119
8¾ January 11.	*1¾ April 21.	2	2⅛	− ¼	Wheeling & Lake Erie, $1 assessment paid	10,894,800	....	..	2¼	2⅜	1¾	2¼	...	4,677
16 January 12.	*8¾ April 23.	11¾	12¾	− 1¼	Wheeling & Lake Erie pf., $1 ass't paid	3,316,000	May 15, '94.	2	12	13¼	11	12¾	...	1,830

Note—The highest and lowest prices in this table, unless otherwise designated, are based on sales of 100-share lots. *Sales of less than 100 shares.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ending June 11, 1898.

BONDS.

Sales W'k Ending June 11 $19,037,400

Week Ending June 11, 1898.

	First	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
American Dock & Improvement 5s	114	114	114	114	1
American Spirits Manufacturing 6s	79¾	85½	79¾	85	38
American Tobacco scrip	90	93	90	92	66
Ann Arbor 1st 4s	85	85	84½	85	39
Atchison, Colorado & Pacific 1st 6s	49½	51	46	51	62
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé gen 4s	93	93¾	92⅝	92¾	509
Atchison, T. & S. F. adjustment 4s	66¾	66⅞	66¼	66⅞	2,467½
Austin & Northwest 1st 5s	83⅞	83⅞	83	83	21
B. & O. 1st 6s, Parkersburg Branch	107	107	107	107	2
Baltimore & Ohio 5s, 1885-1925, eng. certfs.	103¼	103¼	103¼	103¼	10
Baltimore & Ohio 1st guaranteed 4½s	102	102	102	102	23
B. & O. S. W. 1st inc., Series A	27	27½	27	27½	1
B. & O. S. W. 2d inc., Series B	9	9	9	9	10
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st consol. 5s	118½	118½	118½	118½	1
Brooklyn Rapid Transit 5s	96	99½	96	99½	308
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s	114½	114½	114½	114½	18
Brooklyn Wharf & Warehouse 5s	94	94	93⅞	93⅞	12
Buffalo, New York & Erie 1st 7s	133	133	133	133	1
Canada Southern 2d 5s	108½	108½	108⅜	108⅜	22
Central of Georgia consol. 5s	89½	91½	89½	89½	31
Central of Georgia 1st pf. income 5s	39½	44⅛	39½	42	89
Central of Georgia 2d pf. income 5s	14	15	14	14	82
Central of New Jersey general 5s	114	114½	114	114½	18
Chesapeake & Ohio 6s, 1911	119	119	119	119	2
Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s	82½	85	82½	84	793
Ches. & Ohio 1st, Rich. & Alle. 1st con. 4s	103½	103½	103½	103½	2
Chesapeake & Ohio consol. 5s	113¾	114½	113½	114¼	58
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy 4s	100	100	100	100	3
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy consol. 7s	117½	117½	117½	117½	3
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, Neb. ext. 4s	97¼	98¾	97¼	98	23
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy deb. 5s	107	107	106	107	5
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy conv. 5s	110½	112	110⅜	112	25
Chicago & Eastern Illinois general 5s	108	108½	108	108½	14
Chicago & Eastern Illinois gen. 5s, reg	106¼	106¼	106¼	106¼	1
Chicago & Erie 1st 5s	110⅛	110⅜	110⅛	110⅜	6
Chicago, St. Louis & New Orleans 6s	120½	121½	120½	121½	3
Chicago, St. Paul & Milwaukee 1st 6s	132	132	132	132	10
Chi., St. Paul, Minn. & Omaha con. 6s	133	134½	133	134½	65
Chicago Terminal Transfer 4s	86¼	86¼	86	86⅛	64
Cincinnati, Dayton & Ironton 1st 5s	108	108	108	108	1
Cleveland & Canton 1st 5s, trust receipts	70	70	70	70	6
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L., Cairo Div. 4s	88	88	88	88	1
C., C., C. & St. L. St. Louis Div. 4s	93⅞	93⅞	93⅞	93⅞	4
Colorado Midland 1st 2-4s	59½	59½	59½	59½	5
Col., Hocking Valley & Tol. 5s, $65 paid	78	78	77½	78	44
Columbus & Ninth Avenue 5s	120	120	120	120	2
Denver & Rio Grande Imp. 5s	90½	90½	90½	90½	1
Denver & Rio Grande 4s	94¾	95⅝	94¾	95	24
Des Moines Union 1st 5s	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾	3
Detroit City Gas 5s	92¾	93½	92¾	92¾	103
Detroit, Mackinac & Marq. land grant 3½s	16¾	16¾	16¼	16¼	26
Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic 6s	107	107	107	107	2
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. 1st 5s	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾	3
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. con. 5s	109¼	110	109¼	110	37
Edison Electric Ill. of N. Y. consol. 5s	117¼	117¼	117¼	117¼	3
Edison Electric Ill. of N. Y. 1st 5s	111½	111½	111½	111½	5
Elizabeth, Lexington & Big Sandy 5s	101	101¼	101	101¼	16
Erie 2d mortgage extended gold 5s	117½	117½	117½	117½	2
Erie 4th mortgage extended gold 5s	118	118	118	118	10
Erie 3d mortgage 4½s	111½	111½	111½	111½	11
Erie prior lien 4s	92¼	92⅝	91⅞	92⅝	124
Erie general lien 3-4s	74¾	74¾	74¼	74⅝	138
Flint & P. M., Port Huron Div. 5s	91⅞	92½	91⅞	92½	17
Flint & Père Marquette 6s	114¼	114¼	114¼	114¼	1
Flint & Père Marquette 5s	94	94	94	94	5
Forth Worth & Denver City 1st	72⅞	73	72	72	121
Gal., Har. & San An., Mex. & Pac. 5s	93	93¼	92¾	93	37
Galveston, Houston & Henderson 5s	91½	92½	91½	92½	15
General Electric debenture 5s	102½	103	102½	103	11
Georgia Pacific 1st 5-6s	122½	123	122½	122½	20
Hannibal & St. Joseph consol 6s	120	120	120	120	2
Houston & Texas Central gen. 4s	81½	82	81½	81¾	44
Houston & Texas Central 1st 5s	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾	10
Houston, East & West Texas 5s	88	88¼	88	88	10
Illinois Central 4s, 1953	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	5
International & Great Northern 1st 6s	118	118	118	118	6
International & Great Northern 2d 5s	83⅛	85	83⅛	85	40
International & Great Northern 3d 4s	58	58½	58	58½	8
Iowa Central 1st 5s	100¾	101	100¼	101	14
Jefferson Railroad 1st 5s	104¼	104¼	104¼	104¼	10
Kanawha & Michigan 4s	78	78	78	78	8
Kansas City & Pacific 1st 4s	73	73	73	73	1
Kansas City, Pitts. & Gulf 1st 5s	69	69¾	69	69	32
Kansas & Texas 1st 4s	87⅝	87⅞	87½	87½	179
Kansas & Texas 2d g. 4s	63	63½	63	63¼	197
Kansas & Texas of Texas 5s	82½	82½	82½	82½	2
Keokuk & Des Moines 1st 5s	106½	106¼	106½	106½	5
Kings County Elevated 1st 5s	45	46	44	46	32
Knoxville & Ohio 1st 6s	117	117	117	117	3
Laclede Gas 1st 5s	103¾	104½	103¾	104½	19
Lake Erie & Western 2d 5s	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞	5
Lake Shore 3½s	104⅝	104⅝	104½	104½	32
Lehigh Valley of New York 4½s	103	103	103	103	3
Lexington Avenue & Pavonia Ferry 1st 5s	120	120	120	120	12
Long Island general mortgage 4s	89	90	89	90	3
Louisiana & Missouri River 1st 7s	107½	107½	107½	107½	1
Louis., Ev. & St. L. consol. 5s, tr. rects	36	36	36	36	5
Louisville & Nashville unified gold 4s	90¼	90¾	90¼	90½	36
Louisville & Nashville gen. 6s	118	118	118	118	1
Louis. & Nash., Nash., Flor. & Shef. 1st 5s	95	95	94	94½	13
Louis. & Nash. collateral trust 5s	103	103	103	103	1
Louisville, New Albany & Chicago 1st 6s	115½	115½	115½	115½	3
Manhattan consolidated 4s	95	95⅜	95	95	55
Metropolitan Elevated 1st 6s	119½	119½	119¼	119½	20
Metropolitan Street Railway 5s	113½	113½	113⅜	113¾	30
Mexican International consol. 4s	73¼	73¼	73	73	43
Michigan Central consol. 7s	112	112	112	112	6
Mil., L. S. & West. ext. & imp. 5s	113½	113½	113½	113½	4
Milwaukee & Northern 1st consol. 6s	120	120	120	120	10
Minneapolis & St. Louis consol. 5s	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜	6
Missouri, Kansas & Texas of Texas 5s	81½	82½	81½	82	25
Missouri, Kansas & Eastern 1st 5s	98	98	97½	98	13
Missouri Pacific 1st collateral 5s	72½	72½	72	72	9
Missouri Pacific trust 5s	78½	78½	78	78½	35
Missouri Pacific consol. 6s	100½	101⅛	100½	101⅛	401
Mobile & Ohio new 6s	120	120	120	120	28
Mobile & Ohio, Montgomery Div. 5s	98½	98½	98½	98½	12
Mobile & Ohio general 4s	78¼	78½	77¾	77¾	85
Nash., Chat. & St. Louis consol. 5s	102½	102½	102½	102½	6
National Starch Manufacturing 6s	108	108	108	108	4
New York Central debenture 4s	104	104	104	104	15
New York Central debenture 5s	110⅛	110¾	110⅛	110¾	4
New York Central 1st 7s, registered	119	119	119	119	20
New York, Chicago & St. Louis 4s	105	105	104½	104¾	12
New York & Northern 1st 5s	123¾	123¾	123¾	123¾	5
N. Y., N. H. & H. deb. certfs, 4s	157½	157½	157½	157½	12½
N. Y., N. H. & H. deb. certfs. 4s, small	153	153	153	153	*1
New York, Ontario & Western consol. 5s	106½	106½	106¼	106½	17
New York, Ontario & Western refdg 4s	98⅞	98⅞	96½	98½	9
New York, Susquehanna & Western gen. 5s	92½	92½	92	92	4
Norfolk & Western gen. 6s	120½	120½	120½	120½	3
Norfolk & Western con. 4s	82⅞	82⅞	82	82	100
Northern Pacific general lien 3s	62	62⅜	62	62½	123
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s	96⅞	97⅜	96¾	97	381
Northern Pacific Terminal 1st 5s	112	112½	112	112½	7
Northern Railway of California 5s	101¼	101¼	101	101	18
Northwestern gold 7s, registered	114	114	114	114	1
Northwestern sinking fund deb. 5s, 1933	116½	116½	116	116	3
Northwestern extended 4s, registered	103	103	103	103	5
Northwestern general 3½s	102	102	102	102	5
Ohio & Miss., Springfield Div. 1st 7s	105	105½	105	105½	25
Ohio & Mississippi 2d 7s	121	121	121	121	6
Ohio Southern 1st 6s	82	82	82	82	1
Ohio Southern general 4s, trust receipts	10	10	10	10	2
Omaha & St. Louis 1st 4s	78	78	78	78	1
Oregon Improvement 1st 6s, tr. receipts	114	114	114	114	16
Oregon Imp. consol. 5s, all in. paid	60	61¼	60	61	185
Oregon Railroad & Navigation 4s	95¾	96	95¾	96	40
Oregon Railway & Navigation 1st 6s	115	115	115	115	4
Oregon Short Line consolidated 5s	105	106⅞	105	106⅞	53½
Oregon Shore Line Income A	72¾	74⅞	72¾	74⅞	94½
Oregon Short Line Income B	51½	54	51½	53½	96
Oregon Short Line 6s	127	127⅛	126½	126½	13
Pacific of Missouri 1st 4s	103½	103¼	103¼	103¼	5
Pacific of Missouri 2d extended 5s	107½	107½	107½	107½	3
Pennsylvania 4½s, coupon	112	112	112	112	1
Peoria & Eastern 1st 4s	76	77⅝	76	77⅝	29
Peoria & Eastern income	17	17½	17	17½	20
Pitts., Cin. & St. Louis 1st 7s	108	108	108	108	5
Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. L. 4½s, Series A	110½	110½	110¼	110½	3
Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. L. 4½s, Series B	110½	110½	110½	110½	3
Pittsburg, Shenango & Lake Erie 1st 5s	107½	107½	107½	107½	2
Pittsburg & Western 4s	85	86	85	86	61
Reading general 4s	86	86	85¼	85¾	236

Week ending June 11, 1898.

BONDS.	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Rio Grande Western 1st 4s	89	88	87	88	65
Rock Island general 4s	105	105¼	105	105¼	60
Rome, Watertown & Ogdens. consol. 5s	121¾	121¾	121¾	121¾	9
St. Joseph & Grand Island 1st 2-3-4s	78	80¾	78	80½	46
St. Louis & Iron Mountain gen. 5s	91⅞	96	94¾	94¾	172
St. L., Kan. & Nor., St. Chas. Bridge 1st 6s	110	110	110	110	3
St. Louis & San Fran., Southwest. Div. 5s	94½	95	94½	95	24
St. Louis & San Francisco gen 6s	119½	119¾	119¼	119½	25
St. Louis & San Francisco gen 5s	105	105½	105	105½	66
St. Louis & San Francisco 4s	77½	79½	77½	78⅞	66
St. Louis & San Francisco trust 5s	96½	98	96½	98	21
St. Louis Southwestern 1st 4s	74	76⅞	74	75	130
St. Louis Southwestern 2d income 4s	29¾	31¾	29¾	31½	248
St. Paul 1st, Chi., Pac. & Western 5s	116¼	116¼	116¼	116¼	2
St. Paul 1st, Southern Minn. Division 6s	120½	120½	120½	120½	3
St. Paul 1st, Hastings & Dakota 7s	128¼	128¼	128¼	128¼	3
St. Paul 1st, Wisconsin & Minnesota 5s	114	114	114	114	2
St. Paul Terminal 5s	114	114	114	114	5
St. Paul general 4s, Series A	104½	104¾	104½	104¾	73
St. Paul, Minn. & Man. consolidated 6s	129	129	129	129	1
St. Paul, Minn. & Man., East. Minn. 1st 5s	108½	108½	108½	108½	2
St. Paul, Minn. & Man., Montana Cent. 6s	131	132	131	132	5
St. Paul & Northern Pacific 6s	124	124	124	124	3
San Antonio & Aransas Pass 4s	64	66½	63½	65⅞	386
Scioto Valley & New England 4s	86	86	86	86	4
South Carolina & Georgia 1st 5s	94½	94¾	94½	94½	40
Southern Pacific of California consol. 5s	96	96½	96	96½	31
Southern Pacific of New Mexico 1st 6s	108¼	108½	108¼	108½	29
Southern Pacific of Arizona 1st 5s	106½	107	106½	107	30
Southern Railway 5s	95½	96	95	95	302
Standard Rope & Twine 6s	69¾	69¾	67⅞	67⅞	43
Standard Rope & Twine income	15	15¾	15	15¾	18
Tenn. Coal & Iron, Birm. Div. 6s	87⅜	88	87⅜	88	28
Terminal R. R. of St. Louis consol. 5s	108½	108½	108½	108½	5
Texas & New Orleans consol. 5s	98¼	98¼	98¼	98¼	10
Texas & Pacific 1st 5s	104	105¾	104	105¾	323
Texas & Pacific 2d inc. 5s	36¾	38⅛	36	37¾	1,589
Toledo & Ohio Central 1st 5s	102	102	102	102	5
Ulster & Delaware 1st 5s	100	100	100	100	3
Union Elevated, Brooklyn, 1st 6s, tr. r	87	87½	87	87½	50
Union Pacific new 4s	96¾	97	96	96⅝	1,950
Union Pacific collateral trust 4½s, tr. certs.	48½	48½	48½	48½	11
Union Pacific. Den. & Gulf 1st 5s, t. r	59¼	62¼	59¼	61⅞	3,361
United States Leather 6s	114	114⅛	114	114⅛	6
Virginia Midland general 5s	107	107	107	107	12
Virginia Mid. gen. 5s, stamped gtd	107	107	107	107	3
Wabash 1st 5s	109¼	109¼	108⅞	109	96
Wabash 1st 5s, Det. & Chicago ext	104	105	104	105	10
Wabash 2d 5s	84¾	85	84½	85	359
Wabash debenture, Series B	28	28½	28	28	24
West Shore guaranteed 4s	108¼	109	108¼	109	12
West Shore 4s, registered	108½	108½	108½	108½	21
Western New York & Pennsylvania 1st 5s	108	109	108	109	6
West. New York & Pennsylvania gen. 3-4s	53	53	53	53	13
Western New York & Pennsylvania income	14½	15½	14½	15¾	110
Western Pacific 6s	103½	103½	103½	103½	5
Western Union collateral trust 5s	109¼	109¼	109¼	109¼	2
Wilkesbarre & Eastern 1st 5s	97	97	97	97	2
Wisconsin Central 1st, trust receipts	42¾	43	42¼	42½	193
Total sales					$19,613,000

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ending June 11, 1898.

United States 4s, 1907, registered	107¾	108	107¾	108	90
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	110	110	110	110	1
United States 4s, 1925, coupon	122	122	122	122	100
Total sales					$192,000

STATE BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ending June 11, 1898.

Tennessee settlement 3s	90	91½	90	91½	55
Tennessee settlement 3s, small	87	87	87	87	*2
Virginia deferred 6s, trust receipts	7	7	5	5	53
Virginia funded debt 2-3s, 1991	70	71	69¾	71	23½
Total sales					$131,700
Grand total					$19,937,400

*In $100.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1898.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
United States 2s, registered	98½	Mch. 22	98	Apr. 4	98	Apr. 4
United States 4s, 1907, registered	113½	Feb. 4	106	Apr. 27	108	June 10
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	114¾	Feb. 8	107	Apr. 26	110	June 10
United States 4s, 1925, registered	120½	Jan. 11	116¾	Apr. 19	122¼	May 17
United States 4s, 1925, coupon	120¾	Jan. 12	117⅝	Apr. 19	123½	June 2
United States 5s, 1904, registered	115	Jan. 12	109¾	May 2	110¼	May 6
United States 5s, 1904, coupon	115	Jan. 14	109¾	May 2	111¾	June 4
United States currency 6s, 1899	104	Jan. 23	102⅞	Apr. 26	102⅞	Apr. 28
District of Columbia 3-65s	115	Mch. 28	115	Mch. 28	115	Mch. 28

STATE BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1898.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
Alabama, Class A	109	May 14	108½	Mch. 8	109	May 14
Alabama, Class C	100	Feb. 28	100	Feb. 28	100	Feb. 28
Louisiana consolidated 4s	103	Jan. 17	100	May 14	101	May 14
Louisiana consolidated 4s, small	100½	Mch. 14	98	Mch. 3	100¼	Mch. 14
North Carolina 6s, 1919	128	Feb. 23	128	Feb. 23	128	Feb. 23
North Carolina consolidated 4s	101	Jan. 6	101	Jan. 6	101	Jan. 6
Tennessee settlement 3s	91½	June 8	87	May 10	91½	June 8
Tennessee settlement 3s, small	88	Jan. 5	87	May 25	87	June 9
Virginia funded debt 2-3s, 1991	71¼	Jan. 31	65	Apr. 22	71	June 10
Virginia deferred 6s, trust receipts	7	June 8	4½	Feb. 15	5	June 9

Last sales in 1897 of State bonds in which there have been no dealings in 1898:

	Sales.	Date.		Sales.	Date.
Alabama, Class A, (small)	107¾	Oct. 9	North Car. con. 4s, (small)	100	Oct. 4
Alabama, Class B	104¾	July 26	Virginia deferred 6s	5	Apr. 1

BANK STOCKS.

Transactions on New York Stock Exchange from Jan. 1, 1898.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
America	356	Mar. 9	350	Jan. 25	350	May 5
American Exchange	175	Mar. 11	170	Jan. 6	175	Mar. 11
Central National	165	June 9	165	June 9	165	June 9
City	1100	June 10	1100	June 10	1100	June 10
Columbia	150	Apr. 4	150	Apr. 4	150	Apr. 4
Chatham	295	Mar. 2	290	May 12	290	May 12
Commerce	210	Mar. 1	200	May 9	200	May 9
Continental	130	Jan. 4	125	May 18	125	May 18
Corn Exchange	290	Feb. 4	290	Feb. 4	290	Feb. 4
Market & Fulton	233	Mar. 4	230	Feb. 16	233	Mar. 4
Mechanics'	185	Feb. 11	175	May 18	175¼	June 2
Merchants'	148½	Jan. 4	146	Mar. 8	146	Mar. 8
New York	235	Apr. 14	235	Apr. 14	235	Apr. 14
Ninth	92½	Feb. 9	90	Mar. 9	90	Mar. 9
North America	135¼	Feb. 15	135	June 4	135	June 9
Park	312	Mar. 23	283	Jan. 28	300	June 11
Republic	157	Mar. 31	157	Mar. 31	157	Mar. 31
Shoe & Leather	100	Jan. 13	99½	Jan. 20	99½	Jan. 20
Tradesmen's	110	Feb. 15	105	Jan. 21	110	Feb. 15
West Side	275	Jan. 10	275	Jan. 10	275	Jan. 10
Western National	155	Jan. 28	145	Mar. 30	150	Apr. 22

Last sales on the New York Stock Exchange in 1897 of bank stocks not yet dealt in there this year:

	Date.		Date.
Broadway	242 Nov.	19	Manhattan 230 Nov. 13
Butchers & Drovers'	98 Nov.	27	Metropolis 475 April 21
Chemical	4300 Feb.	2	New York County 800 March 23
Citizens'	132 Nov.	19	Phenix 100 Dec. 24
East River	140 Nov.	26	Seaboard 170 July 19
Fourth National	195 Nov.	30	State of New York 114 Dec. 2
Gallatin	310 Aug.	19	Third National 85 March 14
Importers & Traders'	535 March	23	

THE MANCHESTER MARKET.

MANCHESTER, England, June 12.—Business has been dull since Whitsuntide. New business is much below the output. Old engagements keep prices fairly steady. Calcutta has been idle, and other Indian markets have been bidding mostly unacceptable figures. The China business has been small. South America and other minor markets have been buying moderately. Printing cloths have been slow and slightly easier. In yarns nothing has been doing beyond a small hand-to-mouth trade. Prices generally steady.

On the Continent the manufacturing centres have been dull, with prices unchanged.

Complete Bond Quotation List, New York Stock Exchange, Week Ending June 11, 1898.

Bond	Range for Year 1898. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid.	As'd.
Alabama Midland 1st gtd. g., 1928	91	Jan 20	91	Jan 20	91	Jan 20	..	..
Ann Arbor 1st g. 4s, 1995	86¾	Feb 14	81	Apr 25	85	June 8	..	..
Atch., Top. & S. F. gen. g. 4s, 1995	94	Feb 3	85	Apr 26	92¾	June 11	92⅜	93
Do., registered	89⅝	Mar 22	89⅝	Mar 22	89⅝	Mar 22	..	..
Do., adjustment g. 4s, 1995	66⅞	Jun 6	54⅝	Mar 12	66⅝	June 11	66¼	67
Atlantic & Pacific income	⅞	Jan 7	⅝	Jan 7	⅞	Jan 7	..	..
Atl. Av. of Brooklyn imp. g. 5s, 1934	..	....	..	....	82½	Feb., 96	..	..
Atlantic & Danville 1st g. 5s, 1950	99½	Jun 2	95	Jan 5	99½	June 2	96	100
Balt. & Ohio 1st 6s, Park'b. Br., 1919	118½	Feb 11	100	Apr 6	107	June 6	108	..
Do., gold 5s, 1885-1925	103⅜	May 21	80	Jan 12	104½	May 25	108½	..
Do., coupons off, registered	..	....	..	....	78	Dc 16, 97	..	..
Do., eng. certs. of deposit	103¼	Jun 8	90	Jan 25	103¼	June 10	103½	..
Do., do., registered	102	May 25	95	Feb 4	102	May 25	..	..
Do., con. g. 5s, 1988	104⅞	May 27	97	Apr 6	104⅞	May 27	..	..
Do., registered	103½	May 24	103	May 24	103½	May 24	..	..
Do., J. P. M. Co. certs	97	Apr 6	97	Apr 6	97	Apr 6	..	..
Baltimore Belt 1st g. 5s, int.gtd., 1990	90	May 20	84	Jan 11	90	May 20	..	..
West Va. & Pitts. 1st g. 5s, 1990	..	....	..	....	105½	Oct., 95	..	..
Monong. River 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1919	..	....	..	....	104¼	July, 92	..	..
Cent. Ohio reorg. 1st con. g. 4½s, 1930	99	Jan 27	99	Jan 27	99	Jan 27	101	..
Ak. & Chi. Junc. 1st gtd. int.g.5s, 1930	..	....	..	....	102½	Nov., 96	..	..
Do., coupon off	..	....	..	....	90	No 1, 97	95	..
Pitts. & Connellsv. 1st g. 4s, 1946	..	....	..	....	103½	Oct 8, 97	..	..
B. & O. S.W. RR. 1st gtd. g.4½s, 1990	102	Jun 9	98½	Jan 17	102	June 11	..	..
Do., 1st consolidated g. 4½s, 1993	..	....	..	....	60	Jne 9, 97	..	..
Do., 1st inc. g. 5s, Series A, 2043	27½	Jun 8	27	Jun 6	27½	June 8	..	..
Do., do., Series B, 2043	9½	Feb 3	8	May 28	9	June 6	..	..
Ohio & Mississippi 2d con. 7s, 1911	121	Jun 9	121	Jun 9	121	June 9	..	..
Do., 1st Springfield Div. 7s, 1905	107⅝	Feb 10	102½	May 2	105½	June 9	..	..
Do., 1st gen. 5s, 1932	..	....	..	....	108	April, 92	..	..
Brooklyn City 1st consol. 5s, 1941	113	May 27	113	May 27	113	May 27	..	..
Brooklyn El. Tr. Co. ctfs., 1st g. 6s, 1924	87½	Feb 9	79	Apr 8	86¾	June 3	87	88½
Do., Tr. Co. ctfs., 2d g. 5s, 1915	..	....	..	....	43	Jne 19, 97	..	..
Do., do., 3d installment paid	68	May 24	68	May 24	68	May 24	..	..
Do., do., all installments paid	..	....	..	....	....	....	79	..
Sea & B.B.Tr.Co.cts., 1st gtd.g.5s, 1942	..	....	..	....	70½	De 14, 97	..	..
Do., do., all installments paid	..	....	..	....	....	....	86	..
Union El. Tr. Co.cts., 1st gtd.g.6s, 1937	87½	Feb 8	80	Apr 14	87½	June 10	87	88
Brooklyn Rapid Transit g. 5s, 1945	99½	Jun 11	91	Apr 2	99½	June 11	98½	..
Brunswick & Western 1st g. 4s, 1938	..	....	..	....	74	Sept., 96	..	..
Buff., Roch. & Pitts. gen. g. 5s, 1937	106	Feb 25	104⅛	Jan 18	104½	June 2	..	..
Roch. & Pitts. 1st g. 6s, 1921	127	Jan 26	127	Jan 26	127	Mar 2	..	..
Do., con. 1st g. 6s, 1922	123	Feb 2	123	Feb 2	123	Apr 12	..	..
Clearfield & Mah. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1943	..	....	..	....	103	Ap 14, 97	..	..
Buffalo & Susquehanna 1st g. 5s, 1913	..	....	..	....	100	Feb., 96	..	..
Bur., Cedar Rap. & Nor. 1st 5s, 1906	109	Feb 4	105¾	Mar 28	107	May 17	..	..
Do., con 1st and col. tr. g. 5s, 1934	109	Jan 17	100	Apr 23	103	June 2	..	..
Minn. & St. L. 1st gtd. g. 7s, 1927	..	....	..	....	140	Fe 14, 97	..	..
C.R., Iowa Falls & N.W. 1st g.6s, 1920	..	....	..	....	108	De 10, 97	..	..
Do., do., 1st g. 5s, 1921	105	Jan 4	105	Jan 4	105	Jan 4	..	..
Canada South. 1st, int. gtd. 5s, 1908	111	Jan 10	107¾	Apr 27	110⅛	May 31	110¼	111½
Do., 2d 5s, 1913	111	Feb 17	105	Apr 16	108⅜	June 10	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	106	Jan 30, 97	..	..
Cent.RR. & Bkg.Co. of Ga.col.g.5s, 1937	93½	Feb 16	87	Apr 21	87	Apr 21	..	..
Cent. of Ga. RR. 1st g. 5s, 1945	119½	Jan 13	114	Mar 25	114½	June 3	..	..
Do., con. g. 5s, 1945	92¼	Jan 22	84¾	Apr 29	89½	June 10	..	..
Do., 1st pf. inc. g. 5s, 1945	44½	Jan 6	36	Mar 25	42	June 10	..	..
Do., 2d pf. inc. g. 5s, 1945	15¼	Jan 6	11	Apr 11	14	June 10	..	..
Do., 3d pf. inc. g. 5s, 1945	8½	Jan 21	5	May 26	5	May 26	..	..
Do., Macon & Nor.Div. 1st g.5s, 1946	92	Jan 6	92	Jan 6	92	Jan 6	..	..
Do., Mobile Div. 1st g. 5s, 1946	95⅝	Jan 19	95⅝	Jan 19	95⅝	Jan 19	..	..
Cent. of New Jersey 1st con. 7s, 1899	104⅜	Feb 2	104⅜	Jan 4	104½	Mar 25	104	..
Do., 1st conv. 7s, 1902	..	....	..	....	113⅞	Dec 3, 97	..	..
Do., conv. deb. 6s, 1908	110½	Feb 15	110½	Feb 15	110½	Feb 15	..	..
Do., gen. g. 5s, 1987	114⅞	Feb 10	109½	Apr 27	114½	June 10	..	..
Do., do., registered	114¾	Feb 14	108¾	Apr 26	113¼	June 4	..	..
Lehigh & Wilkes Coal con.ass.7s, 1900	103½	Feb 18	99½	May 25	101	June 1	99½	..
Do., 5s, 1912	93	Feb 18	90	Jan 5	90	Mar 15	..	..
Am. Dock & Imp. Co. 5s, 1921	116	Mar 4	110	Apr 26	114	June 6	..	..
N. J. Southern int. gtd. 6s, 1899	..	....	..	....	104	No 13, 97	..	..
Cent. Pac. g. 6s, 1898, Speyer certs	103	Jan 18	103	Jan 18	103	Jan 18	..	..
Do., ext. g. 5s, Series A,B,C,D, 1898	103⅛	Feb 23	103	Feb 18	103	Feb 24	..	..
Do., ext. g. 5s, Series E, 1898	102	Feb 21	102	Feb 21	102	Feb 21	..	..
Do., Speyer & Co. ctfs. dep. E, 1900	101¾	May 5	101¾	May 5	101¾	May 5	..	..
Do., San Joaquin Br. g. 6s, 1900	105	Feb 23	105	Feb 23	105	Feb 23	..	..
Do., gtd. g. 5s, 1939	..	....	..	....	84½	Sept., 96	..	..
Do., land grant g. 5s, 1900	100½	Feb 23	100	Feb 23	102	Mar 19	..	..
Do., C. & O. Div. ext g. 5s, 1918	101	Jan 18	101	Jan 18	101	Jan 18	..	..
Western Pacific g. 6s, 1899	103½	May 12	101	Mar 17	103½	June 10	..	..
North. Ry of Cal. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1907	..	....	..	....	98	Aug 6, 97	..	..
Do., gtd. g. 5s, 1938	102½	Feb 3	100	Jan 6	101	June 10	100	..
Cent. Wash. Tr. Co. ctfs., 1st g.6s, 1938	40	Feb 2	40	Feb 2	40	Feb 2	..	..
Ches. & Ohio pur. mon. fund. 6s, 1898	101⅛	Jan 7	101¼	Jan 7	101¼	Jan 7	..	..
Do., g. 6s, Series A, 1908	120½	Feb 14	119½	Mar 3	119½	Mar 3	..	..
Do., g. 6s, 1911	120¼	Jan 21	115½	Apr 20	119	June 7	..	..
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1939	117	Feb 11	111	May 2	114¼	June 10	..	..
Do., do., registered	114½	Jan 31	113	Jan 3	114	Feb 7	..	..
Do., gen. g. 4½s, 1992	85	Jun 8	73½	Mar 26	84	June 11	83¾	84¼
Do., R. & A. Div. 1st con. g.4s, 1989	105	Jan 21	99	Apr 25	103½	June 4	103½	..
Do., do., 2d con. g. 4s, 1989	94	Jan 12	92	Mar 14	94	May 25	..	..
Do., Craig Valley 1st g. 5s, 1940	99½	Feb 7	95	May 24	95⅛	May 27	..	..
Eliz., Lex. & Big Sandy gtd.g.5s, 1902	104	Jan 13	97½	Apr 11	101¼	June 8	..	..
Chi. & Alton sink. fd. g. 6s, 1903	113½	Apr 21	112½	Feb 7	113⅛	Apr 21	110	112
Louisiana & Mo. River 1st 7s, 1900	111	Jan 7	107	Mar 23	107½	June 10	..	..
Do., 2d 7s, 1900	..	....	..	....	107½	No 18, 97	..	..
St. L., Jacksonv. & C. 2d gtd. 7s, 1898	..	....	..	....	104¾	Mr 25, 97	..	..
Miss. Riv. Bdge. 1st sk. fd. g. 6s, 1912	..	....	..	....	105½	Oct., 95	..	..
Chi., Bur. & Northern 1st 5s, 1926	110¼	Jan 5	105	Mar 25	106¼	June 2	106	..
Chi., Bur. & Quincy con 7s, 1903	117½	Jun 9	113½	Apr 20	117½	June 9	117	..
Do., sinking fund 5s, 1901	107	Feb 24	104¼	Feb 1	107	Feb 24	..	..
Do., debenture 5s, 1913	109	Feb 7	104⅞	May 16	107	June 10	106¾	108
Do., convertible 5s, 1903	112	Jan 13	104½	Mar 25	112	June 11	109¾	..
Do., Iowa sink. fund 5s, 1919	109½	Feb 17	109½	Feb 17	109½	Feb 28	..	..
Do., do., do., 4s, 1919	104	Feb 4	98	Apr 4	100¾	June 1	100½	101
Do., Denver Div. 4s, 1922	101½	Jan 7	97	Apr 1	100	May 20	..	..
Do., 4s, 1921	100	Jun 9	100	Jun 9	100	June 9	..	..
Do., Chi. & Iowa Div. 5s, 1905	..	....	..	....	107½	Jan., 96	..	..
Do., Nebraska extension 4s, 1927	100	Jan 14	95	Mar 25	98	June 10	97½	..
Do., do., registered	97¼	Mar 19	97	May 9	97	May 9	..	..
Hannibal & St. Joseph con. 6s, 1911	123	Jan 29	119	Mar 9	120	June 11	..	..
Chi. & East. Ill. 1st sink.fd.cur.6s, 1907	116½	Feb 3	116	May 23	116	May 23	114½	..
Do., 1st con. g. 6s, 1934	130	Jan 3	122	Apr 19	122	Apr 19	..	..
Do., gen. con. 1st 5s, 1937	108½	Jun 10	101¼	Jan 11	108½	June 10	107½	109
Do., do., registered	106¼	Jun 7	101	Jan 4	106¼	June 7	..	..
Chi. & Ind. Coal Ry 1st 5s, 1936	109	Feb 11	100¼	Jan 14	105	May 18	..	..
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville—								
Louisv., New Alb. & Chi. 1st 6s, 1910	115½	Jun 10	112	Feb 25	115½	June 10	..	..
Chi., Ind. & Louisv. refdg. g. 5s, 1947	89	Feb 10	80	Mar 12	82	May 5	..	..
Do., refunding g. 6s, 1947	105	Feb 10	90	Mar 29	104	June 3	..	..
Chicago, Milwaukee & St Paul—								
Mil. & St. P. 1st 7s, $ gold, R.D., 1902	143	Feb 10	140	Jan 29	142	May 16	..	..
Do., 1st Iowa & D. 7s, 1899	140½	Mar 17	137½	Jan 3	140½	Mar 28	..	..
Do., 1st C. & M. 7s, 1903	144	Feb 16	140	Jan 13	141	Apr 6	..	..
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul con. 7s, 1905	145	May 27	138	Jan 4	145	May 27	..	..
Do., 1st I. & D. ext. 7s, 1908	143	May 25	139¼	Jan 5	143	May 25	..	..
Do., 1st Southwest. Div. 6s, 1909	119¾	Jan 19	116	May 13	117½	May 23	..	..
Do., 1st LaC. & Dav. 5s, 1919	110	Mar 14	110	Mar 14	110	Mar 14	..	..
Do., 1st So. Minn. Div. 6s, 1910	121	Feb 8	114¼	Apr 20	120½	June 9	120½	..
Do., 1st H. & D. Div. 7s, 1910	130¼	Jan 13	128¼	Jun 4	128¼	June 7	..	..
Do., do., 5s, 1910	..	....	..	....	109	Oct 5, 97	..	..
Do., Chi. & Pac. Div. 6s, 1910	121	Jan 28	118	Mar 11	118	Mar 11	..	..
Do., 1st C. & Pac. W. g. 5s, 1921	117	Jan 10	111	Apr 26	116¼	June 8	..	..
Do., Chi. & Mo. Riv. Div. 5s, 1926	117	Feb 10	110⅝	May 23	116	May 26	..	..
Do., Mineral Point Div. 5s, 1910	110	Jan 17	107	Jan 5	109½	Apr 16	..	..
Do., C. & Lake Sup. Div. g. 5s, 1921	113½	Mar 2	112	Apr 21	112	Apr 21	..	..
Do., Wis. & Min. Div. g. 5s, 1921	115⅛	Feb 11	111	Apr 29	114	June 8	..	..
Do., terminal g. 5s, 1914	115	Feb 7	111	Apr 1	114	June 7	..	..
Do., Far. & So. assu. g. 6s, 1924	127¼	Jan 27	127⅛	Jan 5	127¼	Jan 27	..	..
Do., con. sink fd. 5s, 1916	..	....	..	....	106½	Jly 9, 97	..	..
Do., Dak. & Great So. g. 5s, 1916	113½	Jan 17	109	Apr 7	110	Apr 12	..	..
Do., gen. g. 4s, Series A, 1989	107	Feb 4	102	May 3	104¾	June 9	104½	105¼
Do., do., registered	105½	Feb 19	104¾	Feb 1	105½	Feb 19	..	..
Mil. & North. 1st, main line 6s, 1910	122½	Jan 19	120	Mar 15	120	Mar 18	..	120
Do., 1st con. 6s, 1913	123	Feb 7	117	Apr 30	120	June 9	..	..
Chicago & Northwestern con. 7s, 1915	145	Jan 10	138	May 6	139¾	June 1	..	..
Do., gold 7s, 1902	116½	Feb 15	113	Apr 27	113½	June 2	..	..
Do., do., registered	116½	Feb 15	112¼	May 27	114	June 7	..	..
Do., sinking fund 6s, 1879-1929	118½	Mar 10	113¾	Jun 2	113¾	June 2	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	117½	Jly 13, 97	..	..
Do., sinking fund 5s, 1879-1929	111½	Feb 2	106	Apr 2	106½	May 16	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	109½	De 30, 97	..	..
Do., sinking fund deb. 5s, 1933	119	Feb 2	114	May 23	116	June 9	..	..
Do., registered	119	Feb 21	117	Mar 8	117	Mar 8	..	..
Do., debenture 5s, 1909	110½	Feb 9	107½	May 18	109	June 2	..	..
Do., do., registered	109½	Mar 19	109½	Mar 19	109½	Mar 19	..	..
Do., debenture 5s, 1921	112	May 11	111	May 9	112	May 11	..	..
Do., do., registered	117¾	Feb 7	117¾	Feb 7	117¾	Feb 7	..	..
Do., extension 4s, 1886-1926	107	Feb 4	104	Mar 8	104½	June 1	..	..
Do., registered	103	Jun 10	103	Jun 10	103	June 10	..	..
Do., gen. 3½s, 1987	102	Jun 11	99	May 16	102	June 11	..	..
Escanaba & Lake Sup. 1st 6s, 1901	107¾	May 26	106	Apr 21	107¾	May 26	107½	..
Chicago & Milwaukee 1st 7s, 1898	102¼	Apr 12	101½	Jan 3	102¼	Apr 12	..	..
Winona & St. Peters 2d 7s, 1907	..	....	..	....	127	Au 17, 96	..	..
Milwaukee & Madison 1st 6s, 1905	117	Jan 12	117	Jan 12	117	Jan 12	..	..
Ottumwa, C. F. & St. P. 1st 5s, 1909	109	Mar 3	109	Mar 3	109	Mar 3	109	..
Northern Illinois 1st 5s, 1910	105	Apr 22	105	Apr 22	105	Apr 22	109	..
Mil., L. S. & West. 1st g. 6s, 1921	137	Jan 6	132½	May 21	133	June 2	..	..
Do., conv. deb. g. 5s, 1907	..	....	..	....	105½	Fe 24, 97	..	..
Do., ext. & imp. sk. fd. g. 5s, 1929	117½	Feb 24	113½	May 26	113½	June 6	..	..
Do., Michigan Div. 1st g. 6s, 1924	134	Mar 22	133	Mar 22	134	Mar 23	..	..
Do., Ashland Div. 1st g. 6s, 1925	135	Feb 26	133	May 19	133	May 19	..	..
Do., incomes, 1911	113	Apr 21	112	Apr 26	112	Apr 26	..	..
Chicago, Rock I. & Pacific 6s, 1917	132	Apr 21	130	Mar 11	131	May 26	..	..
Do., do., registered	131¼	Jan 29	128	Apr 2	130¼	May 13	..	..
Do., debenture 5s, 1921	107⅞	Feb 2	104⅝	Mar 25	106¼	June 4	106⅝	..
Do., gen. g. 4s, 1988	105¼	Jun 3	102⅝	May 7	105¼	June 11	105	105¼
Do., do., registered	103¼	May 11	103¼	May 11	103¼	May 11	..	..
Des Moines & Ft. Dodge 1st 4s, 1905	92	Feb 4	85	Jan 15	92	Feb 14	..	..
Do., 1st 2½s, 1905	70½	Feb 11	69¼	Jan 10	70	Feb 28	..	..
Do., extension 4s, 1905	..	....	..	....	83	Mr 15, 97	..	..
Keokuk & Des Moines 1st 5s, 1923	109	Feb 17	103	Apr 21	106½	June 8	..	..
Do., do., small	..	....	..	....	100	Ap 15, 97	..	..
Chi., St. P., Min. & Om. con. 6s, 1930	138	Jan 24	126¼	Apr 25	134½	June 9	..	..
Chi., St. P. & M. 1st g. 6s, 1918	133	Feb 18	128	May 13	132	June 8	..	..
St. P. & Sioux City 1st g. 6s, 1919	132¾	Jan 28	126	Apr 16	127	Apr 22	..	..
Chi. & Wn. Ind. 1st sk. fd. g. 6s, 1919	..	....	..	....	106	Jly 22, 97	..	..
Do., gen. g. 6s, 1932	122½	Feb 17	117½	Apr 1	118½	May 31	..	..
Chicago Term. & Trans. 4s, 1947	87⅝	Feb 7	79½	Mar 26	86⅛	June 11	85⅞	86⅛
Chi. & West. Mich. Ry 5s, 1921	..	....	..	....	98½	Nov., 93	..	..
Cin., Ham. & Dayton con.sk.fd.7s, 1905	..	....	..	....	119	Oct 26, 97	..	..
Do., 2d g. 4½s, 1937	..	....	..	....	103½	Mr 13, 97	..	..
Cin., Day. & Ironton 1st gtd.g.5s, 1941	111½	Feb 11	107½	May 10	108	June 6	108	..
City & Sub. Ry Balt. 1st g. 5s, 1922	..	....	..	....	105⅝	Apr., 95	..	..
Clev. & Can. Tr. Co. cts. for 1st 5s. 1917	73½	Feb 4	69½	May 3	70	June 10	..	..
Clev., Cin., Chi. & St. L. gen. g. 4s, 1993	82	May 13	82	May 13	82	May 13	..	..
Do., Cairo Div. 1st g. 4s, 1939	90	Jan 12	88	Jun 8	88	June 8	..	..
St. Louis Div. 1st col. trust g. 4s, 1990	98½	Feb 14	90¼	May 9	93⅞	June 9	93½	..
Do., do., registered	93	Mar 15	90	Mar 24	90	Mar 24	..	..
Spring. & Col. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940	..	....	..	....	87	Oct., 95	..	..
White W. Val. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940	88¼	Jan 13	87½	Jan 11	88½	Jan 13	..	..
Cin., Wab. & Mich. Div. 1st g.4s 1991	90	Mar 9	89	Feb 28	90	Apr 12	..	..
Cin., Ind., St. L. & C. 1st g. 4s, 1936	102	Feb 11	98¾	May 17	99½	May 26	..	..
Do., con. 6s, 1920	..	....	..	....	100	Nov., 94	..	..
Cin., San. & Clev. con. 1st g. 5s, 1928	..	....	..	....	114	Oct 7, 97	105	..
Ind., Bloom. & West. 1st pf. 7s, 1900	..	....	..	....	107¼	Fe 19, 97	..	..
Peoria & Eastern 1st con. 4s, 1940	78⅞	Feb 2	70	Mar 14	77¼	June 8	75	..
Do., income 4s, 1990	17½	Jun 10	14	May 7	17½	June 10	..	..
C., C., C. & Ind. 1st sk. fd. 7s, 1899	105½	Mar 5	102	May 9	102½	May 31	102	..
Do., con. 7s, 1914	137	Jan 17	131½	Jun 4	131½	June 4	131½	..
Do., gen. con. g. 6s, 1934	127¾	May 11	127¾	May 11	127¾	May 11	..	..
Cin. & Spfd. 1st M.C.C.C. & I. 7s, 1901	..	....	..	....	107½	Oct 16, 97	..	..
Clev., Lor. & Wheel. 1st con. g. 5s, 1933	103	May 10	100	Mar 18	103	May 10	..	..
Clev. & Mahoning Val. g. 5s, 1938	..	....	..	....	120¼	July, 96	..	..
Colorado Midland Ry 1st 2-3-4s, 1947	60	May 5	56	May 26	59½	June 7	58	60
Colorado Midland 1st g. 4s, 1947	..	....	..	....	....	....	64	..
Col., Hock. Val. & Tol. con. g. 5s, 1931	..	....	..	....	68½	My 15, 97	..	..
Do., J.P.M. & Co. eng. cts., $65 paid	78	Jun 6	70½	Apr 21	78	June 8	77½	78
Do., gen. g. 6s, 1904	61	Feb 14	54	Jan 11	61	Feb 14	56	..
Con. & Passumpsic Riv. 1st g. 4s, 1943	..	....	..	....	102	Dec., 95	..	..
Del., Lack. & West. 7s, 1907	128	Jan 15	122	Apr 4	122	Apr 4	123	128½
Syra., Bing. & N. Y. 1st 7s, 1906	125¼	Jan 3	125¼	Jan 3	125¼	Mar 2	124	..
Morris & Essex 1st 7s, 1914	144	Jan 4	137¼	May 21	137¼	May 21	138	142½
Do., 7s, 1900	..	....	..	....	109	No 23, 97	103	..
Do., 7s, 1871-1901	113½	Feb 28	107	Apr 21	109	May 2	109	111½
Do., 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1915	142½	May 26	136	Apr 18	142½	May 26	140	142
Do., registered	..	....	..	....	138	July, 92	..	..
N. Y., Lack. & West. 1st 6s, 1921	138⅞	Jan 20	138	Feb 26	138	Apr 18	..	139½
Do., construction 5s, 1923	..	....	..	....	118½	No 17, 87	110	..
Warren 2d 7s, 1900	..	....	..	....	112	May, 96	105	..
Del. & Hud., 1st Penn. Div. 7s, 1917	143	May 7	143	May 7	143	May 7	141	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	143	May 4, 97	..	..
Alb. & Sus. 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1906	125½	Jan 25	120½	May 6	120½	May 6	121	..
Do., g. 6s, 1906	118½	Jan 27	110	Apr 21	114	May 13	114	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	116½	Mr 22, 97	..	..
Ren. & Saratoga 1st 7s, 1921	..	....	..	....	148¾	Au 18, 97	..	..
Do., do., registered	145	Feb 18	141	May 6	141	May 6	140	..
Den. & Rio Gr. 1st con. g. 4s, 1936	95¾	Feb 2	89	Apr 8	95	June 11	95	..
Do., 1st g. 7s, 1900	110½	Feb 11	108	Apr 5	108	Apr 5	..	..
Do., improvement g. 5s, 1928	93	Feb 2	85½	Jan 3	90½	June 9	..	..
Des Moines Union 1st g. 5s, 1917	100	Mar 30	97	Jan 6	99¾	June 6	..	..
Det., Mack. & Mar. ld.gt.3½s, Ser.A, 1911	17½	Jan 12	16¼	Jun 8	16¼	June 8	..	..
Duluth & Iron Range 1st 5s, 1937	107¾	Mar 9	104	Jan 3	106½	May 24	106½	..
Duluth, Red Wing & So. 1st 5s, 1928	92¼	Feb 11	92¼	Feb 11	92¼	Feb 11	..	..
Duluth, So. Shore & Atlantic g. 5s, 1937	107	Mar 8	101	May 2	107	June 8	..	..
Erie 1st ext. g. 4s, 1947	116	Feb 2	112½	Jan 4	113	Feb 28	108½	115
Do., 2d ext. g. 5s, 1919	117½	Jun 7	116½	May 20	117½	June 7	116	..
Do., 3d ext. g. 4½s, 1923	111½	Jun 3	108	Apr 11	111½	June 6	110½	..
Do., 4th ext. g. 5s, 1920	118	Jun 7	113	May 23	118	June 7	115	..
Do., 5th ext. g. 4s, 1928	105	May 23	104¼	Feb 21	104¼	June 3	..	..
Do., 1st con. g. 7s, 1920	147¾	Feb 11	138	May 6	142½	May 26	..	..
Do., 1st con. g. fund. 7s, 1920	143	Jan 13	140	May 27	140	May 27	..	..
Long Dock con. g. 6s, 1935	139	Feb 25	133½	Apr 12	133½	Apr 12	..	..
Buffalo, N. Y. & Erie 1st 7s, 1916	133	Jun 6	133	Jun 6	133	June 6	..	..
Jefferson R.R. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1909	106	Feb 11	106	Feb 11	106	Feb 11	..	..
Chicago & Erie 1st g. 5s, 1982	113	Feb 10	108	May 2	110⅜	June 8	110⅛	..
N.Y., L.E. & W. 1st cur. 6s, 19[illegible]	..	....	..	....	102	Aug., 96	..	..
N.Y. & Greenw'd Lake gtd. g.5s, 1946	..	....	..	....	105½	Oct 2, 97	106	107
Erie R.R. 1st con. g. 4s, prior bds., 1996	93	Feb 7	84¾	Apr 26	92⅝	June 11	..	..
Do., 1st con. gen. lien g. 3-4s, 1996	75	Jun 3	66	Apr 28	74⅜	June 11	..	..
N. Y., Sus. & W. 1st refdg. 5s, 1937	108⅝	Feb 11	99	Apr 27	105	May 26	105½	108
Do., 2d g. 4½s, 1937	91	Feb 4	84¾	Jan 6	90	Mar 8	..	..
Do., gen. g. 5s, 1940	98	Feb 7	83	Apr 23	92	June 8	..	..
Do., terminal 1st g. 5s, 1943	111½	Jan 28	110	Apr 15	110	Apr 29	109⅞	..
Wilk. & East. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942	101⅞	Feb 8	93¼	Jan 3	97	June 6	..	..
Midland R. of N. J. 1st g. 6s, 1910	121	Jan 4	116	Apr 18	120	June 1	119	120
Eureka Springs 1st g. 6s, 1933	..	....	..	....	65	No 10, 97	..	..
Evansville & T. H. 1st con. g. 6s, 1921	117	Jan 11	112	May 20	112	May 20	117	..
Do., 1st gen. g. 5s, 1942	86½	May 31	82	Apr 13	86½	May 31	..	86½
Do., Mt. Vernon 1st g. 6s, 1923	..	....	..	....	110	May, 93	..	..
Do., Sul. Co. Bch. 1st g. 5s, 1930	..	....	..	....	110	Sept., 91	..	..
Evans. & Ind. 1st con. gtd. g. 6s, 1926	78	Feb 14	77½	Feb 16	77½	Feb 16	..	..
Flint & Pere Marq. g. 6s, 1920	117	Feb 9	110	May 2	114¼	June 8	114½	..
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1939	95	Feb 3	85	Apr 29	94	June 9	92	94
Do., Pt. Huron d. 1st g. 5s, 1939	92½	Mar 4	83	Jan 5	92½	June 8	91½	92
Fla. Cent. & Peninsular 1st g. 5s, 1918	..	....	..	....	103	Au 14, 97	..	..
Do., con. g. 5s 1943	..	....	..	....	80½	May, 96	..	..
Fort St. Un. Depot Co. 1st g 4½s, 1941	105	Mar 11	105	Mar 11	105	Mar 11	..	..
Ft. Worth & Den. City 1st g. 4-6s, 1921	75	Jan 26	65	Mar 17	72	June 11	72	72½
Ft. Worth & Rio Gr. 1st g. 3-4s, 1928	59½	Feb 1	54½	Jan 5	59	May 31	..	..
Gal., H. & H. 1st 5s, 1913	92½	Jun 10	88¾	Jan 26	92½	June 10	93	93½
Georgia & Ala. Ry 1st pf.g.5s, 1945	..	....	..	....	103	Au 11, 97	..	..
Ga., Car. & North. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1929	..	....	..	....	83	Jun 23, 97	..	..
Green Bay & West. deb. certs., A	49	Jan 27	43	Mar 14	43	Mar 14	..	..
Green Bay West. deb. certs., B	6½	Jan 26	4	May 7	5	May 31	..	..
Houston, E. & W. Texas 1st g. 5s, 1933	88¼	Jun 10	88	Jun 9	88	June 9	87	88½
Illinois Central 1st g. 4s, 1951	115	Mar 10	113½	Feb 14	115	Mar 10	..	..
Do., do., registered	108½	Jun 2	108½	Jun 2	108½	June 2	..	..
Do., 1st g. 3½s, 1951	105	Mar 16	105	Mar 16	105	Mar 16	..	..
Do., registered	102⅛	Apr 15	101	Apr 24	102½	Apr 15	..	..
Do., g. 4s, 1952	102	Feb 21	100	May 6	100½	May 19	..	..
Do., do., registered	103	Jan 25	103	Jan 25	103	Apr 15	..	..
Do., g. 4s, 1953	102¼	Feb 2	97½	Apr 29	100⅛	June 7	..	..
Do., col. tr. g. 4s, L., N.O. & T., 1953	..	....	..	....	....	....	99	100
Do., 2-10s, g. 4s, 1904	..	....	..	....	100½	Jan 4, 97	95	..
Do., Western Line 1st g. 4s, 1951	105	Jan 28	101	May 20	101	May 20	..	..
Do., Cairo Bridge g. 4s, 1950	..	....	..	....	102½	Sept., 96	..	..
Do., Middle Div. registered 5s, 1921	..	....	..	....	116½	Aug., 95	..	..
Chi., St. L. & New Orl. g. 5s, 1951	123¼	Feb 15	115½	Apr 23	121½	June 10	..	..
Do., registered	..	....	..	....	118¼	Apr 1, 97	..	..
Do., Memphis Div. 1st g. 4s, 1951	103½	Jan 24	103½	Jan 24	103½	Jan 24	..	102½
St. L., A. & T. H. 1st & ter. g. 5s 1914	..	....	..	....	105	De 28, 97	..	..
Belleville & Carodt. 1st 6s, 1923	..	....	..	....	115	Ja 22, 96	..	..
St. Louis South. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1931	..	....	..	....	90	No 12, 97	90	..
Carbondale & Shawton 1st g. 4s, 1932	..	....	..	....	....	....	90	..
Ind., Dec. & Wn. 1st g. 5s, 1935	104	Jan 10	97	May 2	101	May 20	100	..
Ind., Illinois & Iowa 1st g. 4s, 1939	88	Jan 4	86	Jan 22	86	Jan 22	88	..
Do., 1st ext. g. 5s, 1943	..	....	..	....	94¼	Nov., 95	..	..
Int. & Gt. North. 1st g. 6s, 1919	123¼	Jan 13	116	May 6	118	June 10	116½	..
Do., 2d g. 5s, 1909	90	Feb 3	78	Mar 23	85	June 11	..	..
Do., 3d g. 4s, 1921	60	Feb 7	44	Jan 14	58½	June 11	..	..
Iowa Central 1st g. 5s, 1938	103½	Feb 19	97	Mar 26	101	June 9	..	..
K. C., P. & Gulf 1st & col. g. 5s, 1923	81¾	Feb 14	65	Apr 26	69	June 11	..	69
Kings Co. El., Ser. A, 1st g.5s, 1925	50	Jan 5	40	Apr 28	46	June 10	44	47
Fulton El. 1st gtd. g. 5s, Ser. A, 1929	38	Jan 25	35	Mar 11	35	Mar 11	32½	..
Lake Erie & West. 1st g. 5s, 1937	117¼	Feb 9	115	May 10	116	May 20	115	..
Do., 2d g. 5s, 1941	104⅞	Jun 10	95	Apr 29	104⅞	June 10	..	..
Northern Ohio 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1945	102	Jun 4	100½	Jan 6	102	June 4	..	106½
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern—								
Detroit, Mon. & Tol. 1st 7s, 1906	121	Apr 28	121	Apr 28	121	Apr 28	..	..
Lake Shore Div. 7s, 1899	106½	Feb 11	106	Jan 14	106	Feb 15	..	..
Do., con. 1st 7s, 1900	110	Mar 9	107	Apr 5	109	May 25	108⅞	..
Do., do., registered	109⅝	Feb 9	105½	Apr 4	107	May 23	107	..
Do., con. 2d 7s, 1903	120¼	Feb 23	116½	Apr 21	118	May 13	115	..
Do., do., registered	119¼	Mar 1	119	Jan 6	119	May 13	115	..
Do., g. 3½s, 1997	106⅜	Jan 18	102	Apr 7	104½	June 9	104¼	105
Do., do., registered	106	Feb 21	103	Mar 29	103	Mar 29	..	..
Cin. & Sp. 1st gtd., L. S. & M. 7s, 1901	..	....	..	....	108¼	Dec 1, 97	..	..
Mahoning Coal R.R. 1st 5s, 1934	..	....	..	....	125	Dec 9, 97	..	..
Leh. Val. N. Y. 1st gtd. g. 4½s, 1940	104¾	Feb 17	99	Apr 29	103	June 10	103	..
Leh. Val. Ter. Ry 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1941	112½	Feb 16	107	Apr 20	107	Apr 20	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	110	No 26, 97	..	..
Leh. Val. Coal Co. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1933	92½	Mar 22	92½	Mar 22	92½	Mar 22	..	..
Leh. & N. Y. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1945	92	Feb 18	92	Feb 18	92	Feb 23	..	..
El., Cor. & Nor. g. 1st pf. 6s, 1914	..	....	..	....	99½	Feb., 93	..	..
Do., g. gtd. 5s, 1914	..	....	..	....	101	Sep 16, 97	..	..
Litch., Car. & W. 1st g. 6s, 1916	..	....	..	....	95	Feb., 93	..	..
L., R. & M. Tr.Co. cts. for 1st g.5s, 1937	..	....	..	....	25	Apr., 96	..	..
Long Island 1st con. g. 5s, 1931	120	Feb 2	117	May 13	117	May 13	..	..
Do., gen. g. 4s, 1938	90	Jun 11	85¼	Jan 12	90	June 11	..	..
Do., ferry g. 4½s, 1922	90	Jan 31	86¾	Apr 1	86¾	Apr 6	..	..
N. Y. & Rockaway B. 1st g. 5s, 1927	..	....	..	....	100	My. 25, 97	..	..
Do., 2d income, 1927	..	....	..	....	40	Mar., 96	..	..

	Range for Year 1898. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid.	As'd.
N. Y., B. & Man. B. 1st con.g.5s,1935	..	....	..	....	107½	De 15, 97	..	..
L. I., N. Sh. 1st con. gtd. g. 5s, 1932	..	....	..	....	103½	June, 95	..	..
L., E. & St. L. 1st con. g. 5s, 1939, t. r.	36	Jun 10	32	Jan 6	36	June 10	35	40
Do., gen. g. 4s, 1943	..	....	..	....	9½	Au 21, 97	..	..
Louisv. & Nashv., Cecilian Br. 7s, 1907	..	....	..	....	106	No 11, 97	..	..
Do., N. O. & Mobile 1st g. 6s, 1930	124½	May 31	120⅝	Jan 6	124½	May 31	122	125
Do., do., 2d g. 6s, 1930	107½	Feb 2	107	Jun 2	107	June 2	..	..
Do., E. H. & Nashville 1st g.6s,1919	117	Feb 9	113	Mar 29	113	Ap 5	..	..
Do., gen. g. 6s, 1930	120½	May 27	116½	Apr 21	118	June 8	..	..
Do., Pensacola Div. g. 6s,1920	..	....	..	....	103½	Sep 24,97	..	..
Do., St. Louis Div. 1st g. 6s, 1921	..	....	..	....	121	Jly 12,97	..	..
Do., do., 2d g. 3s, 1980	..	....	..	....	67	May, 95	..	..
Do., Nashville & Dec. 1st 7s, 1900	..	....	..	....	110	De 23, 97	..	..
Do., sk. fd. (S. & N. Ala.) g. 6s,1910	..	....	..	....	94¼	Jan., 92	..	..
Do., gold 5s, 1937	104½	Feb 8	100½	May 6	103	May 19	..	..
Do., unified g. 4s, 1940	91½	Feb 11	83	Apr 25	90½	June 9	90½	91½
Do., Pens. & Atl. 1st gtd. g. 6s,1921	109	Jan 8	99	Apr 21	100¼	June 1	102	..
Do., collateral trust g. 5s, 1931	108¾	Feb 24	101½	Apr 6	103	June 8	..	..
Do., Mob. & Mont. 1st g. 4½s, 1945	108	May 5	108	May 5	108	May 5	..	..
N., F. & S. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937	95	Feb 9	87½	Apr 5	94½	June 10	..	..
South & North A. con. gtd. g.5s,1936	101	Jun 2	94	Feb 5	101	June 2	..	..
Kentucky Central g. 4s, 1978	91	Feb 14	85	Apr 12	85	Apr 12	..	..
Louis. Railway Co. 1st con. g.5s,1930	109	Mar 19	103	Mar 9	109	Mar 19	..	..
L. & N. L., C. & Lex. g. 4½s, 1931	103	Jan 18	103	Jan 18	103	Jan 18	..	..
Manhattan R'way con. g. 4s, 1990	98½	Jan 13	90	Apr 23	95	June 11	..	..
Met. Elevated 1st g. 6s, 1908	119½	Feb 8	114⅛	Apr 6	119½	June 9	119	119¾
Do., 2d 6s, 1899	105	Jan 26	101	May 5	102½	June 2	..	..
Metro. St. Ry gen. cl. tr. g. 5s, 1997	116¼	Jan 14	108½	Apr 28	113¼	June 10	..	..
B'way & 7th Av. 1st con. g. 5s, 1943	122½	Jan 14	114½	Apr 25	118½	June 9	..	..
Col. & 9th Av. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1993	123¼	Jan 14	116	Apr 21	120	June 7	..	..
Lex. Av. & Pav. F. 1st gtd. g.5s,1993	123¼	Jan 12	117	Mar 12	120	June 7	..	..
Mexican Central con. g. 4s, 1911	66	Feb 10	63	Apr 25	63	Apr 25	..	..
Do., 1st con. income g. 3s, 1939	..	....	..	....	39	Apr., 90	..	..
Do., 2d con. income g. 3s, 1939	..	....	..	....	11⅛	Sep 16,96	..	..
Mexican Inter. 1st con. g. 4s, 1977	76	May 9	70⅝	Feb 10	73	June 11	73	74
Mexican National 1st g. 6s, 1927	..	....	..	....	90	Mar., 96	..	..
Do., 2d income g. 6s, A, 1917	..	....	..	....	42⅜	No 12, 96	..	..
Do., 2d income g. 6s, B, 1917	..	....	..	....	13	Jly 9, 97	..	..
Mexican Northern 1st g. 6s, 1910	..	....	..	....	100	Jan 30,97	..	..
Michigan Central 1st con. 7s, 1902	123	Jan 28	110	May 16	112	June 10	110½	..
Do., 1st con. 5s, 1902	106⅝	Feb 1	102½	May 25	102½	May 25	..	..
Do., 6s, 1909	122	Feb 25	122	Feb 25	122	Feb 25	..	..
Do., 5s, 1931	127	Jan 10	121	Apr 26	121	Apr 26	..	..
Do., do., registered	125½	Jan 20	125½	Jan 20	125½	Jan 20	..	..
Do., 4s, 1940	106	Feb 25	106	Feb 25	106	Feb 25	..	..
Minneapolis & St. Louis 1st g. 7s, 1927	..	....	..	....	143	Jly 22,97	..	..
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1934	108¼	Feb 1	100½	Apr 26	107⅜	June 10	..	..
Do., Iowa ext. 1st g. 7s, 1909	..	....	..	....	127	No 22, 97	..	..
Do., Southwest. ext. 1st g. 7s, 1910	..	....	..	....	129	May, 96	..	..
Do., Pacific ext. 1st g. 6s, 1921	..	....	..	....	121¼	Au 31, 97	..	..
Mo., K. & T. 1st g. 4s, 1990	91¾	Feb 4	82¾	Apr 25	87½	June 11	..	..
Do., 2d g. 4s, 1990	67½	Jan 27	57	Mar 25	63¼	June 11	..	..
Do., 1st ext. g. 5s, 1944	83¾	Jan 28	83¾	Jan 28	82¾	Jan 28	..	..
Mo., K. & T. of T. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942	85½	Feb 18	80	Mar 12	82½	June 10	..	..
Kansas City & Pac. 1st g. 4s, 1990	74½	May 5	71	Jan 4	73	June 9	..	..
Dallas & Waco 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1940	84¼	Feb 18	75	Apr 25	80	May 13	..	..
Mo., K. & East. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942	99½	Feb 14	93½	Apr 1	98	June 10	97½	..
Missouri Pacific 1st con. g. 6s, 1920	101½	Jun 1	93	Mar 26	101⅛	June 11	101	101⅛
Do., 3d 7s, 1906	109	Jan 22	103½	Apr 26	109	June 3	108	112
Do., trust g. 5s, 1917	79½	Feb 8	65½	Jan 19	78½	June 9	75	80
Do., 1st col. g. 5s, 1920	72½	Jun 4	60	Apr 28	72	June 8	70	73
Pacific R. of Mo. 1st ext. g. 4s, 1938	106	Jan 31	100	May 3	103½	June 10	..	..
Do., 2d extended g. 5s, 1938	107½	Jun 8	106½	Feb 3	107½	June 8	..	..
St. L. & I. Mt. 1st ext. 4½s, 1947	110½	Jan 7	107½	Feb 7	108	May 28	107½	..
Do., 2d ext. g. 5s, 1946	106½	Jun 4	102½	May 5	106½	June 4	..	..
Do., Arkans. Br. ext. g. 5s, 1935	108	Feb 8	102	Mar 26	104¼	Apr 25	..	..
Do., gen. con. ry. & l. grt. g.5s,1931	95	May 28	86	Apr 6	94¾	June 10	94½	95
Do., gen. con. stpd. gtd. g. 5s, 1931	93½	May 19	86	Feb 26	93	May 24	..	..
Mobile & Ohio new g. 6s, 1927	123	Feb 7	118½	May 24	120	June 10	119½	..
Do., 1st extension g. 6s, 1927	..	....	..	....	119	Dec 6, 97	..	..
Do., gen. g. 4s, 1938	80½	Feb 5	70	Apr 26	77¾	June 11	..	..
Montgomery Div. 1st g. 5s, 1947	98½	Jun 9	97½	May 27	98½	June 11	..	..
St. Louis & Cairo gtd. g. 4s, 1931	..	....	..	....	84	April, 96	..	..
Nash., Chat. & St. L. 1st 7s, 1913	131½	May 23	128	Apr 4	131⅜	May 24	..	..
Do., 2d 6s, 1901	..	....	..	....	105⅝	De 17, 97	..	..
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1928	105	Feb 10	100	Apr 8	102½	June 8	102	102½
Do., 1st 6s, McM., M. W. & Al. 1917	..	....	..	....	108	Mar., 96	..	..
No. O. & N. East. pr. lien 6s, 1915	..	....	..	....	108½	Aug., 94	..	..
N. Y. Cent. & H. R. 1st 7s, 1903	118	May 31	113¼	Apr 21	118	May 31	118¾	..
Do., do., registered	118	May 31	113½	Apr 20	119	June 7	118¾	..
Do., debenture 5s of 1884-1904	112	Feb 23	106	Apr 21	110¾	June 10	..	..
Do., do., registered	111¾	Feb 8	106	Apr 1	109¼	May 17	109¾	..
Do., reg. debenture 5s of 1889-1904	108¾	Feb 19	108½	Feb 21	108½	Feb 21	109¾	..
Do., debenture g. 4s, 1890-1905	105	Feb 9	102	Apr 9	104	June 6	..	..
Do., do., registered	104¾	Feb 5	104¾	Feb 5	104¾	Feb 5	103½	..
Do., deb. certs., ext. g. 4s, 1905	105⅛	May 31	100½	May 6	105⅛	May 31	103½	..
Do., registered	105	Feb 7	104	Mar 26	104	Mar 26	103½	..
Do., gold 3½s, 1997	..	....	..	....	..	....	106	..
West Shore 1st 4s, gtd., 2361	110½	Feb 17	102¾	Apr 25	109	June 9	108	109¼
Do., registered	110	Feb 7	101½	Apr 26	108½	June 9	..	..
Beech Creek 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1936	..	....	..	....	108½	No 16, 97	..	..
Clearf. Bit. Coal gtd. g.4s,Ser.A,1940	..	....	..	....	86	No 15, 97	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	104	Jly 24, 97	..	..
Harlem 1st 7s, 1900	109½	Feb 3	107½	May 25	107½	May 25	107½	..
Do., do., registered	109⅛	Jan 27	107⅛	Jun 3	107⅛	June 3	..	..
N. Jersey Junc. R. gtd. 1st 4s, 1986	..	....	..	....	103	May 7,97	102	..
Rome, W. & O. con. 1st ext. 5s, 1922	123	Jan 24	119½	May 12	121¾	June 6	..	..
Do., Ter. R. 1st gtd. 5s, 1918	..	....	..	....	109	Jan., 97	..	..
Oswego & Rome 2d gtd. g. 5s, 1915	..	....	..	....	110	Oct., 94	..	..
Utica & B. Riv. gtd. g. 4s, 1922	..	....	..	....	107½	Oct 14,97	..	..
Mohawk & Malone 1st gtd. g. 4s,1991	..	....	..	....	100	Mar., 96	..	..
New York & Northern 1st g. 5s, 1927	126	Feb 14	123¾	Jun 9	123¾	June 9	..	..
N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis 1st g. 4s, 1937	107½	Jan 12	100	Apr 21	104¾	June 9	104	104¾
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	103	No 4, 97	..	..
N.Y., N.H. & H. 1st registered 4s, 1903	..	....	..	....	104½	Oct 7, 97	..	..
Do., con deb. certs., $1,000	157½	Jun 9	145	Jan 6	157½	June 9	..	..
Do., do., small certs., $100	153	Jun 9	145	Jan 6	153	June 9	..	..
Housatonic con. g. 5s, 1937	..	....	..	....	123	Jun 16,97	120½	..
New Haven & Derby con. 5s, 1918	..	....	..	....	125½	Feb 6, 97	..	..
N. Y. & N. England 1st 7s, 1905	119	Feb 11	119	Feb 11	119	Feb 11	119	..
Do., 1st 6s, 1905	..	....	..	....	114	My 27,97	..	..
N. Y., Ont. & Wn. con. 1st g. 5s,1939	109	May 31	106	Mar 7	106¼	June 11	106	106½
Do., refunding 1st g. 4s, 1992	102¼	Feb 11	96	Mar 16	98½	June 10	98¾	99¾
Nor. Pac. 1st g. 6s, 1921	119½	Feb 9	112	Mar 25	117½	June 1	..	..
Do., do., registered	119	Feb 11	112	Mar 28	116	June 4	..	..
St. Paul & Nor. Pac. gen. g. 6s, 1923	126	May 10	124	Jun 8	124	June 8	..	..
Do., do., registered certificates	..	....	..	....	126	No 3, 97	..	..
Nor. Pac. Ry pr. lien 4s, 1997	97¾	Feb 11	90⅛	Apr 21	97	June 11	96½	97
Do., registered	97¼	Feb 7	93	Apr 6	93½	May 5	..	..
Do, gen. lien. g. 3s, 2047	63½	Jan 31	57	Apr 21	62½	June 11	62½	62⅝
Nor. Pac. Terminal Co. 1st g. 6s, 1933	112½	Jun 10	104	Jan 5	112½	June 10	..	..
Norfolk & Southern 1st g. 5s, 1941	105	Mar 5	105	Mar 5	105	Mar 5	..	..
Norfolk & West. RR. gen. g. 6s, 1931	125½	Jan 17	120	Mar 15	120½	June 10	..	..
Do., New River 1st g. 6s, 1932	118	Mar 17	118	Mar 17	118	Mar 17	..	..
Do., improve. and ext. g. 6s, 1934	119¾	Jan 20	117	Feb 9	117	Feb 10	..	..
Col., Con. & Ter. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1922	..	....	..	....	101	Fe 23, 97	103	..
Scioto V. & N. E. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1989	87½	Feb 8	82	Apr 14	86	June 8	..	..
Nor. & West. Ry 1st con. g. 4s, 1996	85	Feb 8	74¾	Apr 21	82	June 11	82	82½
Ogden. & L. Cham. 1st con.6s,1920	..	....	..	....	94	April, 96	..	..
Do., do., small	..	....	..	....	82	Feb., 87	..	..
Ohio River Railroad 1st g. 5s, 1936	102¼	Jan 26	102	Jan 12	102¼	Jan 26	..	..
Do., gen. g. 5s, 1937	..	....	..	....	85	De 16, 97	85	..
Ohio Southern 1st g. 6s, 1921	84⅞	Feb 21	80	Jan 13	82	June 10	82½	85
Do., gen. g. 4s, 1921	15	Jan 20	10½	Jan 7	14½	Feb 11	..	..
Do., do., eng. Trust Co. certs	14¾	Jan 20	10	Mar 31	10	June 9	..	..
Omaha & St. Louis 1st g. 4s, 1901	82	Jan 3	76	May 6	78	June 6	..	..
Oreg. Imp. Co. 1st g. 6s, 1910	..	....	..	....	108	Sep 21,97	..	..
Do., en. Trust Co. certs. of deposit	114	Jun 9	100¼	Apr 25	114	June 10	114	115
Do., cons. 5s, tr. r., all in. paid	62½	Feb 15	49¾	Apr 28	61	June 11	60¾	61¼
Ore. R. & N. 1st sk. fd. g. 6s, 1909	115	Jan 26	111	Apr 20	115	June 11	115	..
Ore. R. R. & N. Co. con. g. 4s, 1946	97	Feb 7	89	Apr 26	96	June 10	95	..
Oregon Short Line 1st g. 6s, 1923	127½	Jan 29	118	Apr 16	126½	June 10	126½	..
Utah & Northern 1st 7s, 1908	..	....	..	....	120	De 13, 97	118	..
Do., g. 5s, 1926	..	....	..	....	102	My 24,97	100	..
Ore. Short Line 1st con. g. 5s, 1946	106¾	Jun 11	96	Apr 27	106¾	June 11	106	..
Do., non-cum. inc. A 5s, 1946	74⅛	Jun 11	58	Jan 5	74⅛	June 11	74	..
Do., non-cum. inc. B and col. trust	54	Jun 8	39	Jan 4	53⅞	June 11	54	..
Panama sk. fund sub. g. 6s, 1910	..	....	..	....	101½	Dec., 96	..	..
Penn. Co. gtd. 1st g. 4½s, 1921	114	Jan 26	108	Apr 21	112	June 7	112	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	112¼	De 21, 97	..	..
P., C., C. & St.L. gtd. g.4½s,1940,Ser.A	113	Feb 8	109½	May 13	110½	June 6	111	112
Do., do., Series B, gtd., 1942	113	Jan 21	108	May 6	110½	June 8	111	112
Do., do., Series C, gtd., 1942	..	....	..	....	111	Jun 17,97	107	..
Do., do., Series D, gtd. 4s, 1945	..	....	..	....	102	Oct 9, 97	102	..
Pitts., C. & St. L. 1st 7s, 1900	108	Jun 6	106¾	Mar 1	108	June 6	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	109¼	Ap 23, 97	..	..
Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st 7s, 1912	140¼	Jan 25	140	Jan 10	140¼	Jan 25	..	..
Do., 2d 7s, 1912	140	Jan 4	140	Jan 4	140	May 9	..	..
Do., 3d 7s, 1912	..	....	..	....	126	Aug., 96	..	..
C., St. L. & P. 1st con. g. 5s, 1932	..	....	..	....	110½	Jly 8, 97	..	..
Clev. & Pitts. con. sink. fd. 7s, 1900	109	Apr 19	107	May 25	107	May 25	..	..
Do., gen. gtd. g. 4½s, Series A,1942	..	....	..	....	113½	April, 96	..	..
Gd. R. & I. ext. 1st gtd. g. 4½s, 1941	..	....	..	....	110	Jne 27,96	..	..
Allegh. Val. gen. g. 4s, 1942	..	....	..	....	102	No 10, 97	..	..
Penn. R.R. Co. 1st real est. g. 4s, 1923	..	....	..	....	108	My 12,97	..	..
U. N. J. R. & Can. Co. gen. 4s, 1944	115½	Feb 14	115½	Feb 14	115½	Feb 14	114	..
Peo., Dec. & Ev. 1st g. 6s, 1920, tr. r.	100½	Mar 3	95	Apr 12	98	May 20	96	100
Do., Evans. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1920	..	....	..	....	100	De 23, 97	..	..
Do., do., en. Trust Co. certs	96	Feb 15	96	Feb 15	96	May 28	93	96
Do., Trust Co. cts. for 2d g. 5s,1926	17	May 23	15	May 19	17	May 23	..	..
Do., do., 1st installment paid	18½	Jun 2	18½	Jun 2	18½	June 2	..	..
Peoria & Pekin Union 1st g. 6s, 1921	120	Apr 22	120	Apr 22	120	May 11	120	..
Do., 2d g. 4½s, 1921	86½	Feb 23	85½	May 23	85½	May 23	..	..
Pine Creek registered gtd. 6s, 1932	..	....	..	....	137	No 17, 97	..	..
Pitts., Clev. & Tol. 1st g. 6s, 1922	..	....	..	....	108½	April, 93	..	..
Pitts. Junc. 1st g. 6s, 1922	..	....	..	....	124	Mar., 96	..	..
Pitts. & L. E. 2d g. 5s, Ser. A & B,1928	..	....	..	....	114	Mar., 93	..	..
Pitts. McK. & Yough. 1st gtd. 6s, 1932	..	....	..	....	117	Mar., 89	..	..
Pitts., Painv. & Fairpt. 1st g. 5s, 1916	..	....	..	....	95½	April, 95	..	..
Pitts., Shen. & L. Erie 1st g. 5s, 1940	109	Feb 14	104	Apr 2	107½	June 8	..	..
Do., 1st cons. g. 5s, 1943	..	....	..	....	98	Jly 14,97	..	..
Pitts. & West. 1st g. 4s, 1917	86	Feb 9	76½	Apr 28	86	June 10	86	86½
Do., g. 5s, 1891-1941	..	....	..	....	33½	Mar 1,97	33	..

	Range for Year 1898. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid.	As'd.
Reading Co. gen. g. 4s, 1997	87⅛	Feb 3	77¾	Apr 26	85¾	June 11	..	85¾
Rio Grande West. 1st g. 4s, 1939	88	Jun 4	78½	Apr 25	88	June 11	..	..
Rio Grande Junc. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1939	94¾	Feb 16	92½	Feb 2	94¾	Feb 16	..	..
Rio Grande South. 1st g. 3-4s, 1940	54	Feb 2	54	Feb 2	54	Feb 2	..	..
St. Jo. & Gr. Isl. 1st g. 2-3-4s. 1947	80¾	Jun 10	68¼	Apr 29	80½	June 10	80½	..
St. L. & S. F. 2d g. 6s, Class A,1906	116¼	Feb 15	111	May 2	111	May 5	114	..
Do., 2d g. 6s, Class B, 1906	116¼	Feb 17	111⅛	May 6	114¼	June 1	114	..
Do., 2d g. 6s, Class C, 1906	116¼	Feb 23	113	May 24	114¾	June 2	114	..
Do., 1st g. 6s, Pierce C. & O., 1919	..	....	..	....	113¼	July, 96	..	..
Do., gen. g. 6s, 1931	119¾	Feb 5	114	Apr 20	119½	June 9	119	..
Do., gen. g. 5s, 1931	105½	Jun 8	98½	Apr 25	105½	June 10	..	..
Do., 1st trust g. 5s, 1987	98	Jun 10	92½	Apr 14	98	June 10	97½	..
Ft. Smith & Van B. Bdg. 1st 6s, 1910	..	....	..	....	105	Oct 4, 97	..	..
St. L. & San Fran. R. R. g. 4s, 1996	79½	Jun 6	69	Apr 26	78⅞	June 11	..	..
St. L. & San Fran., S. W. Div. 5s, 1947	96	Feb 15	90	Apr 6	94½	June 8	..	..
St. Louis Southwest. 4s, cts., 1989	76⅝	Feb 8	70	Apr 26	75	June 10	75⅝	75¾
Do., 2d g. 4s, inc. bond cts., 1989	31¾	Jun 7	25	Mar 25	31½	June 11	31¼	31⅝
St. Paul City Ry Cable con. g. 5s, 1937	..	....	..	....	90	No 8, 97	..	..
St. Paul & Duluth 1st 5s, 1931	117	Mar 7	115	Mar 12	117	Mar 14	..	..
Do., 2d 5s, 1917	109	Feb 16	107¾	Jan 4	109	Feb 21	..	..
St. Paul, M. & M. 2d 6s, 1909	122¾	Jan 28	122¾	Jan 7	122¾	Jan 29	..	..
Do., Dakota exten. g. 6s, 1910	122	Jan 20	118½	Mar 25	118½	Mar 25	118⅛	..
Do., 1st con. g. 6s, 1933	129	Feb 24	128	Jan 5	129	June 7	127	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	119¾	Sept., 96	..	..
Do., do., reduced to g. 4½s	108¼	Feb 15	105½	May 10	107¼	June 3	107½	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	106½	My 29,97	..	..
Do., Montana exten. 1st g. 4s, 1937	100½	Mar 4	94½	Jan 10	97	May 20	97	..
Do., do., registered	96	Feb 19	96	Feb 19	96	Feb 19	..	..
Minneapolis Union 1st g. 6s, 1922	122½	Jan 13	122½	Jan 13	122½	Jan 13	..	..
Montana Central 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1937	132	Jun 11	118½	Apr 19	132	June 11	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	115	Ap 24, 97	..	..
Do., 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937	109½	Mar 18	107	Apr 29	109½	May 24	..	..
Eastern Minn. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1908	108½	Jan 14	105½	Apr 12	108½	June 7	104¾	..
Wilmar & Sioux Falls 1st g. 5s, 1938	..	....	..	....	111	No 23, 97	106	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	115	Ap 24, 96	..	..
San F. & N. P. 1st s. f. g. 5s, 1919	..	....	..	....	100½	Oct 20,97	..	..
Sav., Flor. & W. 1st con. g. 6s, 1934	..	....	..	....	114	Jan 25,97	..	..
Do., 1st g. 5s, 1934	..	....	..	....	104½	Oct 18,97	..	..
Seaboard & Roanoke 1st 5s, 1926	104¾	Feb 5	104¾	Feb 5	104¾	Feb 5	102¾	..
Seat., L. S. & E. 1st g. 6s,1931,ass.pd.	80	Jan 21	42	Jan 6	80	Jan 25	..	..
South Carolina & Ga. 1st g. 5s, 1919	98	Feb 8	92	Apr 29	94½	June 10	..	..
Southern Pacific Co.—								
Gal., Harris & S. A. 1st g. 6s, 1910	107	Jan 20	107	Jan 20	107	Jan 20	..	..
Do., 2d g. 7s, 1905	105½	May 17	100	Jan 17	105½	May 17	..	..
Do., Mex. & Pac. Div. 1st g.5s,1931	96½	Apr 16	92	Jan 4	93	June 11	93	..
Hous. & Tex. C. 1st, W. & N. 7s,1903	..	....	..	....	102	Nov., 94	125	..
Do., 1st g. 5s, interest gtd., 1937	110¾	May 27	107½	May 25	110½	May 31	..	..
Do., con. g. 6s. interest gtd., 1912	107	Mar 18	105	May 11	105	May 11	..	..
Do., gen. g. 4s, interest gtd., 1921	82	Jun 9	76¾	Apr 2	81¾	June 11	81½	82
Morgan's La. & Tex. 1st g. 6s, 1920	..	....	..	....	114	No 17, 97	..	..
Do., 1st 7s, 1918	127	Feb 26	127	Feb 26	127	Apr 30	..	..
Ore. & Cal. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1927	75	Jan 6	75	Jan 6	75	Jan 6	..	..
San An. & Ar. P. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1943	66½	Jun 10	55½	Apr 25	65⅞	June 11	65¾	66¼
Texas & New Orleans 1st 7s, 1905	110	Mar 17	110	Mar 17	110	Mar 17	..	..
Do., Sabine Div. 1st g. 6s, 1912	..	....	..	....	106¼	No 17, 97	..	..
Do., con. g. 5s, 1943	98¾	Feb 21	96½	Jan 3	98¼	June 10	98	..
So. Pac. of Ari. gtd. 1st g. 6s, 1909-10	107	Jun 8	100¼	Jan 4	107	June 11	106	..
So. Pac. of Cal. 1st g. 6s, 1905-12	110	Jan 24	106¾	May 20	106¾	May 20	107	..
Do., do., 1st con. gtd. g. 5s, 1937	97	Feb 19	92½	Jan 6	96½	June 10	95	97
Austin & Northw. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1941	87¼	Jan 15	82	Apr 21	83	June 11	82	85
So. Pac. of N. M. 1st g. 6s, 1911	108½	Feb 17	105½	Jan 5	108½	June 11	107½	110
Southern Rway 1st con. g. 5s, 1994	96	Jun 6	87	Apr 28	95	June 11	95¼	95½
East Tenn. reor. lien g. 4-5s, 1938	100	Feb 3	96	Jan 19	100	Feb 16	..	..
Alabama Cent. R. 1st g. 6s, 1918	..	....	..	....	112¼	Au 17, 97	..	..
Colum. & Greenville 1st g. 5-6s, 1916	..	....	..	....	119	De 22, 97	..	..
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. 1st 7s, 1900	107¾	Jun 7	106¼	Mar 16	107¾	June 7	..	..
Do., divisional g. 5s, 1930	115	Feb 10	112½	Feb 28	114	May 27	..	..
Do., con. 1st g. 5s, 1956	111½	Feb 9	107	Apr 16	110	June 10	..	..
Georgia Pac Ry 1st g. 5-6s, 1922	123	Jun 6	118	Apr 13	122½	June 9	..	..
Knoxville & Ohio 1st g. 6s, 1925	117⅛	Feb 18	112	Apr 28	117	June 7	..	..
Richmond & Danville con. g. 6s, 1915	125	Feb 14	118	Apr 16	118	Apr 16	..	..
Do., equip. sink. fund g. 5s, 1909	..	....	..	....	101	No 22, 97	..	..
Do., deb. 5s, stamped, 1927	105	Feb 19	95	May 3	96	June 3	..	..
Va. Midland gen. 5s, 1936	107	Jun 8	100	Mar 21	107	June 11	..	..
Do., do., gtd., stamped, 1936	107	Jun 8	102	Apr 14	107	June 8	..	..
Wash., Ohio & W. 1st cy. gtd.4s,1924	..	....	..	....	84	Au 10, 97	..	..
West. No. Car. 1st con. g. 6s, 1914	116½	Jan 11	110½	Apr 22	113	May 9	..	..
Term. Ass. of St. L. 1st g. 4½s, 1939	110½	Feb 19	109	May 18	109	May 18	105	..
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1894-1944	109¼	Jan 12	105½	Apr 14	108½	June 10	..	..
St. L. Mhts.' Bge. Ter. gtd. g. 5s,1930	..	....	..	....	103	Oct 27,97	105	..
Tex. & Pac. Ry, E. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1905	110½	Feb 14	109	Jan 18	110½	Feb 14	108	..
Do., 1st g. 5s, 2000	105¾	Jun 9	96½	Mar 12	105¾	June 11	105½	105¾
Do., 2d g. income 5s, 2000	38⅛	Jun 11	28	Jan 4	37¾	June 11	38	38½
Third Avenue 1st g. 5s, 1937	124	Feb 21	117¼	Apr 26	120	May 18	..	..
Toledo & Ohio Central 1st g. 5s, 1935	104¾	Feb 18	102½	Jan 3	102	June 4	..	..
Do., Western Div. 1st g. 5s, 1935	103½	Jan 7	102½	Jan 3	103½	Jan 21	100¼	..
Kanawha & Mich. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1990	82⅛	Feb 23	76	May 26	78	June 9	71½	..
Toledo, Peo. & W. 1st g. 4s, 1917	72½	Jan 7	69½	Mar 22	72	May 10	70½	..
Tol., St. L. & K. C. 1st g. 6s, 1916, t. r.	90	Jan 10	85½	Apr 4	88	May 27	..	88
Ulster & Delaware 1st c. g. 5s, 1928	104	Jan 7	98	Jun 4	100	June 9	..	..
U. P. R. R. and ld. grt. g. 4s, 1947	97	Jun 10	88½	Apr 21	96⅝	June 11	96¾	96⅞
Do., Tr. Co. cts. g. 4½s, 1918	51	Feb 28	44	Apr 22	48½	June 11	46	48
Kansas Pacific 1st g. 6s, 1896	..	....	..	....	114	Sep 29,97	..	..
U. P., D. & G. t. r., 1st con. g. 5s, 1939	62¼	Jun 11	48½	Jan 6	61⅞	June 11	62	62¼
Wabash Railroad Co. 1st g. 5s, 1939	110	Feb 11	104½	Mar 12	109	June 10	108¾	109
Do., 2d g. 5s, 1939	85	Jun 3	74½	Mar 24	85	June 11	..	..
Do., deb., Series B, 1939	29⅞	Jan 12	21	Apr 27	28	June 10	28	29
Do., 1st g. 5s, Det. & Chi. ext., 1941	105	Jun 6	97	Apr 19	105	June 6	..	104½
St. L., K.C. & N.St.C.B.1st g. 6s,1908	110	Jan 5	108½	Mar 12	110	June 7	..	..
West. N. Y. & Penn. 1st g. 5s, 1937	108½	Jan 21	103	Apr 25	109	June 8	..	..
Do., gen. g. 3-4s, 1943	55	Feb 7	47¼	Apr 26	53	June 7	..	..
Do., inc. 5s, 1943	16	Feb 7	10	Jan 7	15⅝	June 11	..	..
West Chi. St. 40-year con. 5s, 1936	..	....	..	....	99	De 28, 97	..	..
West Va. Cent. & Pitts. 1st g. 6s, 1911	..	....	..	....	107¼	Oct 21,97	..	..
Wheel. & L. E. 1st g. 5s, 1926	101½	Feb 16	100½	Jan 11	101½	Mar 7	..	..
Do., 1st g. 5s, 1926, trust receipts	103	Mar 1	100	Mar 18	100	Mar 18	..	..
Do., Wheel. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1928	90	Mar 18	90	Mar 18	90	May 26	..	..
Do., exten. & imp. g. 5s, 1930	92½	Mar 11	92½	Mar 11	92½	Mar 11	..	..
Do., con. g. 4s, 1992	..	....	..	....	62¼	July, 96	..	..
Wisconsin Cen. Co. 1st tr. g. 5s, 1937	..	....	..	....	34	No 16, 97	..	..
Do., Eng. Trust Co. cts	47½	Jan 18	33½	Jan 3	42½	June 9	42¼	43
Do., income g. 5s, 1937	7½	Jan 17	5	Jan 14	6½	Jan 19	..	..

MISCELLANEOUS BONDS.

	Range for Year 1898. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid.	As'd.
American Cotton Oil deb. g. 8s, 1900	109	Jan 10	102½	Mar 14	106	June 4	..	..
American Spts. Mfg. Co. 1st g. 6s, 1915	85½	Jun 11	64	Mar 14	85	June 11	..	..
Boston Un. Gas tr. cts., sk.fd.g.5s,1939	91	Jan 7	90¼	Jan 26	90¼	Jan 26	..	..
B'klyn Union Gas Co 1st con.g.5s,1945	115	Jun 1	109½	Apr 27	114½	June 7	..	..
B'klyn Whf. & W.H. Co. 1st g. 5s,1945	100½	Jan 28	92	Apr 23	93⅞	June 10	..	..
Chi. Jc. & Stk. Yds. col. g. 5s, 1915	105	Jan 7	105	Jan 7	105	Jan 7	..	..
Colorado Coal & Iron 1st con. g.6s,1900	100⅛	Jan 25	95	Jan 6	99	May 7	..	..
Col. Coal & Iron Dev. Co. gtd. 5s, 1909	..	....	..	....	59	May, 93	..	..
Col. Fuel & Iron gen. s. f. g. 5s, 1943	84	Jan 12	80	May 9	80	May 27	..	..
Colorado Fuel Co. gen. g. 6s, 1919	104	Jan 13	100	Jan 10	104	Jan 13	..	..
Commercial Cable Co. 1st g. 4s, 2397	105½	Feb 3	101½	Apr 28	101½	Apr 28	..	..
Do., registered	104	Feb 16	104	Feb 16	104	Feb 16	..	..
Detroit Gas Co. 1st con. g. 5s, 1918	103	Feb 2	89	May 20	91	June 3	..	..
Detroit City Gas 5s	94	May 26	90	May 20	92¾	June 11	..	..
Edison El. Ill. N. Y. 1st conv. g.5s,1910	112¾	Feb 18	108	Apr 9	111½	June 8	..	..
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1995	119	Jun 3	114½	Mar 25	117¼	June 10	117½	..
Do., Brooklyn 1st g. 5s, 1940	..	....	..	....	113½	Jly 23, 97	..	..
Eq. Gas & Fuel of N. Y. 1st	102	Feb 14	102	Feb 14	102	Feb 14	..	..
Erie Tel. & Tel. 5s	98¼	Mar 9	98¼	Mar 9	98¼	Mar 9	..	..
Gen. Electric Co. deb. g. 5s, 1922	103	May 9	96	Apr 26	103	June 9	..	..
Grand River Coal & Coke 1st g.6s,1919	..	....	..	....	95⅛	Jan 19,97	..	..
Hend'son Bdge Co. 1st sk. fd. g.6s,1931	..	....	..	....	111	Au 23, 97	111	..
Illinois Steel Co. deb. 5s, 1910	..	....	..	....	97	Oct., 95	..	..
Do., non-conv. deb. 5s, 1913	..	....	..	....	70	Ap 23, 97	..	..
Jeff'sn & Clearfd. C. & Ir. 1st g.5s,1926	..	....	..	....	107	My 22,97	..	..
Do., 2d g. 5s, 1926	..	....	..	....	80	May 4,97	..	..
Lac. Gas L. Co. of St. L. 1st g.5s,1919	105¼	Jan 31	100	Apr 18	104½	June 9	104	[illegible]
Madison Sq. Garden 1st g. 5s, 1919	..	....	..	....	102	Jly 8, 97	..	..
Manh. Br. H. & L. lim. gen. g. 4s, 1940	..	....	..	....	55	July, 96	..	..
Mich. Penin. Car Co. 1st g. 5s, 1942	..	....	..	....	85	Jun 5, 97	..	..
National Starch Mfg. Co. 1st g.6s,1920	108	Jun 8	105	Jan 11	108	June 8	..	..
N.Y. & N.J. Telephone gen. g. 5s, 1920	..	....	..	....	108	Jun 4, 97	..	..
N. Y. & Ontario Land 1st g. 6s, 1910	..	....	..	....	92¼	May, 96	..	..
Peo. Gas & C. Co. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1904	..	....	..	....	111	No 16, 97	..	..
Do., 2d gtd. g. 6s, 1904	109	Feb 4	102	Mar 29	102	Mar 29	..	..
Do., 1st con. g. 6s, 1943	120	Jan 19	116	May 26	116	June 1	..	..
Chi. Gas Lt. & Coke 1st gtd. g. 5s,1937	106¼	Jan 24	103	Mar 28	104	May 13	105	..
Con. Gas Chi. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1936	105½	Feb 10	101	Apr 19	101	Apr 19	103	105
Eq. Gas & Fuel Chi. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1905	108	May 10	106	May 19	106	May 19	..	108
Pleasant Valley Coal 1st g. 6s, 1920	..	....	..	....	106¾	Oct., 95	..	..
Procter & Gamble 1st g. 6s, 1940	113	Apr 4	113	Apr 4	113	Apr 4	..	..
So. Yuba W. Co. of N. Y. con. g.6s,1923	..	....	..	....	101	Fe 19, 97	..	..
Stand. Rope & Tw. Co. 1st g. 6s, 1946	70	May 25	51	Mar 12	67⅞	June 11	..	68
Do., inc. g. 5s, 1946	17	May 25	11	Mar 23	15½	June 7	..	15½
Tenn. Coal, I. & R.T. Div. 1st g.6s,1917	86	Feb 23	79	May 9	82	May 11	83	..
Do., Birm. Div. 1st con. 6s, 1917	88	Jun 10	79	Mar 25	88	June 10	87	89
Cahaba Coal-M. Co. 1st gtd.g.6s,1922	..	....	..	....	81	No 6, 96	..	..
De Bardeleben C. & I.Co.gtd.g.6s,1910	83	Jan 26	83	Jan 26	83	Jan 26	..	..
U. S. Leather Co. s. f. deb. g. 6s, 1913	116	Feb 18	111¼	May 5	114¼	June 10	..	..
Western Union deb. 7s, 1875-1900	105½	Feb 25	105½	Feb 25	105½	Feb 25	..	..
Do., do., registered	105½	Jan 14	105	Mar 11	105	Mar 11	..	..
Do., debenture 7s, 1884-1900	..	....	..	....	106	Sep 30 97	..	..
Do., collateral trust cur. 5s, 1938	111	Jan 14	105	Apr 21	109¼	June 8	..	..
Mutual Union Tel. sk. fd. 6s, 1911	111	Mar 16	111	Mar 16	111	Mar 16	..	..
Northwestern Telegraph 7s, 1904	..	....	..	....	107	Mar., 89	..	..
Western Gas Co. col. trust g. 5s, 1933	101	Mar 16	101	Mar 16	101	Mar 16	..	..

Monday, June 13.
Boston and Lowell Railroad—Books open.
Boston and Maine Railroad—Books open.
Chicago Edison Company—Annual meeting.
Chicago Junction Railways and Union Stock Yards Company—Books close for dividend on common and preferred stocks.
Diamond Match Company—Dividend payable.

Tuesday, June 14.
Diamond Match Company—Books open.
Farmers' Loan and Trust Company—Annual meeting.
Spirits Distributing Company—Books close for dividend on first preferred stock.

Wednesday, June 15.
American Sugar Refining Company—Books close for dividend on common and preferred stock.
Boston, Revere Beach and Lynn Railway—Books close.
Buffalo Street Railway—Dividend payable.
Chicago City Street Railway—Books close.
Consolidated Gas Company, New York—Dividend payable.
Delaware and Hudson Canal Company—Dividend payable.
East Mahanoy Railroad—Dividend payable.
Eastern Railroad of New Hampshire—Dividend payable.
Exploration Syndicate—Dividends payable.
Laclede Gaslight Company of St. Louis—Dividend payable on preferred stock.
Maryland Coal Company—Books close for dividend on preferred stock.
National Lead Company—Dividend payable on preferred stock.
New York and East River Ferry Company—Dividend payable.
The New York and Harlem Railroad—Books close.
Portland and Rumford Falls Railroad—Dividend payable.
Quicksilver Mining Company—Annual meeting.
Southern Cotton Oil Company—Dividend payable.
Standard Oil Company—Dividend payable.
United States Leather Company—Books close for dividend on preferred stock.

Thursday, June 16.
Barney & Smith Car Company—Annual meeting.
Buffalo Street Railway—Books open.
Consolidated Gas Company, New York—Books open.
Delaware and Hudson Canal Company—Books open.
Laclede Gas Light Company of St. Louis—Books open.
Lamson Store Service Company—Books close.
National Lead Company—Books open.
New York and East River Ferry Company—Books open.
Oregon Railroad and Navigation Company—Books close for dividend on common and preferred stock.
Portland and Rumford Falls Railroad—Books open.
Quicksilver Mining Company—Books open.
Southern Cotton Oil Company—Books open.
Standard Oil Company—Books open.

Friday, June 17.
Barney & Smith Car Company—Books open.
Spirits Distributing Company—Dividend payable on first preferred stock.
Welsbach Light Company—Books close.

Saturday, June 18.
Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railroad—Books close for dividend on common and preferred stock.
Spirits Distributing Company—Books open.
Swift & Co.—Books close.

TRANSACTIONS AND CHANGES.

On the Stock Exchange for the week ended Saturday, June 11, total transactions included 2,822,978 shares of stock, $19,613,700 bonds, with $192,000 Government and $131,700 State bonds.

In detail, the week's dealings compare as follows with those of the corresponding week last year:

STOCKS.

	June 12,'97.	June 11,'98.	Differences.
R. R. & Misc.	1,523,986	2,822,978 Inc.	1,298,922
Banks	10	45 Inc.	35
Mining	950	20,100 Inc.	19,150

BONDS.

	June 12,'97.	June 11,'98.	Differences.
R. R. & Misc.	$10,253,300	$19,613,700 Inc.	$9,360,400
State	3,000	131,700 Inc.	128,700
Government..	94,000	192,000 Inc.	98,000

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Net changes in stocks for the week of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Sp. Mfg.	3½	Hawaiian Sugar	1½
Am. Sp. Mfg. pf.	6½	Illinois Steel Co.	1½
Am. Tobacco	3½	Iowa Central pf.	3
Brook. Union Gas	5⅜	Kan. C., P. & G.	1
Brook. Rapid Tran.	10	Laclede Gas pf.	1¾
Chi., B. & Q.	1⅜	L. E. & Western	1
C., C. & St. L.	1½	Minn. Iron	1½
C., C. C. & St. L. pf.	5	New Central Coal	1
C., H. V. & T. pf.	1	Oregon R.R. & N. pf.	2
Consol. Gas	14½	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	1
Del., L. & W.	2	Rio Grande West. pf.	1
Den. & R. G. pf.	2½	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	2½
Des M. & Ft. D.	3½	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	2
Detroit Gas	1⅜	Texas Pac. Land Tr.	1½
General Electric	1⅛	Third Avenue	3½
Great Northern pf.	2	U. S. Leather pf.	1

Stocks Declined.

Am. Cotton Oil pf.	1	Mobile & Ohio	1⅛
Am. Sug. Refs.	2⅝	Nat. Linseed Oil	1¼
Ann Arbor pf.	1	N. Y. Air Brake	10
Chi. Great West. pf. A.	1¾	Norfolk & West. pf.	2
Chi. I. & L. pf.	1	St. P., M. & M.	1½
Chi. & E. Ill.	1⅝	Southern Ry. pf.	2⅝
Col. Fuel & I.	1⅞	Tenn. Coal & Iron	1⅞
Del. & Hudson	1¼	Union Pacific pf.	2
Louis. & Nash.	3⅛	West. Chi. St.	1¼
Manhattan	1¼	W. & L. E. pf. $1 asst. pd.	1¼
Michigan Central	1⅜		
Mo., K. & T. pf.	1⅜		

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Net changes in bonds for the week of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Am. Sp. Mfg. 6s	8	Ohio & Miss. 1st, Spring. Division	1
B. & O. 5s, 1925, t. r.	1½	Ore. Imp. 1st, t. r.	3
B'klyn R. T. 5s	3½	Ore. Imp. con., all in. C. of Ga. 1st pf. inc.	3¼
Cent. of Ga. con. 5s	1⅞	ore. S. Line con.	2¼
Ches. & Ohio 4½s	1¾	Ore. S. L., Inc. A.	1⅞
C., B. & Q. conv. 5s	1½	Ore. S. L., Inc. B.	2⅝
C. & E. Ill. gen. 5s	2	Peoria & East. 1st.	1¼
C., St. L. & N. O. 5s	1½	Pitts. & West. 1st.	2
C., H. V. & T. 5s, $65 paid	1	St. J. & G. I. 1st. 4s	2½
Col. & 9th Av. 1st.	1	St. L. & S. F. gen. 4s	1⅝
Gal., H. & H. 5s	1	St. L. S. W. 1st	1¼
Kings Co. El. 1st	2½	St. L. S. W. 2d	2
Lex. Av. & Pav. F. 1st	1½	San A. & A. P. 4s	1⅞
Louis. & Nash. gen. 6s	1¼	Va. Mid. general	1
Mo., K. & East. 1st.	1	Texas Pac. 1st	2⅝
Mobile & Ohio new 6s	1	Texas Pac. 2d	1¼
N. Y., H. & H. deb. 4s certfs	2½	Union El. 1st, t. r.	1
Nor. Pac. Term. 1st	2	Ulster & Del. 1st	3
Ohio S. W. 1st	1	Union Pac. coll. t. 4½s	1¼
		U. P., D. & G. 1st, t. r.	2⅞

Bonds Declined.

Ed. El. Ill. of N. Y. con. 5s	1⅜	Ft. W. & W. C. 1st.	1
		Stand. R. & T. 6s.	2½

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were last quoted on the Stock Exchange at 57½@58½. No sales.

Bar silver in London, 26⅜d per ounce.

Commercial price of bar silver, 57⅜c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 45½c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 346,025.15 ounces of silver bullion.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Following are the latest quotations for securities not listed or inactive on the Stock Exchange. These quotations are compiled from reports made to The New York Times by many of the most active and reputable commission brokers. Information is solicited from all persons interested. Address FINANCIAL EDITOR, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Atlantic Avenue gen. m. 5s	106	110
Atlantic Avenue con. m. 5s	106	109½
Atlantic Avenue imp. 5s	85	..
Bleecker St. & F'lton F'y stock.	32½	34½
Bleecker St. & F. Ferry 1st 7s	101	104
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	212	220
Broadway & Seventh Av. 1st	106	110
Broadway & Seventh Av. 2d	111	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	106	107
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	86	87
Brooklyn City R. R. 1st m. 5s	113	115
Brooklyn City Railroad	213	215
B'klyn City & Newtown Stock.	195	205
B'klyn City & Newtown 1st 5s.	113½	..
Brooklyn El., when issued	19	20
Brooklyn El. pf., when issued	49	51
B'klyn, Queens Co. & Sub'n 5s.	103	106
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	107	109
Buffalo Street Ry. stock	82	84
Buffalo Street Ry. 1st consols	..	110
Central Cross-Town	250	..
Central Cross-Town 1st 6s	120	..
Central Park, N. & E. River	175	185
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s.	110	113
Christopher & Tenth Street	160	165
Christopher & Tenth Street 1st.	101	105
Citizens' Ry. (Indianapolis) 5s.	75	80
Cleveland City Railway	55	60
Cleveland Cable 1st 5s	103	104½
Cleveland Electric Railway	55	61
Cleveland Electric con. 5s	104	106
Coney Island & Brook. stock.	195	205
Coney Island & B'klyn 1st 5s.	103	105
C. I. & B'klyn 5 per cent. certfs.	101	..
Columbus (Ohio) stock	48	50
Columbus (Ohio) cons. 6s	97	100
Columbus Cross-Town 1st 5s	96	98
D. D., E. B'way & B. stock	175	195
D. D., E. B'way & B. 1st 5s.	115	117
D. D., E. B'y & B. 5 p. c. scrip.	100	..
Eighth Avenue	300	325
Eighth Av. 6 per cent. scrip	105	..
42d St. & Grand Street	335	..
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av.	60	64
42d St., Man. & St. N. Av. 1st.	113	116
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 2d.	87	92
Kings County Elevated	1	2
Louisville St. Ry. com.	34	38
Louisville St. Ry. pref.	94	98
Met. W. S. Elev. (Chi.) 1st 5s	55	56
Nassau Elec. 1st 5s, (B'klyn)	99	101
New Orleans Traction com.	1½	2½
New Orleans Traction pf.	7	9
New Orleans Traction notes	..	75
North Shore Traction com.	11	14
North Shore Traction pf.	75	77
Ninth Avenue	192	194
Providence & Pawtucket 1st	102	104
Richmond Ry. Elec. 1st 5s	73	78
Rochester Ry.	15	20
Rochester Ry. con. 5s	97	100
Second Avenue stock	169	172
Second Avenue 1st m. 5s	108	110
Second Avenue consol. 5s	112⅜	113
Scranton Traction	8	10
Sixth Avenue R. R. stock	200	210
South Ferry 1st 5s	107	110
S. I. Rapid Transit 1st 6s	107	..
S. I. Rapid Transit 2d	60	70
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115	117
Third Avenue Railroad	175	180
Twenty-third Street	325	..
Twenty-third Street deb. 5s	103	106
Twin City R. Transit Co. com.	19	20
Twin City R. Transit Co. pf.	90	100
Union Railway 1st 5s	111½	114
Union Railway	175	200
West Chicago Street	92½	93½
West End (Boston)	83½	84½
West End (Boston) pf.	104½	105¼
Worcester Traction common	14	17
Worcester Traction pf.	92	94

Ferry Securities.

	Bid.	Asked.
Hoboken Ferry stock	89	91
Hoboken Ferry 5s	107	109
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry 5s	90	93
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	69	71
Union Ferry	44	47
Union Ferry bonds	100	102

Trust Companies, &c.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Surety	..	180
Atlantic	135	140
Bond & Mort. Guar. Co.	190	..
Brooklyn	..	402½
Central	1350	1400
Colonial	196	..
Continental	187½	..
Farmers' Loan & Trust	850	..
Fifth Avenue	325	350
Franklin	..	232
German-American R. E.	..	30
Guaranty	430	..
Hamilton	230	235
Kings County	282	..
Knickerbocker	220	..
Lawyers' Surety	98	..
Lawyers' Title Ins.	150	160
Long Island Loan & Trust	220	225
Manhattan	150	..
Manufacturers', Brooklyn	235	..
Mercantile	400	..
Metropolitan	300	..
Nassau	150	..
National Surety	..	202
N. Y. Life Ins. & Trust Co.	1175	..
N. Y. Security & Trust	365	..
People's	..	256
Produce Exchange	200	204
Real Estate Trust Co.	200	..
State	200	205
Title Guarantee & Trust	280	287
Union	1000	..
U. S. Mortgage & Trust	200	..
United States	1165	..
Washington	225	..

Insurance Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Citizens'	112	116
Commonwealth	..	106
Continental	420	..
Eagle	235	250
Empire City	90	100
Farragut	..	100
German-American	400	..
Germania	230	..
Greenwich	160	..
Hamilton	100	110
Hanover	..	146
Home	190	195
Kings County	165	175
Nassau, Brooklyn	150	..
New York	155	115
Niagara	..	..
North River	120	..

Insurance Companies—Continued.

	Bid.	Asked.
Pacific	145	155
Peter Cooper	118	125
Phenix, Brooklyn	168	175
Rutgers	115	120
Stuyvesant	75	85
United States	110	120
Westchester	230	..
Williamsburg City	375	..

Banks.

	Bid.	Asked.
America	350	..
American Exchange	..	167
Astor Place	220	..
Bowery	..	310
Broadway	..	230
Butchers & Drovers'	..	90
Central	165	170
Chase	265	..
Chatham	290	300
Chemical	3750	4000
Citizens'	120	130
City	1100	1150
Colonial	125	..
Columbia	150	..
Commerce	200	206
Continental	130	140
Corn Exchange	..	280
East River	130	..
Eleventh Ward	225	..
Fifth Avenue	2900	3300
Fifth National	225	..
First National	2500	..
First National of Staten Island	..	160
Fourth National	170	180
Fourteenth Street	130	160
Gallatin	300	..
Gansevoort	..	90
Garfield	250	..
German-American	112	117
Germania	365	..
German Exchange	265	..
Greenwich	165	..
Hamilton	105	..
Hanover	390	..
Hide & Leather	87½	..
Home	..	155
Hudson River	145	..
Importers & Traders'	475	500
Irving	147½	..
Leather Manufacturers'	170	180
Liberty	135	..
Lincoln	750	800
Manhattan	220	230
Market & Fulton	..	231
Mechanics'	175	180
Mechanics & Traders'	100	110
Mercantile	167	..
Merchants' Exchange	116	..
Merchants'	146½	148½
Metropolis	400	..
Mount Morris	100	..
Mutual	100	120
Nassau	150	155
National Union	220	230
New Amsterdam	250	..
New York	235	240
New York County	800	..
New York National Exchange	..	80
Nineteenth Ward	..	110
Ninth National	90	95
North America	135	..
Oriental	140	..
Pacific	..	185
Park	297½	307½
People's	200	..
Phenix	90	92½
Plaza	190	..
Produce Exchange	..	116
Republic	150	160
Riverside	180	200
Seaboard	175	..
Second National	450	..
Seventh National	110	120
Shoe & Leather	90	98
Sixth National	250	..
State of New York	100	108
Tradesmen's	..	105
Twelfth Ward	125	..
Twenty-third Ward	100	..
Union Square	175	..
Western	150	156
West Side	275	..
Yorkville	175	..

Guaranteed Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.
Bald Eagle Valley	195	198½
Beech Creek	95	100
Boston & Providence	275	..
Cayuga & Sus.	198	205
Columbus & Xenia	193	..
Delaware & Bound Brook	169	..
Detroit, Hillsdale & S. W.	99½	..
Erie & Pittsburg	136	140
Fort Wayne & Jackson pf.	126	..
Gold & Stock Tel. Co.	108	..
Kal., Allegan. & G. Rapids	143	150
Kan. City, St. L. & C. pf.	130	..
Little Miami	182½	185
Louisiana & Mo. R. pf.	160	..
Mahoning Coal	100	..
Mahoning Coal pf.	106	..
Naugatuck	245½	..
New York & Harlem	300	..
N. Y., Lack. & Western	120	123
Norwich & Worcester pf.	200	..
Old Colony	180	188
Oswego & Syracuse	202	..
Pacific & Atlantic Tel.	70	..
Peoria & Bureau Valley	182	..
P., Ft. W. & Chi. special	100	..
Pitts., McK. & Yough	135	..
Providence & Worcester	260	..
Rome & Clinton	125	..
Troy & Greenbush	140	..
Utica & Black River	160	..
United N. J. R. R. & C. Co.	255	256
Valley of New York	112	113
Warren	106	170

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit 6s	95	99
American Bank Note Co.	39	42
American Brake	89	91
American Grocery 1st pf.	..	9
American Press Association	100	110
American Soda Fountain Co.	5	9
American Soda Fountain 1st pf.	50	60
American Soda Fountain 2d pf.	20	30
Am. Typefounders, new stock	39	42
Atlantic Mu. Ins. scrip, 1897	103	..
American Graphophone	132½	140
American Graphophone pf.	134	150
Anderson Tobacco	9	13
Automatic Vending	25	..
Barney & Smith Car common	13	16
Barney & Smith Car pf.	60	67
Barney & Smith Car 6s	97	100
Bliss, E. W	85	100
Bliss, E. W., pf.	100	112½
Carter-Crume pf.	..	40
Celluloid Company	67	71
Central & South Amer. Tel.	104	107

Industrial and Miscellaneous—Continued.

	Bid.	Asked.
Ches. & Pot. Tel. stock	54	56
Ches. & Pot. Tel. 5s	104	106
Chesebrough Mfg. Co.	365	380
Claflin (H. B.) 1st pf.	90	94
Claflin (H. B.) 2d pf.	88	93
Commercial Cable	178½	180
Consolidated Car Heating	31	36
Consolidated Fireworks com.	..	10
Consolidated Fireworks pf.	27½	..
Cramps' Ship. & Eng. Bldg.	74	76
Diamond Match Co.	139	140
Electro-Pneumatic, as. pd.	1⅝	1½
Empire & Bay State Tel.	68	78
Eastman Kodak Co.	95	100
Erie & Western Trans.	70	90
Electric Vehicle	8	10½
Electric Vehicle pf.	70	80
Glucose Sugar Refining com.	48½	49
Glucose Sugar Refining pf.	99½	100¼
Gorham Mfg. Co., common	..	90
Gorham Mfg. Co. pf.	110	114
Great Falls Ice	110	125
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	33	38
Hecker-Jones-Jewell M. bonds.	84	90
Herring-Hall-Marvin com.	¼	1½
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	6	9
Hoboken Land & Imp.	100	..
Hoboken Land & Imp. 5s	105	..
Hudson River Telephone	69	73
International Paper	29½	30½
International Paper pf.	84	92½
International Paper 6s	103	..
Iron Steamboat	2½	4¾
Iron Steamboat 6s	55	60
J. B. Stetson com.	45	..
J. B. Stetson pf.	100	110
Journeay & Burnham com.	..	22
Journeay & Burnham pf.	70	80
Lanston Monotype	72½	77½
Lorillard pf.	112	113½
Madison Square Garden stock.	..	5
Madison Square Garden 2d 6s.	30	40
Mechanical Rubber com.	10	20
Mechanical Rubber pf.	20	35
Mergenthaler Linotype	157	159
Mich. Pen. Car com.	9	11
Mich. Pen. Car pf.	45	48
Mich. Pen. Car 1st 5s.	84	89
Mosler Safe Co. pf.	..	105
National Saw pf.	..	25
National Casket Co.	60	80
National Wall Paper deb. stock	30	50
N. Y. Loan & Imp.	50	..
National Biscuit	28	30
National Biscuit pf.	91	92½
N. Y. Biscuit bonds 6s.	114½	116
New Jersey Zinc & Iron	100	..
New York Air Brake	37	38½
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	146	150
Nicaragua Construction	11½	12½
Northwestern Telegraph	112	117
Old Dominion Steamship	85	95
Penn. Coal	354	356
Penn. Salt Mining	102	104
Penn. Water com.	10	12
Phil. & Wil. Steamboat	130	142½
Pneumatic Gun Carriage	37	38
Pratt & Whitney com.	4	8
Pratt & Whitney pf.	40	50
Procter & Gamble	222	..
Procter & Gamble pf.	160	165
R. I. Perkins Horseshoe	..	10
R. I. Perkins Horseshoe pf.	..	55
Safety Car Heating & Light	94	99
Simmons Hardware com.	103	..
Simmons Hardware pf.	116	120
Singer Mfg. Co.	415	425
Standard Oil	442½	443½
Swift & Co. 1st 6s	105	..
Susquehanna Coal 6s	115	..
Texas & Pacific Coal	47½	52½
Texas & Pacific Coal 1st	100½	..
Terminal Warehouse stock	..	10
Terminal Warehouse 1st 6s	..	70
Terminal Warehouse deb. 6s	..	70
Trenton Potteries com.	9	11
Trenton Potteries pf.	38	42
Trow Directory pf	30	33
Union Switch & Signal	65	68
Union Switch & Signal pf.	110	116
Union Typewriter com.	6½	8
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	93	95
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	82	85
U. S. Glass com.	24	25
U. S. Glass pf.	70	90
Wagner Palace Car	162½	164
Westinghouse Air Brake	470	490
Wool Exchange of New York	110	120
Worthington Pump	30	35
Worthington Pump pf.	91	94

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Baltimore Consolidated	61	61½
Baltimore Con. 1st 5s.	108¾	..
Bay State Gas Inc.	60	70
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st w. i	93½	94½
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	25	26
Central (N. Y.)	175	..
Central Union Gas bonds	104	105
Central Union Gas con. deb. 5s.	108	111
Chicago Consumers' 1st 5s	103	106
Chi. Eq. Gas L. & F. 1st 6s	105	108
Chi. P. Gas & C. 1st 6s	106	109
Chi. P. Gas & C. 2d 6s	104	107½
Chi. P. Gas & C. con. 6s	115	120
Chicago P. Gas refunding 5s	104½	105½
City Gas (Norfolk, Va.)	94	98
City Gas (Norfolk, Va.) 1st 6s.	98	105
Columbus (Ohio) Gas stock	86	90
Columbus (Ohio) 1st 5s.	98	101
Consolidated Gas (N. J.) bonds.	75	80
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	16	21
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City)	70	77
Con. Gas (Jersey City) bonds.	100	103¾
Detroit inc. 5s.	..	95
Equitable 1st 6s.	101	102½
Equitable 1st con. 5s.	112	115
Fort Wayne (Ind.) stock.	75	80
Fort Wayne (Ind.) 1st 6s.	88	91
Grand Rapids stock.	76	79
Grand Rapids Gas bonds.	99	102
Ind. Nat. & Ill.	57	62
Indiana Nat. & Ill. 1st 6s.	72	75
Indianapolis stock.	115	125
Indianapolis 1st 6s.	105	107
Lafayette (Ind.) stock.	77	80
Lafayette 1st 6s.	85	88
Logansport & Wab. Val. stock.	54	58
Logansport & Wab. Val. 1st 6s.	70	74
Madison (Wis.) Gas.	56	60
Madison (Wis.) 1st 6s.	97	100
Minneapolis Gas 6s.	101½	102½
Mutual of New York.	345	350
New Amsterdam.	30¾	31
New Amsterdam pf.	73¼	74
New Amsterdam 1st 5s.	100½	101½
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st.	112	114
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	105	106
Ohio & Indiana stock.	53	55
Ohio & Indiana bonds.	70	72
St. Joseph (Mo.).	35	38
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s.	85	90
St. Paul Gas stock.	38	41
St. Paul Gas bonds.	76	78
Standard Gas, New York.	139½	142
Standard Gas, New York, pf.	158	160
Standard Gas, New York, 1st.	112	114
Syracuse Gas stock.	17	18
Syracuse Gas 5s.	87	91
Western Gas Co., Milwaukee.	87½	88¼
West. Gas Co. bonds, Milw'kee.	100½	101½
Williamsburg 1st 6s.	101	103½

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce for the week ending Friday last, compared with the corresponding week last year. In the case of the exports of general merchandise the returns are for the week ended on Tuesday:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ended June 10, 1898	$6,380,973
Week ended June 11, 1897	10,906,907
From Jan. 1, 1898	199,447,233
From Jan. 1, 1897	253,152,473

Exports of General Merchandise.

Week ended June 7, 1898	$11,418,118
Week ended June 8, 1897	8,124,819
From Jan. 1, 1898	208,115,667
From Jan. 1, 1897	172,005,841

Imports of Gold.

Week ended June 10, 1898	$16,412
Week ended June 11, 1897	66,472
From Jan. 1, 1898	68,890,775
From Jan. 1, 1897	1,718,869

Exports of Gold.

Week ended June 10, 1898	.....
Week ended June 11, 1897	$263,194
From Jan. 1, 1898	4,579,079
From Jan. 1, 1897	18,585,054

Net Imports of Gold.

Week ended June 10, 1898	$16,412
From Jan. 1, 1898	64,311,696

Net Exports of Gold.

Week ended June 11, 1897	$196,722
From Jan. 1, 1897	16,867,185

Imports of Silver.

Week ended June 10, 1898	$1,667
Week ended June 11, 1897	22,836
From Jan. 1, 1898	1,147,205
From Jan. 1, 1897	1,149,908

Exports of Silver.

Week ended June 10, 1898	$842,600
Week ended June 11, 1897	978,146
From Jan. 1, 1898	18,890,649
From Jan. 1, 1897	21,032,930

Net Exports of Silver.

Week ended June 10, 1898	$840,933
Week ended June 11, 1897	955,310
From Jan. 1, 1898	17,743,444
From Jan. 1, 1897	19,933,022

Total Imports of Specie.

Week ended June 10, 1898	$18,079
Week ended June 11, 1897	89,308
From Jan. 1, 1898	70,037,980
From Jan. 1, 1897	2,868,777

Total Exports of Specie.

Week ended June 10, 1898	$842,600
Week ended June 11, 1897	1,241,340
From Jan. 1, 1898	22,627,128
From Jan. 1, 1897	39,667,984

Total Net Imports of Specie.

From Jan. 1, 1898	$47,410,852

Total Net Exports of Specie.

Week ended June 10, 1898	$824,521
Week ended June 11, 1897	1,152,032
From Jan. 1, 1897	36,799,207

SALES OF MINING STOCKS.

The following sales of mining stocks were made during the past week:

ON THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Brunsw'k	.16	.16	.16	.16	1,000
Phenix	.10	.17	.10	.13	19,100
Total					20,100

ON THE CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Anaconda	.52	.52	.50	.50	400
Con. C. & V.	.55	.55	.36	.36	450
Crescent	.05	.05	.05	.05	1,000
C. & C. C. Con	.10	.10	.10	.10	4,300
Chollar	.12	.12	.12	.12	500
Horn Sil.	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	25
Iron Silver	.60	.68	.60	.68	1,500
Isabella	.23	.23	.23	.23	200
Leadville	.11	.11	.11	.11	1,000
Mexican	.21	.21	.21	.21	100
M. Gibson	.27	.27	.26	.26	1,100
Pharma't	.06	.06	.06	.06	1,000
Potosi	.19	.19	.12	.12	400
Sierra N.	.58	.58	.58	.58	300
Small H.	1.05	1.15	1.05	1.15	300
Standard	1.55	1.55	1.55	1.55	100
Utah	.07	.07	.06	.06	800
Work	.02	.02	.02	.02	1,000
Yellow J.	.26	.26	.23	.22	700
Total					15,175

ON THE MINING EXCHANGE.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Alamo	.02⅞	.02⅞	.02	.02⅛	70,000
Anac'da	.53	.53	.53	.53	500
Can. Ball.	.004	.004¼	.004	.004½	8,000
C. C. con.	.08⅝	.09¼	.08⅝	.09¼	49,500
Elkton	.90	.90¼	.90	.90¼	1,200
Gar. Con.	.13½	.14⅞	.13¼	.14¼	38,200
Gold Mag.	.003	.003	.002½	.003	32,000
G. Fleece.	.28	.35	.28	.32	4,100
Havana	.75¼	.75¼	.75⅛	.75¼	200
Isabella	.24⅝	.26	.24⅝	.26	7,000
Jefferson	.04⅞	.04⅝	.04	.04⅜	48,600
Justine	.02¼	.03½	.02¼	.02⅜	31,000
Lagonda	.18⅜	.22	.18½	.21¼	19,200
Lillie	.90	.95	.90	.95	2,800
Mt. Rosa	.12½	.13¼	.11⅞	.12	20,600
Old Gold	.003¾	.003⅝	.003¾	.003⅝	2,000
Portland	1.00	1.04	1.00	1.03	8,300
Rocky Mt.	.13	.13¼	.06	.08	6,500
Sentinel	.006	.01	.006	.007¾	367,000
Union	.11¼	.11½	.11	.11¼	35,500
Waldorf	.11	.11⅜	.10	.11⅜	9,000
Total sales					755,200

THE BULLION MARKET.

The following is a comparison of the average of bullion in the principal European banks last week, and at the corresponding date a year ago. These figures are received weekly by cable by The Commercial and Financial Chronicle:

BANK OF ENGLAND.

	Gold.	Silver.
June 9, 1898	£37,994,710	.....
June 10, 1897	35,812,160	.....

BANK OF FRANCE.

June 9, 1898	74,936,174	£49,354,988
June 10, 1897	79,559,864	49,104,153

BANK OF GERMANY.

June 9, 1898	28,142,000	14,498,000
June 10, 1897	30,085,000	15,650,000

RUSSIA.

June 9, 1898	111,292,000	4,459,000
June 10, 1897	92,109,000	3,689,000

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

June 9, 1898	34,838,000	12,589,000
June 10, 1897	34,534,000	12,631,000

SPAIN.

June 9, 1898	9,834,000	4,209,000
June 10, 1897	8,725,000	10,241,000

ITALY.

June 9, 1898	15,256,000	1,931,000
June 10, 1897	15,028,000	2,138,000

NETHERLANDS.

June 9, 1898	2,859,000	6,955,000
June 10, 1897	2,630,000	6,992,000

BELGIUM.

June 9, 1898	2,953,000	1,477,000
June 10, 1897	2,843,333	1,421,667
Total for the week	$318,104,884	$95,452,968
Total preceding week	317,363,088	99,733,960
Corresponding date last year	301,326,357	102,006,220

INACTIVE STOCKS, LAST TRANSACTIONS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

The following table gives the range of prices in 1898 for stocks in which there have been no dealings during the past week. Where no sale has occurred this year the last recorded transaction is given.

Closing June 11. Bid.	Asked.	STOCKS.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend.		Range in 1898. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
180	..	**Albany & Susquehanna**	$3,520,000	January, 1898	3½	*186 Feb. 3		*183 Jan. 4		*186 Feb. 3, 1898	
..	..	American Bank Note	.....	Mar. 1, 1898	..	*43 Mar. 5		*43 Mar. 5		*43 Mar. 5, 1898	
115	140	American Coal	1,500,000	Mar. 1, 1898	4	..		.....		125 Sept. 16, 1897	
11	12	Ann Arbor	3,250,000	.....	..	15 Feb. 8		11 Apr. 21		11 Apr. 21, 1898	
102	106	**Boston Air Line** pf	1,426,000	October, 1897	2	*105 Mar. 9		*105 Mar. 9		*105 Mar. 9, 1898	
..	..	Brooklyn Elevated	13,283,600	.....	..	.....		.....		*7½ Dec. 28, 1897	
..	..	Bur., Cedar Rap. & Northern	5,500,000	Feb. 1, 1898	2	7½ May 24		*65 Mar. 10		74½ May 24, 1898	
..	..	**Capital Traction**	12,000,000	Oct. 1, 1897	65c	70 Jan. 25		62 Jan. 4		70 Jan. 25, 1898	
..	..	Central Coal & Coke	1,500,000	.....	..	.....		.....		20¾ Oct. 13, 1897	
172	..	Chicago & Alton pf	3,479,500	June 1, 1898	1¾	*166 Mar. 24		*166 Mar. 24		*166 Mar. 24, 1898	
73	..	Chicago Great Western deb	12,050,500	.....	..	..		.....		*75 Dec. 27, 1897	
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards	6,500,000	Jan. 3, 1898	4	..		.....		102½ May 22, 1897	
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards pf	6,500,000	April 1, 1898	1½	120 June 4		120 June 4		120 June 4, 1898	
45	49	Cleve., Lorain & Wheeling pf	5,600,000	Oct. 1, 1896	1	50¼ Feb. 5		45 May 2		48¾ June 1, 1898	
..	..	Col. Fuel & Iron pf	20,000	Feb. 20, 1897	4	..		.....		*80 Dec. 14, 1897	
160	180	Commercial Cable	10,000,000	Apr. 1, 1898	1¾	.....		.....		*162½ May 28, 1897	
..	..	Consol. K. C. Smelt. & Ref. pf	871,325	April 15, 1898	1¾	99½ May 24		99½ May 24		99½ May 24, 1898	
13	14	**Denver & Rio Grande**	38,000,000	.....	..	13 Jan. 12		10 Apr. 16		12½ June 4, 1898	
85	..	Des Moines & Ft. Dodge pf	763,500	Aug. 2, 1897	6	..		.....		*70 Dec. 31, 1897	
2½	4	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic	12,000,000	.....	..	.....		.....		4½ Sept. 16, 1897	
6¼	8	Duluth, South Shore & Atl. pf	10,000,000	.....	..	7⅛ Feb. 5		5 Apr. 14		5⅞ May 10, 1898	
125	130	**Edison El. Ill. of N. Y.**	9,018,700	May 1, 1898	1½	135 Jan. 20		*115 Apr. 22		*128 June 2, 1898	
..	..	Equitable Gas	4,000,000	Oct. 15, 1897	3	..		.....		260 July 20, 1897	
..	..	Erie Tel. & Tel.	48,000,000	May 16, 1898	1	.....		.....		75 Oct. 14, 1897	
50	53	Evansville & Terre Haute pf	1,284,000	April 15, 1897	1	50 May 16		*37 Apr. 13		*47 May 24, 1898	
..	..	**Flint & Pere Marquette**	3,298,200	.....	..	14¼ Feb. 14		*9⅛ Apr. 15		11½ May 14, 1898	
..	..	Flint & Pere Marquette pf	6,342,200	Feb. 15, 1893	2	43 Jan. 28		*27 Mar. 26		36½ May 19, 1898	
..	..	Fort Worth & Denver City	2,555,000	Mar. 15, 1898	2	28 Mar. 15		19¼ Jan. 24		*20 May 18, 1898	
..	..	**General Electric pf**	4,252,000	July 1, 1893	3½	..		.....		75 Mar. 22, 1898	
..	..	Gold & Stock Tel	5,000,000	Jan. 3, 1898	1½	.....		.....		*108½ Dec. 14, 1897	
30	40	Green Bay & Western	2,500,000	.....	..	*32¼ Feb. 24		*30 Jan. 7		*32¼ Feb. 24, 1898	
..	..	**H. B. Claflin Co.**	3,829,100	Apr. 15, 1898	1½	92½ Feb. 10		*91 Feb. 24		*91¾ Feb. 26, 1898	
..	..	H. B. Claflin Co. 1st pf	2,600,300	May 1, 1898	1¼	..		.....		*94½ Dec. 30, 1897	
..	..	H. B. Claflin Co. 2d pf	2,570,600	May 1, 1898	1½	.....		.....		*94 Dec. 11, 1897	
..	..	Harlem	8,846,050	Apr. 1, 1898	2	*320 Jan. 5		*320 Jan. 5		*320 Jan. 5, 1898	
48	..	Homestake Mining	12,500,000	May 25, 1898	50c.	50 May 21		43 Apr. 2		*50 May 25, 1898	
90	100	**Illinois Central** leased line	10,000,000	January, 1898	2	*94 Feb. 2		*94 Feb. 2		*94 Feb. 18, 1898	
5½	6½	**Kanawha & Michigan**	9,000,000	.....	..	*6¾ Jan. 2		6 Feb. 2		6½ May. 24, 1898	
..	..	Keely Motor	.....	.....	..	.....		.....		4½ Mar. 9, 1898	
30	35	Keokuk & Western	4,000,000	April 1, 1898	1	34½ Mar. 1		30 June 2		30 June 2, 1898	
3¾	10	Kingston & Pembroke	4,500,000	.....	..	2 May 19		2 May 20		2 May 20, 1898	
3	5	**Manhattan Beach**	350,000	.....	..	5¼ Jan. 24		4 Jan. 20		5¼ Jan. 24, 1898	
..	..	Mergenthaler Linotype	10,000,000	March 3, 1898	5	*152 May 31		*140 Mar. 9		*152 May 31, 1898	
4½	5½	Mexican Central	47,841,100	.....	..	6¼ Jan. 8		4⅝ May 23		5 May 24, 1898	
..	..	Michigan Peninsular Car	2,000,000	Oct. 1, 1893	2	.....		.....		14 Sept. 9, 1897	
..	..	Michigan Peninsular Car pf	5,000,000	Feb. 7, 1898	1	*54 Jan. 29		*54 Jan. 29		*54 Jan. 29, 1898	
6	..	Minn., St. P. & S. Ste. Marie	14,000,000	.....	..	7 Jan. 5		6½ Mar. 1		6½ Mar. 11, 1898	
10	..	Minn., St. P. & S. Ste. Marie pf	7,000,000	.....	..	.....		.....		10 Dec. 2, 1897	
..	..	**Nash., Chat. & St. Louis**	10,000,000	May 1, 1898	1	60 June 1		60 June 1		60 June 1, 1898	
5	7	National Starch	5,000,000	.....	..	9 Feb. 10		5 Apr. 25		6¼ May 12, 1898	
60	80	National Starch 1st pf	2,219,400	May 1, 1898	2	*81 Jan. 24		60 Mar. 25		60 Mar. 25, 1898	
18	25	National Starch 2d pf	1,846,800	January, 1893	6	30 Jan. 27		30 Jan. 27		30 Jan. 27, 1898	
65	75	N. Y., Chi. & St. L. 1st pf	5,000,000	Mar. 1, 1898	2	76 Jan. 31		*65 May 10		*65 May 10, 1898	
..	..	New York, Lack. & Western	10,000,000	April, 1898	1¼	*123¾ Feb. 16		*120 Apr. 20		*122 May 22, 1898	
..	..	New York Mutual Gas	3,500,000	Jan. 10, 1898	4	.....		.....		*350 Nov. 16, 1897	
..	..	New York, Sus. & Western	12,451,000	.....	..	18 Jan. 5		8 Jan. 8		*12 Apr. 1, 1898	
..	..	New York, Sus. & Western pf	12,951,100	Nov. 1, 1893	1¼	28 Feb. 11		23 Jan. 10		28 Apr. 6, 1898	
..	..	New York, Sus. & W. pf., certfs.	.....	.....	..	30½ May 5		*28¼ May 2		30½ May 5, 1898	
..	..	New Jersey & New York Tel	5,000,000	Apr. 15, 1898	2½	.....		.....		*124 Jan. 28, 1897	
..	..	**Omaha & St. Louis**	621,300	.....	..	7 Mar. 5		7 Mar. 5		7 Mar. 5, 1898	
..	..	**Panama**	7,000,000	Jan. 3, 1896	2	.....		.....		*95 Sept. 22, 1897	
320	..	Pennsylvania Coal	5,000,000	May 1, 1898	4	*350 Feb. 25		*325 Mar. 23		*325 Mar. 23, 1898	
..	..	Pierre Lorillard pf	2,000,000	Apr. 1, 1898	2	.....		.....		*115 Sept. 29, 1897	
168	..	Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chic.	19,711,286	Apr. 5, 1898	1¾	*172 Apr. 1		*168 Feb. 25		*172 Apr. 1, 1898	
2	2½	**Quicksilver**	5,708,700	.....	..	2¼ Jan. 27		2 Jan. 26		2 May 18, 1898	
180	..	**Rens. & Saratoga**	10,000,000	January, 1898	4	*185 May 20		*182 Jan. 26		*185 May 20, 1898	
121½	123	Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg	10,000,000	May 16, 1898	1¼	123 Jan. 4		*116¼ Mar. 26		*122 June 2, 1898	
78	84	**St. Paul & Duluth** pf	4,793,123	.....	..	*88 Feb. 15		78 Apr. 2		80 May 12, 1898	
57¾	58½	Silver Bullion certificates	.....	.....	..	57¾ Jan. 13		56 May 5		57¼ May 12, 1898	
200	210	Sixth Avenue	2,000,000	Jan. 3, 1898	3½	.....		.....		195 July 19, 1897	
..	..	Standard Gas	5,000,000	Apr. 1, 1898	1½	*147 Jan. 24		143½ Jan. 21		*147 Jan. 22, 1898	
..	..	Standard Gas pf	3,721,100	Dec. 31, 1897	5	*144½ Jan. 3		*144½ Jan. 22		*144½ Jan. 24, 1898	
..	..	Southern & Atlantic Tel	559,525	April, 1898	2½	100 Feb. 17		100 Feb. 17		100 Feb. 17, 1898	
..	..	**Texas Central**	2,649,100	.....	..	..		.....		10 July 13, 1897	
..	..	Texas Central pf	1,324,500	Jan. 15, 1898	3	.....		.....		*40½ Feb. 5, 1897	
..	25	Toledo & Ohio Central	6,500,000	Nov. 25, 1893	1	*15 Feb. 10		*15 Feb. 10		*15 Feb. 10, 1898	
..	45	Toledo & Ohio Central pf	3,708,000	July 25, 1896	1¼	*41 Feb. 7		*38½ Feb. 8		*40 Feb. 10, 1898	
..	..	Twin City Rapid Transit	15,010,000	.....	..	22½ Feb. 25		19¾ Apr. 14		19⅞ May 26, 1898	
..	..	Twin City Rapid Transit pf	1,137,200	October, 1897	1¾	..		.....		*95 Dec. 23, 1897	
..	..	**Union Ferry**	2,000,000	Apr. 1, 1898	2	..		.....		*64 July 13, 1897	
..	..	United N. J. R. & Canal	21,240,400	April, 1898	2½	.....		.....		*215½ Mar. 15, 1897	
40	44	United States Express	10,000,000	May 16, 1898	1½	*40 Feb. 8		38 Apr. 14		*40 May 31, 1898	
..	..	Utica & Black River	2,223,600	Sept. 30, 1897	3½	..		.....		165 Oct. 20, 1897	
..	..	**Warren Railroad**	1,800,000	Oct. 15, 1897	3½	..		.....		167 Aug. 24, 1897	
..	..	Western Gas	4,000,000	Jan. 20, 1898	3	86 Jan. 17		86 Jan. 17		86 Jan. 17, 1898	
..	..	Western Union Beef	13,600,000	Nov. 23, 1897	2	8 Jan. 13		7½ Jan. 5		8 Apr. 18, 1898	
2	3	Wisconsin Central	12,000,000	.....	..	3⅞ Jan. 17		1⅜ Mar. 22		3 May 24, 1898	
3	8	Wisconsin Central pf	3,000,000	.....	..	8 Jan. 17		5 Feb. 5		5 Feb. 5, 1898	

*Sales of less than 100 shares.

BANK STATEMENTS.

The weekly statement of the New York City Associated Banks, issued Saturday, shows an increase in the reserve of $1,591,400. The banks now hold $53,841,100 more than the legal requirements. The changes in the averages show an increase in loans of $9,144,200, an increase of specie of $3,680,200, an increase in legal tenders of $1,809,000, an increase in deposits of $14,791,200 and a decrease in circulation of $11,400.

The following is a comparison of the average of the New York banks for the last two weeks and for the corresponding date last year:

	June 11,'98.	June 4,'98.	June 12,'97.
Loans	$610,762,500	$601,618,300	$513,728,700
Specie	179,182,300	175,502,100	80,267,800
Legal tenders	55,711,500	54,102,500	104,611,300
Net deposits	724,219,800	709,419,600	585,110,500
Circulation	14,719,300	14,730,700	14,251,500

The following shows the amount of reserve held above the legal requirements:

	June 11,'98.	June 4,'98.	June 12,'97.
Specie	$179,182,300	$175,502,100	$80,267,800
Legal tenders	55,711,500	54,102,500	104,611,300
Total res've	$234,893,800	$229,604,600	$193,879,100
Reserve required ag'st deposits	181,052,700	177,354,900	146,277,625
Excess of reserve above legal req're'ments	$53,841,100	$52,249,700	$47,601,475

The following table shows the amount of surplus reserve held by the Clearing House banks at the end of each week in the present year and the corresponding weeks in 1897 and 1896:

	1898.	1897.	1896
Jan. 8	$22,264,575	$43,991,450	$27,183,100
Jan. 15	25,968,775	52,172,525	32,345,550
Jan. 22	31,275,200	57,067,800	37,678,500
Jan. 29	35,609,450	59,178,250	39,623,400
Feb. 5	34,781,625	54,540,050	40,182,425
Feb. 12	32,437,050	51,638,225	36,818,875
Feb. 19	25,688,450	55,665,850	28,627,050
Feb. 26	22,959,325	57,520,975	24,422,150
March 5	20,823,500	56,556,925	23,234,500
March 12	22,721,425	52,863,550	21,448,825
March 19	28,060,050	48,168,975	19,042,675
March 26	33,851,475	48,895,750	18,147,425
April 2	35,720,800	47,666,575	17,005,975
April 9	35,036,475	46,170,050	17,931,250
April 16	37,346,975	46,966,900	18,139,350
April 23	43,525,100	49,257,900	20,678,675
April 30	44,504,675	48,917,625	22,944,275
May 7	43,916,475	44,095,975	20,243,125
May 14	46,997,225	44,490,500	18,577,975
May 21	50,715,250	45,908,950	21,701,500
May 28	53,704,600	46,616,100	22,230,675
June 4	52,249,700	46,320,825	18,486,300
June 11	53,841,100	47,601,475	20,677,050

The following shows the surplus reserve at this time for a series of years:

1898	$53,841,100	1893	$14,420,900
1897	47,601,475	1892	23,545,850
1896	20,677,050	1891	10,484,825
1895	37,953,900	1890	6,987,900
1894	76,918,250	1889	10,603,225

ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE.

LONDON, June 12.—The money market has collapsed, owing to the release of the Japanese balances. Cheap money and low discount rates seem to be the prospect until the end of the Summer. On the Stock Exchange there was little business done last week, and it was mostly of a speculative nature. The departments were firm and home railroads were purchased freely.

American securities had a strong tone, but business in them was moderate and chiefly on New York account. The leading increases were Denver preferred, 2⅝; Atchison preferred and Northern Pacific preferred, 1⅝; Milwaukees, 1⅝; Eries, and Missouri seconds, 1. Louisville fell one-half and Grand Trunks were lower on the closing of weak bull accounts. Canadian Pacifics were ¼ higher.

There was little business done in the foreign market. Spanish 4s were 2 points lower, and all South American securities were in bad favor, especially Chileans, which dropped four points.

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS.

Exchanges week ending June 11	$747,874,044
Balances week ending June 11	37,216,335
*Exchanges week ending June 4	719,788,431
*Balances week ending June 4	41,451,405
Exchanges week ending May 28	706,878,300
Balances week ending May 28	40,433,231
Exchanges week ending May 21	756,408,491
Balances week ending May 21	44,270,061
Exchanges week ending May 14	819,486,982
Balances week ending May 14	46,850,109
*Exchanges week ending May 7	778,748,624
*Balances week ending May 7	42,742,666
Exchanges week ending April 30	631,653,506
Balances week ending April 30	41,238,796
Exchanges week ending April 23	628,188,250
Balances week ending April 23	35,903,111
Exchanges week ending April 16	620,947,708
Balances week ending April 16	35,834,274
Exchanges week ending April 9	665,828,308
Balances week ending April 9	36,559,229
Exchanges week ending April 2	782,961,674
Balances week ending April 2	58,889,842
Exchanges week ending March 26	611,858,204
Balances week ending March 26	38,966,193
Exchanges week ending March 19	785,675,895
Balances week ending March 19	48,968,653
Exchanges week ending March 12	732,221,310
Balances week ending March 12	50,545,544
Exchanges week ending March 5	904,747,377
Balances week ending March 5	50,181,172
*Exchanges week ending Feb. 26	803,511,568
*Balances week ending Feb. 26	41,630,433
Exchanges week ending Feb. 19	996,600,610
Balances week ending Feb. 19	48,232,399
*Exchanges week ending Feb. 12	725,199,643
*Balances week ending Feb. 12	37,429,764
Exchanges week ending Feb. 5	928,210,988
Balances week ending Feb. 5	54,212,451
Exchanges week ending Jan. 29	825,018,146
Balances week ending Jan. 29	51,576,574
Exchanges week ending Jan. 22	852,827,085
Balances week ending Jan. 22	46,661,532
Exchanges week ending Jan. 15	891,167,281
Balances week ending Jan. 15	46,965,003
Exchanges week ending Jan. 8	1,042,807,394
Balances week ending Jan. 8	62,870,869
*Exchanges week ending Dec. 31	739,857,261
*Balances week ending Dec. 31	39,290,991
*Exchanges week ending Dec. 24	629,611,113
*Balances week ending Dec. 24	38,617,401
Exchanges week ending Dec. 18	865,245,517
Balances week ending Dec. 18	55,779,441
Exchanges week ending Dec. 11	783,921,643
Balances week ending Dec. 11	46,229,124
Exchanges week ending Dec. 4	793,330,906
Balances week ending Dec. 4	46,451,912
*Exchanges week ending Nov. 27	652,151,060
*Balances week ending Nov. 27	41,889,376
Exchanges week ending Nov. 20	728,626,080
Balances week ending Nov. 20	44,443,061
Exchanges week ending Nov. 13	702,006,203
Balances week ending Nov. 13	38,472,105
*Exchanges week ending Nov. 6	726,052,553
*Balances week ending Nov. 6	43,290,182

*Five days.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loaned at 1¼ per cent.

Time money, 2½@2¾ per cent. for thirty to sixty days, and 3 per cent. for ninety days to five months, and 3½ per cent. for six to seven months. Commercial paper rates, 3@3½ per cent for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 3½@4 per cent. for choice single names, and 4½@5½ per cent. and upward for others.

The Bank of England gained £971,392 bullion during the week, and the proportion of reserve to liabilities, which in the previous week was 47.97, became 49.18 per cent. The rate of discount was unchanged at 3 per cent. The Bank of France gained 6,450,000f gold and 5,250,000f silver.

Foreign exchange market steady. Posted rates were $4.85½ for sixty days and $4.87 for demand. Actual rates were $4.84½@$4.84¾ for sixty-day bills, $4.86 for demand, $4.86¼ for cable transfers, and $4.83½@$4.83¾ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.20⅝ for long and 5.19⅜ for short, reichsmarks at 94¾ and 95 5-16, and guilders at 40⅛@40 3-16 and 40 5-16.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—20c premium. Boston—Par@5c premium. San Francisco—Sight, 15c premium; telegraphic, 17½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c premium; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, 25c premium; over counter, 50c premium. St. Louis—20c premium.

Report of Specie Imported Into District of New York, June 4 to 10, Inclusive.

AMERICAN GOLD COIN—		
Steamer.	Where from.	Amount.
Laughton	Caracas	$550
Oevenum	St. Michaels	3,183
Cedardene	Curacao	4,140
Navahoe	Port au Prince	560
AMERICAN SILVER COIN—		
Oevenum	St. Michaels	4
Athos	Kingston	150
FOREIGN GOLD COIN—		
Athos	Kingston	3,400
Cedardene	Curacao	4,279
FOREIGN SILVER COIN—		
Saginaw	Cape Haitt	868
Laughton	Caracas	20
Mascotte	San Domingo	600
Athos	Kingston	25
GOLD BULLION—		
Berlin	Southampton	300
Total		$18,079

Specie Exports, from the Port of New York, June 6 to 11, Inclusive.

Date.	Steamer.	Destination.	Character.	Amount.
June.				
6	K. W. D. Grosse	London	S. B., (other).	$220,209
7	Britannic	London	S. B., (other).	308,129
7	Sobralense	London	S. C., (Peru).	3,490
10	La Touraine	London	S. B., (other).	54,000
10	Etruria	London	S. B., (other).	270,653
Total				$856,481

Too Late for Last Week's Statement.

1	P. Bismarck	London	S. B., (other).	$39,373
3	Lucania	London	S. B., (other).	36,000
Total				$913,788

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BANKERS AND BOND DEALERS.

MEMBERS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

LIST OF CURRENT OFFERINGS SENT UPON APPLICATION.

41 Wall Street, New York.

DIVIDENDS.

STEAM RAILROAD STOCKS.

Company and Period.	Amt.	Payable.	Books Close.	Books Open.
Boston & Albany (quarter)	2	June 30	June 4	July 1
Boston & Lowell (semi-annual)	4	July 1	June 4	June 13
Boston & Maine (quarter)	1½	July 1	June 6	June 13
Boston, Revere Beach & Lynn	1	July 1	June 15	June 30
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	2½	July 1	June 18	July 2
Chicago & Eastern Ill. pf. (quarter)	1¾	July 1	June 18	July 2
Chi. & Northwestern (semi-annual)	2½	July 6	June 8	June 27
Chi. & Northw. pf. (quarter)	1¾	July 6	June 8	June 27
Chi., Rock Island & Pac. (quarter)	1¼	.....	.....	.....
Chi., Rock Island & Pac. (extra)	*10	.....	.....	.....
C., St. P., M. & O. pf. (semi-annual)	3½	Aug. 20	July 30	Aug. 15
Delaware & Hudson (quarter)	1¾	June 15	May 26	June 16
East Mahoney	2½	June 15	.....	.....
Eastern (New Hampshire)	1½	June 15	.....	.....
Harrisburg Railroad	3½	July 10	.....	.....
Minn. & St. Louis 1st pf.	2½	July 15	June 30	July 16
Minn. & St. Louis 2d pf.	2	July 15	June 30	July 16
New York & Harlem	4	July 1	June 15	July 2
Oregon R. R. & Navigation	1	July 2	June 16	July 6
Oregon R. R. & Navigation pf.	2	July 1	June 16	July 2
Phil., Wilmington & Baltimore	3	July 1	.....	.....
Portland & Rumford F. (quarter)	1	June 15	June 8	June 16
Rio Grande Western pf.	1¾	Aug. 1	June 30	Aug. 2
St. L. & San Francisco 1st pf.	2	July 6	June 22	July 6
St. L. & San Francisco 2d pf.	1	July 6	June 22	July 6

*Stock.

STREET RAILWAY STOCKS.

Buffalo Railway (quarter)	1	June 15	June 4	June 16
Chicago City	3	June 30	June 15	June 21
United Trac. & El. of J. C.	¾	July 1	June 21	July 2

BANK STOCKS.

Fifth Avenue, Brooklyn	2½	July 1	June 20	July 2
Wallabout, Brooklyn	2½	July 1	June 20	July 2

TRUST COMPANY STOCK.

Manufacturers' (quarter)	2	July 1	June 24	July 2

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

American Express	$3	July 1	June 4	July 2
Am. Sugar Refining (quarter)	3	July 2	June 15	July 5
Am. Sugar Refining pf. (quarter)	1¾	July 2	June 15	July 5
Am. Sugar Ref. pf. (semi-annual)	3½	July 2	June 15	July 5
Calumet & Hecla Mining	$10	June 30	June 4	July 1
Canton Company	50c	June 25	.....	.....
Chicago Junction Railways & Union Stock Yards (semi-annual)	4	July 1	June 13	July 2
Chicago Junction Railways & Union Stock Yards pf. (quarter)	1½	July 1	June 13	July 2
Commercial Cable (quarter)	1¾	July 1	June 20	July 2
Consolidated Gas, N. Y. (quarter)	2	June 15	June 2	June 16
Dan. Talmage's Sons pf. (quarter)	2	July 1	.....	.....
Diamond Match (quarter)	2½	June 13	June 4	June 14
Dominion Coal pf. (semi-annual)	4	July 1	.....	.....
Exploration Syndicate (quarter)	$2.50	June 15	June 10	June 20
Exploration Syndicate (extra)	$2	June 15	June 10	June 20
Exploration Syndicate (extra)	*$100	June 15	June 10	June 20
Laclede Gas Light pf. (semi-annual)	2½	June 15	May 28	June 16
Lamson Store Service	4	July 1	June 16	July 1
Maryland Coal pf. (semi-annual)	2	July 1	June 15	July 2
National Lead pf. (quarter)	1¾	May 25	June 15	June 16
N. Y. & E. River Ferry (quarter)	1¼	June 15	June 11	June 16
Quincy Railroad Bridge	$5	July 1	June 21	July 2
Southern Cotton Oil	4	June 15	May 23	June 16
Spirits Distributing 1st pf.	$1.75	June 17	June 14	June 18
Standard Oil (quarter)	3	June 15	May 18	June 16
Standard Oil (extra)	5	June 15	May 18	June 16
Swift & Co. (quarter)	1½	July 5	June 18	July 6
Tamarack	$4	June 30	June 2	June 9
U. S. Leather pf. (quarter)	1¼	July 1	June 15	July 2
Welsbach Light	$1	June 25	June 17	June 26
Western Union Telegraph (quarter)	1¼	July 15	June 20	July 1

MEETINGS.

	Books Close.	Books Open.	Date.	Nature.
Barney & Smith Car Co.	May 26	June 17	June 16	Annual
Chicago Edison Company	.....	.....	June 13	Annual
Farmers' Loan & Trust Company	.....	.....	June 14	Annual
Quicksilver Mining	June 6	June 16	June 15	Annual
Second National Bank	.....	.....	June 28	Special

TREASURY STATEMENT.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—Following is a statement of the condition of the United States Treasury and the receipts and expenditures of the Government on the 11th day of June, 1898:

CASH IN THE TREASURY.

Gold coin	$106,817,130.97		
Gold bullion	95,861,651.15	$202,678,782.12	
Outstanding gold certificates	$37,466,149.00		
Less gold certificates in Treasury	1,589,760.00	35,876,389.00	*$166,802,393.12
Standard silver dollars	$390,477,466.00		
Silver bullion	920,018.58	$400,397,484.58	
Outstanding silver certificates	$398,506,504.00		
Less silver certificates in Treasury	5,856,419.00	392,650,085.00	7,747,399.58
Standard silver dollars of 1890	$4,357,855.00		
Silver bullion of 1890, (cost)	97,353,425.00	$101,711,280.00	
Less outstanding Treasury notes		101,711,280.00	
United States notes		$57,484,659.00	
Outstanding currency certificates	$28,510,000.00		
Less currency certificates in Treasury	630,000.00	27,880,000.00	29,604,659.00
Treasury notes of 1890	$1,735,079.00		
National bank notes	3,343,774.53		
Fractional silver coin	12,044,616.16		
Fractional currency	22.89		
Minor coin	1,408,252.52		
Deposits in National banks	28,164,181.42		
Bonds and interest paid	378,634.05	$47,074,560.57	47,074,560.57
			$251,229,012.27
Less National bank 5 per cent fund	$8,559,704.86		
Outstanding checks and drafts	6,833,582.98		
Disbursing officers' balances	39,174,862.87		
Post Office Department account	4,412,828.20		
Miscellaneous items	2,225,619.31	$61,206,598.22	61,206,598.22
Available cash balance, including gold reserve			$190,022,414.05

RECEIPTS.	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Y'r.
Customs	$418,414.28	$5,524,873.84	$140,788,738.98
Internal revenue	281,275.42	4,867,758.25	158,127,432.29
Miscellaneous	8,905.36	606,862.44	83,084,091.72
Total receipts	$708,595.06	$10,998,494.53	$382,000,262.99
EXPENDITURES.			
Civil and miscellaneous	164,000.00	2,312,000.00	92,644,674.56
War	740,000.00	7,210,000.00	79,443,966.94
Navy	385,000.00	3,715,000.00	53,057,741.63
Indians	100,000.00	274,000.00	10,812,149.93
Pensions	430,000.00	6,332,000.00	142,714,920.21
Interest	100,000.00	200,000.00	36,892,622.14
Total expenditures	$1,919,000.00	$20,043,000.00	$415,566,105.41
Excess of expenditures over receipts	1,210,404.94	9,044,505.47	33,565,842.42
NATIONAL BANK FUND.			
Deposits under act July 14, 1890	15,500.00	448,100.00	21,810,870.00
Redemptions under act July 14, 1890	86,235.00	511,755.00	15,057,462.50

REDEMPTION OF NOTES.	U. S. Notes. (Since 1897.)	Treasury Notes. (Since 1890.)	Total.
To date	$516,190,176.00	$92,485,829.00	$608,676,005.00
This fiscal year	21,683,148.00	2,590,028.00	24,273,176.00
This month	93,412.00	40,606.00	134,018.00
This day	16,192.00	100.00	16,292.00

*Net gold and bullion, including $100,000,000 reserved for redemption of United States notes, Section 12, act July 12, 1882.

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